ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, July 29, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' subscriptive insertion may be obtained on application. "In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAILEY.—On July 27, 1930, at 1, Fullerton-drive, West Kilbride, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bailey—a daughter. Both well.

BENNETT.—On July 27, 1930, at Woodlands, Frinton-on-Sea, to Edna, wife of T. Gerald Bennett, of Hong-Kong—a son.

BROCK.—On July 26, 1930, at "Iona," St. James's-avenue, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, to Joan (*née* Scott), wife of Cyril L. L. C. Brock—a son (Anthony).

CATLIN.—On July 27, 1930, at 19, Glebe-place, Chelsea, S.W.3, to Vera Brittain, wife of George E. G. Catlin—a daughter (Shirley Brittain-Catlin).

CHATELANAT.—On July 14, 1930, at Berne, to Rachel, the wife of Charles A. Chatelanat, of Vevey(ex, Switzerland—a son.

DAVID.—On July 27, 1930, at Green End Cottage, Rickford's Hill, Aylesbury, to Norah, wife of A. N. David—a daughter.

ELLIS.—On July 26, 1930, at 45, Springfield-road, Leicester, to Sybil, wife of Norman D. Ellis—a son.

FAWCETT.—On July 27, 1930, at The Haye, Sherborne St. John, Basingstoke, to Honor, wife of Captain John Fawcett, R.N. (retired)—a daughter.

FROST.—On July 28, 1930, at Bundanoon, Woldingham, Surrey, to Jessica (*née* Benton) and Donald Frost—a son (stillborn).

KEMMIS.—On July 27, 1930, at Queen Anne's mansions, S.W.1, to Grace Margaret, wife of Lieut.-Commdr. H. Kemmis, R.N., retd., of Chilworthy House, Chard—a daughter.

LAWSON.—On July 27, 1930, at 117, Queen's-road, Richmond, Surrey, to Enid, wife of J. O. Lawson—a son.

LEWIS-BARNED.—On July 27, 1930, at 10, Blatchington-road, Tunbridge Wells, to Dorothy, wife of Captain Dr. S. H. Lewis-Barned, late the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment—a daughter.

LONGCASTER.—On July 25, 1930, at Whitbourne, Hornsea, East Yorks, to Dorothy (*née* Hawkins), wife of Cyril Longcaster, LL.B.—a daughter.

LUMLEY.—On July 26, 1930, at 8meeth Paddocks, Kent, to Alice, wife of Lt.-Colonel J. N. Lumley, M.C., 13/18 Hussars—a daughter.

MORRIS-MARSHAM.—On July 27, 1930, at 27, Cheyne-gardens, Chelsea, to Iris, wife of Richard Morris-Marsham—a son.

PEASE-WATKIN.—On July 27, 1930, at 54, Abbey-road, N.W.8, to Monica, wife of Major E. Pease-Watkin—a son.

PITT-LEWIS.—On July 28, 1930, at 33, Ladbroke-square, W.11, to Phyllis, wife of George Francis Pitt-Lewis—a daughter.

POYNTING.—On July 28, 1930, at Appledore, 45, South Park Hill-road, Croydon, to Brenda (*née* Duncan) and Eric Auchinvole Poynting—a son (Charles Julian Brice).

SPALDING.—On July 28, 1930, at Northwood, Drought Ferry, to Gwendolen Beatrice, wife of Engineer Commander T. Spalding, R.N.—a son.

STANNUS.—On July 25, 1930, at 10, West Halton-gardens, to Frances Stannus (*née* James), wife of James Gordon Dawson Stannus—a son.

STONHAM.—On July 27, 1930, at Eynsford, St. Andrew's-road, Southsea, to Norah, wife of Lt.-Cdr. C. E. Stonham, R.N.—a daughter.

TRAILL.—On July 27, 1930, at 28, Welbeck-street, to Peggy, wife of George Traill, of Woodland House, The Bishop's Avenue—a son.

WATKINSON.—On July 27, 1930, at Little Halt, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, to Phyllis (*née* Paull), wife of Captain G. L. Watkinson, R.E.—a son.

WHITCOMB.—On July 24, 1930, at 75, Finchley-rise, Hendon, N.W.4, to Dorothy, wife of Denis F. S. Whitcomb—a son.

WHITING.—On July 28, 1930, to Orem Jack and Alice Whiting, of Silver Haze, Langton Green, Kent—a boy (Peter Yates).

WILSON.—On July 25, 1930, at 6, Streatham-hill, S.W.2, to Gladys, wife of Dr. W. Bernard (Barney) Wilson—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BEHREND : KAYSER.—On July 26, 1930, in London, R. H. Behrend, of 89, Piccadilly, W.1, to Mrs. E. M. Kayser.

BROCHNER : BOOTH.—On July 26, 1930, at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Chingford, by the Rev. C. B. Howard Knight, M.C., and the Archdeacon of Sheffield, Theodor Alfred Brochner, son of the late T. C. Brochner and Mrs. Brochner, of Hessle, Yorkshire, to Stella Judith, daughter of Mr. Robert Booth, of Chingford, Essex, and the late Mrs. C. A. Booth.

BROWN : BUTTLE.—On July 24, 1930, at Bowdon Parish Church, George, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, of Brooklands, Cheshire, to Nora Marjorie, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Bentley, Ashley, Cheshire.

CAINE : SANDERS.—On July 28, 1930, quietly, at the Church of St. Chad, Chadwell, by the Rev. Noel Gib. Archibald March Caine to Dorothy Rose Sanders.

CARLYON : GRENE.—On July 26, 1930, at Hoddesdon, John Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carlyon, of St. Albans, to Ethel Margaret, daughter of Mrs. Grene and the late Mr. H. A. Grene.

CATHER : SCALES.—On July 26, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Cambridge, Commander Dermot Patrick Cather, Royal Navy, to Elizabeth Joyce, daughter of the late Dr. Shillington Scales and Mrs. Shillington Scales, of Redcourt, Cambridge.

DYSON : WHEELER.—On Thursday, July 24, 1930, at Sanford Hills, St. James's Alienair, eldest son of the late Alexander and Isabella Dyson, to Margot Wheeler, daughter of Mrs. Richards and stepdaughter of Dr. J. E. Richards, of 21, Stamford-hill, N.16.

FLOWER : DRAGE.—On July 26, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Sèvra, Fiji, William Stanley Flower to Dorothy Drage.

FORSDYKE : RUSSELL.—On July 26, 1930, at Christ Church, Westminster, by the Rev. E. N. Porter Goff, Clyde Duncan Fenn, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Forsdyke, of Blackheath, to Winifred Kathleen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Russell, of 8, Kidbrook Park-road, Blackheath S.E.3.

HAROLD : CALLAWAY.—On July 26, 1930, at St. James, Spanish-place, by Rev. R. L. Mangan, S.J., Gordon Bruce Harold, only surviving son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Harold, of Harley-street, to Margaret Doyne, elder daughter of the late Hugh Callaway and of Mrs. Callaway, of Guildford.

HEBBLETHWAITE : HAWKINS.—On July 26, 1930, at Keynsham Parish Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Malmesbury, Captain Roger Vivian Hebblethwaite, Royal Artillery, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Hebblethwaite, of Cheltenham, to Susan Mabel Mackenzie, younger daughter of the late J. Bawtree Hawkins, of Wivenhoe, and Mrs. Hawkins, Keynsham.

LOGIE ROBERTSON : ASHLEY.—On July 28, 1930, at Mitcham, by the Rev. A. Grove, James Philip Logie Robertson, C.A., of Edinburgh, to Ruth, youngest daughter of the late Sidney Walter Ashley and of Mrs. Ashley, of Mitcham.

MACKINTOSH : MC INTOSH.—On July 24, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Kinross, by the Rev. Richard Jones, Alfred Keith Mackintosh, M.B., Ch.B., elder son of Dr. Archibald Mackintosh, Edinburgh, to Alison Gertrude, younger daughter of the late Alfred McIntosh and Mrs. McIntosh, The Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire.

MEDILL : DAVIES.—On July 19, 1930, at Hawkley Church, by the Rev. Canon A. W. Davies, assisted by the Rt. Reverend F. S. Woods, Bishop of Croydon, and the Rev. Canon G. H. Marten, Lieut.-Colonel Percy Montgomery Medill, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Medill, of Wimbledon, to Muriel Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clive Davies, of Hawkley Hurst, Hampshire, and also of Honolulu.

METTERS : CURREY.—On July 26, 1930, at St. Michael and All Angels, South Malling, Lewes, by the Rev. Henry B. Green, Vicar of Felixstowe, and the Rev. R. B. Marriott, Vicar, Lieut. Thomas Lee Metters, R.N., eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Metters, of Long Itchington, Warwick, to Henrietta Mary de Vael, only daughter of Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey and the late Mrs. Currey, of Old Farm House, Glynde.

NORTHCOTT : MORTON.—On July 28, 1930, at the Congregational Church, Hurton, Lancs, by the Revd. B. G. Theobald, B.A., the Revd. Cecil Northcott, B.A., second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Northcott, of Exeter, to Jessie, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Morton, of West Hampstead, London, N.W.

PODMORE : HINDS.—On July 26, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Goudhurst, Kent, by the Rev. H. G. South, M.A., Vicar, Richard Edward Podmore, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Podmore, of Moatlands, Paddock Wood, to Lucy Hilda, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hinds, of Gillets, Smarden.

ROWAN : BASSANO.—On July 24, 1930, at St. Catherine's Church, Ventnor, by the Rev. K. Morton, assisted by the Rev. H. Nicholson, Hubert Louis, eldest son of the late Major L. S. Rowan, of Westgate-on-Sea, and of Mrs. Rowan, to Dolce Lucille, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bassano, of Ventnor.

SMITH : BUTLER.—On July 26, 1930, at the Chester Cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, assisted by the Rev. G. Humphreys, Rector of Llandderfel, Owen Brick Smyth, R.C., youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smyth, of Strandtown, Co. Down, to Eileen, only daughter of Lt.-Colonel Sir Richard and Lady Butler, Crogue, Llandrillo.

WHEATCROFT : LOCK.—On July 26, 1930, at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, George Shorrock Ascombe Wheatcroft, only son of H. A. Wheatcroft and the late Mrs. Wheatcroft, of Radlett, to Miriam Stancy, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lock, of 13, Rawlinson-road, Oxford.

SILVER WEDDINGS

NARIK : GOODE.—On July 29, 1905, at the Brompton Oratory, Peter Narik, to Betty Joyce Goode. Present address, 3, Mornington-avenue-mansions, W.14.

WYSARD : SEYMOUR.—On July 29, 1905, at All Saints, Blackheath, Alex. T. Wysard, Staff Surgeon, R.N., to Florence E. Seymour. Present address, Manor Cottage, Whitchurch, Oxon.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

STEELE-PERKINS : CHAPMAN.—On July 29, 1880, in London, George Steele-Perkins, M.D., youngest son of Samuel Steele-Perkins, M.D., of Sidwell's, Exeter, Devon, to Alice, second daughter of Edward Chapman, of Forest Hill, London, S.E., and Sydney, New South Wales. Present address, 24, Lancaster-gate-terrace, London, W.2, and Woolloomooloo, Kingsdown, near Deal, Kent. (Australian and Indian papers, please copy.)

VAWDREY : HASTINGS.—On July 29, 1880, at Martley Church, Worcestershire, by the Bishop of Worcester, Daniel Vawdrey, second son of B. Ll. Vawdrey, of Tushingham Hall, Cheshire, to Agnes Hastings, second daughter of J. P. Hastings, Rector of Martley. Present address, Plasgwynant, Caernarvon, N. Wales.

DEATHS

ADCOCK.—On July 25, 1930, at Purbeck, Weymouth, Laura Maria, widow of Brigade Surgeon-Major John Adcock. R.I.P.

ADELMANN.—On July 27, 1930, at Teviotdale, 8, Avenue-crescent, Acton, W.3, very suddenly, Emily Mary Adelmann, widow of Giovanni Adelmann, Funeral Broadwater Cemetery, Worthing, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock.

BEAR.—On July 26, 1930, at Ballyvolane, Guildown, Guildford, Harry Wilfred, the dearly-loved husband of Esther Beatrice Bear.

BORROWES.—On July 27, 1930, at Vale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, Dame Julia Aline Borrowes, widow of Sir Kildare Borrowes, Bt. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

BOURNE.—On July 27, 1930, at "Senhouse," Tamworth, Margaret, beloved wife of William John Watson Bourne, aged 66. Funeral at Atherstone to-day (Tuesday), 2.30. No flowers, by request.

BRIGSTOCKE (OF BLAENPANT.—On July 23, 1930, in Jersey, very suddenly, Augustus Brigstocke of Blaenpant, Esq., J.P., D.L., aged 76 years.

CARR.—On July 26, 1930, Alfred Carr, faithful friend and late Manager (1871-1923) to Bartley and Sons, 493, Oxford-street, W.1, in his 85th year.

CHANDLER.—On July 27, 1930, at 23, Vanbrugh-park, Blackheath, Gibbs William Chandler, aged 72. Funeral at Nunhead Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12.30 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

CRUSH.—On July 25, 1930, suddenly at Craigenreoch, Lochgoilhead, Samuel Thomas Crush, of "Senhouse," Jordanhill, beloved husband of Ellen Elizabeth Jane Ledger, and eldest son of the late William and Ann Crush, of Blackheath, London. Funeral service in Hillhead Baptist Church to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m. Funeral thereafter to Hillfoot Cemetery. Friends wishing to attend please notify James Henderson, Ltd., 47, Cambridge-street, Glasgow.

DAVIES.—On July 26, 1930, at Babcary Rectory, Taunton, Somerset, the Rev. William Powell Davies, M.A., formerly Rector of Nunney, near Frome, Somerset, in his 70th year. Interment at Nunney to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30. Memorial Service at Babcary same hour. No flowers, by request.

de ROUGEMONT.—On July 16, 1930, after prolonged illness, Alfred Edouard de Rougemont, beloved husband of Franziska de Rougemont, of 2, Chemin des Roches, Geneva, aged 76.

DEWHIRST.—On July 26, 1930, following operation, Thomas, dearly loved husband of Jane A. Dewhirst, and father of Revd. Bertram Dewhirst, of Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. Interment at Totteridge Parish Church, Thursday, 2.30.

GOODE.—On July 25, 1930, at Richmond, Minnie Sophia, daughter of the late Charles Vickery Goode, of the London Stock Exchange and of Tynedale, Kew.

HARDWICKE.—On July 27, 1930, at Woodhall Spa, Edith Mary, widow of John Manners, Seventh Earl of Hardwicke. Funeral at Hamble-le-Rice, Hants, on Thursday at 12.30. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kemp, Limited, 45-47, Edgware-road, W.2.

HARLAND.—On July 27, 1930, Bryan Thomas Harland, dearly loved husband of Beatrice Harland, 35, Park Hill-road, Croydon, aged 65. Funeral at the Parish Church, Croydon, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.30, and afterwards at Shirley. Flowers from relatives and great friends only, please.

HIBBERDINE.—On July 26, 1930, suddenly, at Lyons, Reginald Lockyer Hibberdine, M.C. (late Captain 1st South Staffordshire Regt.), Eastern Telegraph Company, beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth Hibberdine, of Betty (*née* Hopkins).

HILL.—On July 26, 1930, at 26, Highfield-hill, Upper Norwood, Edward Charles Hill, youngest son of the late Sir Stephen Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B., aged 76. Funeral at Elmer's End Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2.30 p.m. Friends asked to accept this, the only intimation. (Straits papers, please copy.)

INGLIS.—On July 25, 1930, at "Acacia," Chesselavenue, Bitterne, Southampton, Major Lionel Harry Reed Inglis, M.C., the dearly loved and devoted husband of Mary Inglis, aged 37 years.

LINDLEY.—On July 27, 1930, at 10, Chester-place, W.2, Leonard Stanyer Lindley, aged 45. Funeral service at St. James's Church, Sussex-gardens, W.2, on Thursday, at 9.30 a.m.

LITTLE.—On July 25, 1930, at The Veldt House, near Ledbury, Rosa Florence, wife of Henry Brace Little, J.P., aged 72. No flowers, by request.

LONGE.—On July 21, 1930, Maria Elizabeth Verzee, widow of the Reverend John Longe, and daughter of R. B. Martin, Esq., of Hemingstone Hall, aged 92.

MARSHALL.—On July 28, 1930, at Springwood, Godalming, Murray Wyatt Marshall, aged 77. Funeral at Bushridge Church, Godalming, at 3.30 on Thursday, July 31.

MASSON.—On July 27, 1930, Edgar Ashley Marvin, in his 77th year. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Wednesday). Service at 12.30 p.m. No flowers. (American and Canadian papers, please copy.)

MASSON.—On Sunday, July 27, 1930, as the result of a motor accident, John Masson, M.D., the very devoted husband of Caroline Mary Masson, of St. Helens, Lancashire, aged 71. Service Parish Church, St. Helens, to-day (Tuesday) at 12 noon. No flowers, by request.

METZLER.—On July 24, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, Ernest Metzler, the husband of Winifred M. Metzler, of Garth, Chobham, Surrey, and of 2, Dr. Johnson's-buildings, Temple, Barrister-at-Law, aged 52. Funeral service to-day (Tuesday), 11.30, at Chobham Parish Church. Interment at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road, at 2 p.m.

MURRAY.—On July 27, 1930, at 7, Eaton-terrace, Edinburgh, Patrick Murray, Writer to the Signet, aged 80 years.

ODDY.—On July 25, 1930, at 5, Duchess-street, W.1, Elsie May, the beloved wife of J. E. Oddy. Service at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, W.1, on Thursday, July 31, at 1 o'clock p.m. Interment at S. Andrew's Church, Kingswood, Surrey, at 3 p.m.

OFFLEY.—On July 25, 1930, at Ramsgate, Jessie Lydia, widow of William Cornelius Offley, age 83. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), 2.30, Christ Church, Ramsgate.

PACKMAN.—On July 26, 1930, at 8, Duppas-avenue, Croydon, Mary Jane, widow of Joseph Packman, M.I.E., aged 78 years. Funeral service at Croydon Parish Church, at 2 p.m., on Thursday, July 31, and afterwards at Ewell. Flowers to Thos. Ebbutt and Son, 89, High-street, Croydon.

PAPILLON.—On July 28, 1930, at "Iris," Shiplake-on-Thames, Captain Frederick Papillon, late R.N. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), at Shiplake Church.

PARKER.—On July 26, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Marion Parker, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Parker, of Stonebridge, Grantham. Funeral service at Grantham Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2.

POOLE.—On July 27, 1930, at South Wigston, Leicester, Ellen Mary Poole, younger daughter of the late George Ayliffe Poole, for many years Vicar of Welford, Northamptonshire, in her 86th year.

PRYOR.—On Saturday, July 26, 1930, at Weston Lodge, Stevenage, suddenly and quietly, Roderick Pryor, aged 75. Funeral (private) at Weston to-day (Tuesday). No flowers, by request.

RIDLEY.—On July 26, 1930, at a London nursing home, Douglas Ridley, of 4, Weston Villas, Thames Ditton, and Sandown Park, Esher. Funeral Thames Ditton Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2.30 p.m.

SAMUEL.—On July 27, 1930, at 31, Church-crescent, N.10, Revd. E. Osborne Samuel, B.A., Minister of Presbyterian Church, Muswell Hill. Service to-morrow (Wednesday) in Presbyterian Church, 1.30 p.m. Cremation at Golders Green, 2.30 p.m. No flowers and no mourning, by request.

SCOTT.—On July 27, 1930, at 20, Valley-road, Streatham, Melinda (Dido), widow of Thomas Scott, aged 83 years.

SOLTAU.—On July 26, 1930, in London, Alfred Bertram Soltau, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., M.B., M.D., of Plymouth, son of the late George Soltau, in his 55th year. Funeral at Hendon Parish Cemetery, Mill Hill, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

STATHAM.—On July 27, 1930, at 5, Portsdown-avenue, Elinor Statham, widow of William Statham, formerly of Totteridge. Funeral at St. Andrew's, Totteridge, on Thursday, July 31, at 3 p.m.

STRAKER.—On July 27, 1930, in London, Henry Gilman Straker, Major, Royal Artillery, son of Henry Straker, of Riding Lea, Riding Mill, Northumberland. Funeral at Riding Mill on Friday, at 2.30.

STROVER.—On July 22, 1930, drowned while sailing at Secunderabad, India, Major Wyndham George Strover, M.V.O., 3/16 Punjab Rezt.

STUART.—On July 27, 1930, Mary Winifred Stuart, of Mouldsworth, Chester, daughter of the late James Chambers Stuart, of Manchester.

THOMSON.—On July 26, 1930, at Southsea, Dr. Edward William Thomson, late of Sheffield, eldest surviving son of the late Captain Thos. Hutchins Thomson, 9th M.N. Infit., aged 81.

THRESHIE.—On July 24, 1930, Major Robert A. Threshie, of Barnbarroch, late The Welch Regt. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), 2 p.m., at Colvend, Kirkcudbright.

WALDRON.—On July 27, 1930, Percy Waldron, of Patagonia and Wargrave, dearly loved husband of Netta Waldron. Funeral at St. Sheffard, Berks, on Thursday next at 2.30. (South American papers, please copy.)

WARDLE.—On July 26, 1930, Violet Emma Wardle, of 15, Grant House, S.W.8, wife of the late William Wardle, of Wavertree, Liverpool.

WEST.—On July 26, 1930, Rhoda Winifred West, the beloved daughter of Henry and Constance Reis, of Whitchurch, Reading, aged 37.

WHEELEY.—On July 27, 1930, Arthur Townsend, of 20, Medina-road, Catford, second son of the late Edward Wheeley, of Shanghai, China. Interment Ladywell Cemetery, Thursday, 12.30 p.m.

WIGGINTON.—On July 27, 1930, at 40, Tweedy-road, Bromley, Kent, Edward John Dorbert, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Wigginton, in his 74th year. Funeral on Thursday, July 31, at 12 o'clock, at Bromley Parish Church and 12.30 at Bromley Old Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On July 26, 1930, in Vienna, Lawrence Trevor Greaves Williams, only surviving son of the late Sir Osmond Williams, Bt., of Penrhyndeudraeth, North Wales. Memorial Service at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 12.15 p.m.

WILSON.—On July 27, 1930, Julia Anne, widow of Robert Wilson, Esquire, of Poopee, India, daughter of the late Colonel Francis Gulch Crossman, 12th Bengal Lancers, and dearly loved mother of Margaret Hodgins, Lucy Buckler, and Helen de C. Wilson. No flowers or mourning.

WOODS.—On July 27, 1930, at Watford, Elizabeth J. Woods, widow of Dr. J. Henry Woods, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Cremation at Golders Green to-day (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock. (American papers, please copy.)

YATES.—On July 26, 1930, at his residence, 94, Leyland-road, Southport, George W. Yates, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BAKER.—In ever-loving memory of Captain Cecil Baker, Grenadier Guards, killed near Ypres, July 27, 1917.

PINDER DAVIS.—To the dear memory of Herbert Pinder Davis, 2nd Lieut., Essex Regt., beloved eldest child of Janet Esther and Edward Pinder Davis, who died of wounds on July 29, 1916, in his 27th year.

REID.—In ever-loving memory of Captain Stuart Keppel Reid, M.C., 4th Royal Sussex Regt., died of wounds in France July 29, 1918, after four years' service.

WEEKES.—In proud and ever loving memory of Captain Arthur Nelson Hampson Weekes, M.C., 4th Batt. Royal Sussex Regiment, who after serving in Gallipoli, Palestine, and France, fell in action July 29, 1918.

ARMSTRONG.—In ever-loving memory of my dearest friend, Beatrice Armstrong, who died July 29, 1926.—D'Arcy.

BARBER.—In proud and tender memory of our only beloved son and brother, Captain Basil Hastings Barber, M.C., who died of scarlet fever, after four days' illness in the Hospital of St. Stanislas, Warsaw, Poland, July 29, 1925, aged 35 years. He was First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires at the British Embassy.

More poignantly missed, more deeply mourned, each day.—Mother, Father, Sister.

McDOUGALL.—In ever-loving memory of our darling daughter, Gladys Maude Mary McDougall, who passed away July 29, 1927.

NOEL.—In ever-loving memory of Eugène S. Noël, who passed away suddenly July 29, 1899, aged 25 years. Never forgotten.

SMITH.—In ever-loving memory of my father, R. W. Smith, Duneske, Cahir, called to his rest July 29, 1928.

Brookwood Cemetery.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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Laundry, fine, old-established, few miles London; valuable Freeholds; net profits £100 weekly, audited; reasonable price.—Write Box 1794, The Times, E.C.4.

To Flax Mill Owners and Others.—Advertiser would be glad to get into communication with flax mill owners or others interested, desirous of taking up the manufacture of Raine from its grass. De-gumming process would be introduced. Mixing with flax and manufacturing on flax machinery easily possible. Very good results, profit, and prospects.—Write to Advertiser, 138, Lennard-road, Beckenham, Kent.

To whom it may concern.—If you are in a position to influence orders (privately) for good-class Printing at remunerative prices, communicate in strict confidence write Box Z.509, The Times, E.C.4.

£10,000 FOR EXTENSIONS to successful first-class Hotel and high-class Restaurant occupying the finest position on front of popular South Devon resort. The premises are fully licensed. The money may be secured by 6 per Cent Debentures and a third of the profits. Principals only. Reference or introduction required.—Write Box K.1924, The Times, E.C.4.

Canada.—Gentleman with exceptional connexion in Canada proceeding there shortly on business trip would undertake commissions, AGENCIES, or INVESTIGATIONS for British manufacturers.—Apply Barbridge, Limited, 26, College-street, E.C.4.

Wanted sole AGENTS to represent the ANGLO-BELGIAN OILCAKE CO. for LONDON and Districts. Representations to those desirous of building up a permanent lucrative business. Small capital required, but entirely under own control. Important and important business men apply Anglo-Belgian Oil Co., 111, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.2.

An Industry now in foreign hands is manufacture of small WOOD parts for export. Wanted, a BRITISH ENGINEERING Co., manufacturing machines (covered for patents) for this work; seeks ACTIVE AGENT, further capital for extensions and alterations. Alternatively amalgamation. No Agents.—Write Box J.395, The Times, E.C.4.

Required, COMPETENT MEN able to organize, control and manage BUSINESSES and Factories (also to control in effect own business; salary £250 per annum plus bonus and share of profits; solid business and prospects.—Write Box J.396, The Times, E.C.4.

Loan of £500 required by business man in order to acquire controlling interest in small private company. Interest 12½ per cent, plus £50 bonus in cash.—Write Box K.1930, The Times, E.C.4.

Well-known PUBLISHERS have opening for Lady or Gentleman to act as LITERARY EDITOR in London; salary first year £500, rising. Investment necessary.—Write Box Z.1, The Times, E.C.4.

THEATRICAL PRODUCTION.—Well-known producer, with current success, desires CAPITAL for expansion; investment secured; international in scope; partnership if desired.—Box 6-60, Lewis's, 2, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

PRIVATE COMPANY dealing in article of domestic utility REQUIRES £500 to £1,000 to develop business. Good profits.—"B.," care of Mr. F. Algar, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Important filling station, showrooms, and garage, 15 miles London, expanding, has vacancies—Write Box J.671, The Times, E.C.4.

Old-established and progressive firm, who are invent, wish to AMALGAMATE with another firm who have necessary space for manufacture; preference given to one with a sound sales organization among coachbuilding and decorating trades. Write Box W.1, Capper's, 77, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

Wanted, PATENT, Invention or Idea for easy-chair, bed-settee, or any kind furniture. Finance available for development and production.—Write, fullest particulars, in first place, to Box A.1801, The Times, E.C.4.

Wanted Lady or Gentleman to learn business and with view to SHARE in CINEMA for £250.—Write Box K.1878, The Times, E.C.4.

Completely furnished office in London from £125 p.a. inclusive; telephone, typing, lighting, cleaning, phone (unlimited local calls), and service.—Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

The "BUSINESSES for SALE" Column will be found on page five.

AGENCIES

China.—Englishman returning Shanghai will consider SOLE AGENCIES any lines; own office; excellent connexions and reference.—Write, stating terms, particulars, Box Z.615, The Times, E.C.4.

Sole BUYING AGENTS WANTED; splendid line; no competition; large margin of profit.—Write Box A.1802, The Times, E.C.4.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS

Advances, any amounts, arranged at once on reversions, life incomes, annuities; interest at 4½ to 5 per cent. yearly. Large funds ready; no delay.—Mr. Cooper, 6, Maddox-street, W.

Advances arranged on any amount at 4½ per cent. per annum net on reversions, life interests, annuities, &c.—E. F. Smith, 7, Vigo-street, Regent-street.

Investment WANTED in sound INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS. Large sum available.—Write Box J.849, The Times, E.C.4.

Lowne and Co., Ltd., Albion House, 59, New Oxford-street, W.C., invite applications from all who desire to obtain an investment yielding 5½ per cent. Reversion or Life Interest at net interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

Loan required immediately on factory premises with warehouse and two tenements valued over £12,000; replacement value £25,000; sum required £8,000; property in excellent condition; owner occupier.—Write Box Z.621, The Times, E.C.4.

Loans on FIRST or SECOND MORTGAGE. Large Funds available for advances.—PERKS and LANNING, Surveyors and Valuers, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

Mortgages on Freeholds, Leaseholds, Reversions, &c., confidentially arranged. Ample TRUST FUNDS available.—Suffolk and Company, Sentinel House, Southampton-row, London, W.C.1.

Mortgages, first and second, required for several funds.—C. F. Roberts, Mortgage Broker, 23, Oliver-grove, South Norwood, S.E.25.

Policies, Whole Life or Endowment, wanted. Also Annuities.—Write, stating value obtained by H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Ref. 1843), 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

Poultry FARMER wishes to BORROW £200 for one or two years for extending established business; every penny invested will pay £2 a month as interest. —Write Box 192, care of Pool's Advertising Service, 180, Fleet-street, E.C.

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CAUTION.

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The Nurses supplied by us are private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

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Resident or Visiting Nurses and Masseuses supplied. Telephone, Kensington 3317 or Haslemere 567. Telegrams: "Nurhansco, South Kens." Registered Office, 8a, Exhibition-road, S.W.7.

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER: Weekly Departures on Fridays from Tilbury. For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Aug. 1
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak ..	17,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Aug. 1
†Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Aug. 28	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 4	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

†Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Aug. 2	—
Novara (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nankin (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
*Nagpore (cargo)	5,283	—	Aug. 9	—
Khyber ..	9,600	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*‡TREWYN ..	5,241	—	—	Aug. 2
‡MUNDRA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*‡WAKEFIELD ..	6,080	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA ..	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡MERKARA ..	8,284	—	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
‡MARGHA ..	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MORVADA ..	8,231	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
‡MODASA ..	9,070	—	—	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA ..	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Sun House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
†TOROTUA	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers only.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 123, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—
TAHITI	—	Sept. 3
ORANGI	Sept. 17	—
MAKURA	—	Oct. 1

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

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FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
¶RARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Sept. 8	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
OMRAH ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
OTWAY ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
aCity of Valencia ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bcCity of Calcutta ..	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of London ..	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur ..	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bcCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
abCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
abCity of Venice ..	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles ..	9,387	Oct. 25	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona ..	7,485	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo ..	7,382	Oct. 11	Bay, East London,
City of Kandy ..	8,573	Nov. 1	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. .. Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, LTD.

LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT, & BLACK SEA Ports.

For Steamer, Closing London.

Gibraltar, Malta, Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople), Gradno .. July 30
Istanbul and Constantza .. Bourgas .. Aug. 13
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria .. Bourgas .. Aug. 13

Loading Berth—West India Dock (4 Basin).

Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast, Ports via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.

For freight or passage apply to:—
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For sailing particulars and rates of passage money apply U.K. Agents, GELLATLY, HANKEY and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele. Regent 4964.

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Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons)

(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain)
*AUGUST 16 .. ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES
* Eighteen days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS
†AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS
† Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg
Majestic .. Wed., July 30 | Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 6

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 2 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., Aug. 9
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1 | Laurentic .. Fri., Aug. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. Sat., Aug. 23

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland .. Aug. 2
(6) Belgenland .. Aug. 9

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. Sat., Aug. 2
(4) Pennland .. Sat., Aug. 16

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Aug. 2 | Aug. 30
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Aug. 16 | Sept. 13

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Aug. 9 | Sept. 6
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - AUG. 2

*CARMANIA .. Aug. 2 | AQUITANIA .. Aug. 9
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SAMARIA - - AUG. 2

†LACONIA .. Aug. 9 | *FRANCONIA .. Aug. 16
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - - AUG. 2

ASCANIA .. Aug. 9 | ALAUNIA .. Aug. 16

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANDANIA - - AUG. 1

†ATHENIA .. Aug. 9 | ANTONIA .. Aug. 15
† From Glasgow previous day.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER." BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

Vessel.	From Plymouth	Due New York
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	July 30	Aug. 7
"PARIS" (c) ..	Aug. 6	Aug. 13
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Aug. 9	Aug. 17
"FRANCE" (c) ..	Aug. 12	Aug. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Aug. 16	Aug. 25
"PARIS" (c) ..	Aug. 23	Aug. 29

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

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TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "MACORIS" .. Aug. 11
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Sept. 8

Also SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

	Sailing	LONDON
INGOMA	Sailing Aug. 15	LONDON
INANDA	Sailing Sept. 12	LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.

Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	21 JULY
BAHIA	S.S. "GELRIA"	21 AUG.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	4 SEPT.
SANTOS	S.S. "ORANIA"	18 SEPT.
MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES	For passage and full information apply to the Agents,	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

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LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona.)

HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne Aug. 18
S.S. CAP ARCONA .. from Boulogne Aug. 29
(1) S.S. CAP NORTE .. from Boulogne Sept. 8
S.S. CAP POLONIO .. from Boulogne Sept. 18
* Calling at Teneriffe.

Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.

For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph..Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger agents.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Aug. 9
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE ..	Aug. 23

Full details on request to :—
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

COLUMBUS .. July 30

Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN .. .. August 8

Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third and Third Class.

MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

11a, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Aug. 8 from GENOA .. "AUGUSTUS"
" 16 " NAPLES
" 18 " GIBRALTAR .. N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Aug. 22, Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31.

Aug. 15 from GENOA .. "CONTE
" 16 " NAPLES
" 18 " GIBRALTAR .. BIANCAMANO"

Other Sailings: Aug. 29, Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7.

Aug. 18 from PATRAS .. "VULCANIA"
" 19 " NAPLES
" 20 " CANNES .. COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings: Sept. 2, Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27, Nov. 11.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, OR :—

N.G.I. LINE.
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.)

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE. COSULICH LINE.
32, Haymarket, S.W.1. 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5082.) (Gerrard 8116.)

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Staffordshire ..	15,000	—	Aug. 2
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Cheshire ..	12,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Yorkshire ..	15,000	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
	13,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 13

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8096, 8087.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA ..	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,284	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA ..	9,206	—	Sept. 18

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA (calls Azores) ..	15,495	July 31
OROYA ..	12,347	Aug. 14
ORCOMA ..	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" to NORTHERN CAPITALS LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &c.

From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

(via Cherbourg.)

MONTROSE (via Cobh) ..	July 21
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only) ..	Aug. 2
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (via Havre) ..	Aug. 7
MONTCLARE ..	Aug. 8

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) ..	Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	Aug. 8
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	Aug. 21

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

MINNEDOSA Aug. 1 | DUCHESS OF BEDFORD Aug. 9

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. Aug. 21
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu) .. Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 23

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 | AORANGI .. Sept. 17

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16. From £449, including Shore Trips. 4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Large Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
Moreton Bay ..	14,450 tons from Southampton	Sept. 6
Hobsons Bay ..	14,130 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 5, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.
*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC ..	12,367 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC ..	12,554 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.

* Oil burners. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.

Special Summer Return Rates :—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings :—

ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	AENEAS ..	11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	13 Sept.	SARPEDON ..	8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.		

London Agents: John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC .. From Liverpool 23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS .. Liverpool 13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES .. Liverpool 11th OCT.
(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to :—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool: 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 1
†GUILDFORD CASTLE ..	Aug. 7	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 8
†‡LANGIBBY CASTLE ..	Aug. 14	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels). CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANDRÉ LEBON .. Aug. 14 and Aug. 28 .. PORTHOS
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GENERAL VOYRON .. Aug. 8 and Aug. 22 .. EX. GRANDIDIER
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Aug. 12 and Aug. 26 .. PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. Aug. 1 and Aug. 19 .. ANCROR

For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	10,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU ..	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele., Royal 0844-9.

(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29 | †BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24
*†ELYSIA .. Sept. 12 | †CASTALIA .. Oct. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS,

carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27, calling at RHODES, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA .. Aug. 2 | CALIFORNIA .. Aug. 30
TRANSYLVANIA .. Aug. 9 | CAMERONIA .. Aug. 23
ANCHOR LINE, 48

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

DAIMLER. Brand New 1930 (shop-soiled) 25/85 h.p. 6-cyl. chassis, fitted with double enclosed seven-passenger Landaulette de Luxe. Last price, £1,395. Our price, £975.—ARCHIE SIMONS and Co., 94 and 95, Great Portland-street, W.1. Langham 1343.

DAIMLER (1928) 20-70 h.p. 6-cyl. Sports Saloon, by Weyman Saloon; leather upholstery; Triplex; new tyres; small total mileage; privately driven; excellent condition; seen London; cost £900; price £425 or nearest offer.—No agents entertained.—Write Box 2700, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

DELAGE 21 h.p. Special Boat-type Sports Tourer; Servo brakes; safety glass and many extras. In sound condition throughout and a genuine bargain; £225. Town, N.W.1. Tele., Hampstead 5177.

ENCLOSED Landaulette, 1928 25/55 h.p. DAIMLER, six-seven seater, cost £1,300; accept £550, or car in part exchange.—LAWTON-GOODMAN, Ltd., 36, North Audley-street, W.1. Mayfair 3360.

HISPANO SUIZA 1925 series 37.2 h.p., fitted in 1929 with new H. J. Mulliner all-weather saloon coupé de ville, by H. J. Mulliner & Co., with lowerable front and rear doors. Chassis was built regardless of cost in 1925. This thoroughly reliable Colour grey and black, and is as new inside and out. Has been fitted with dual control for private owner's driving test and used to rear; all bright parts chromium plated. The coachwork was recently completely overhauled and brought up to 1930 specification at cost of £500. Inspection and trial invited. Taxed year. Price £800.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311), 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

HUMBER.—Brand New 1930 20/60 h.p. double-fronted Limousine. Two occasional seats facing forwards. List price £925. Shop-soiled £550.—ARCHIE SIMONS and Co., 94 and 95, Great Portland-street, W.1. Langham 1343.

MINERVA 1929 (May) 32/34 h.p. 7-passenger double-enclosed Landaulette, finished blue. Occasional seats facing forwards; new throughout. Cost £1,450. PRICE £715.—ARCHIE SIMONS and Co., 94 and 95, Great Portland-street, W.1. Langham 1343.

NEW DAIMLERS at from £230 to £600 REDUCTIONS with full manufacturer's guarantee. Must be cleared immediately. Typical examples: 1930 20-70, £1,095, enclosed drive Landaulette £750; 1930 The 2½ litre Sports, man's four-seater Saloon £995; 1930 25/85 Sports Landaulette list price £1,525, full equipment, £950. Write or call for further particulars.—THORN'S, 19-21, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

CANCELLED ORDER.

NEW 20 H.P. ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY, with automatic self-changing gear; Commando enclosed-drive Landaulette; beautifully finished. List price £928. Owner will accept £800.—Can be seen at CONNAUGHT, 34-36, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

NEW 25 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE "WINDOVER" ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. On view.—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

PRIOR TO REMOVAL to larger premises we are offering some remarkable bargains, including ALFA ROMEO, MERCEDES, AUGUSTA, HILLMAN, DE SOTO, and STANDARD.—MOTOR SHOWROOMS, Ltd. (Racing and Competition Specialists), 56, Conduit-street, W.1. Regent 2063 (two lines).

ROLLS-ROYCE 1923 (late) 40/50 h.p., fitted 7-passenger double-enclosed Limousine by Windover. Many extras. Coachwork and mechanical condition excellent. £695.—ARCHIE SIMONS and Co. 94 and 95, Great Portland-street, W.1. Langham 1343.

ROLLS-ROYCE 1928 series 20 h.p. Drop-head Coupé by Gurney Nutting; small mileage; in first-class order throughout; passed by Messrs. Rolls Royce; will be sold at less than half original cost.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311); 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

SHOOTING CAR.—1920/21 ROLLS-ROYCE, very roomy seven-eight seater Enclosed Limousine; leather upholstery; £250, or car in part exchange.—LAWTON-GOODMAN, Ltd., 36, North Audley-street, W.1. Mayfair 3360.

SUNBEAM 16 h.p. 1929 Special fabric Sports two-seater in practically new condition throughout. An opportunity which should not on any account miss. An first-class car and a real bargain; £425.—HENLYS AUTO. OLYMPIA, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town, N.W.1. Tele., Hampstead 5177.

SUNBEAM 20/60 h.p. 6-cylinder 1925 roomy tourer, ideal for shooting in perfect condition; officer going abroad, will sacrifice for £125; cost over £1,000. No dealers.—75, Lansdowne-road, W.11. Park 9240.

WILLYS KNIGHT, late model, 4-door de Luxe Saloon, in new condition; has been extremely well looked after; previously owned by smaller car; genuinely Belsize-lane, Hampstead.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

16 H.P. SUNBEAM with de luxe Connaught "Moorland" Sunshine Saloon; brown and pneumatic upholstery; Triplex glass; £475.—JOHN CONNAUGHT, 34, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

16 H.P. SUNBEAM with "WINDOVER" FABRIC OF ITS TYPE. £625. On view.—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

25 H.P. SUNBEAM "WINDOVER" COUPE-DE-VILLE, in condition like new; £650. On view.—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE SEDANCA, in exceptional order; very smart car. £750. On view.—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM ENCLOSED LANDAULETTE. £1,000. On view.—WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

40/50 WORTH ATTENTION.

40/50 ROLLS-ROYCE "Phantom" enclosed Limousine, coachwork by Rolls-Royce; as new throughout; £1,125.—CONNAUGHT, 34, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

1925 Series, 40/50 h.p. PHANTOM I. with Weymann Enclosed Limousine by H. J. Mulliner, of Chiswick; colour iron grey and black; upholstered throughout in grey cloth; lowerable division; rear blinds throughout, two sliding windows in front; two occasional seats, spacious dickey; polished walnut. Triplex glass throughout, two spare wheels; six new Dunlop tyres; engine and chassis in perfect condition; has been passed by Messrs. Rolls-Royce and is in first-class condition throughout. Price £1,450.—CONNAUGHT, 34, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

1925 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE TWO-SEATER COUPE; very smart car, in splendid order. WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

1927 Series, 40/50 h.p. PHANTOM I. with Weymann Enclosed Limousine by H. J. Mulliner, of Chiswick; colour iron grey and black; upholstered throughout in grey cloth; lowerable division; rear blinds throughout, two spare wheels; six new Dunlop tyres; engine and chassis in perfect condition; has been passed by Messrs. Rolls-Royce and is in first-class condition throughout. Price £1,450.—CONNAUGHT, 34, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

1928 Series 4½-litre BENTLEY, fitted with four-door Weymann Saloon by Gurney Nutting; colour red and black, upholstered throughout in red leather. Taxed year. This car is at present with Messrs. Bentley Motors, being overhauled and passed for 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311); 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

1928 Series 6½-litre BENTLEY with extremely pretty domed back Enclosed Drive Limousine by Vanden Plas, colour royal blue, upholstered throughout in brown furniture hide. Fitted with new India tyres throughout, overhauled and passed for Bentley guarantee; £950.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311), 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

1929 Series, delivered 1928, 40/50 h.p. ROLLS Connaught Enclosed Drive Limousine; 7 chassis, fitted with bolstered in leather to front, semi-divan to rear; two occasional seats facing forward seats; six new Dunlop tyres. Overhauled and passed by Messrs. Rolls Royce; in excellent condition.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311), 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000). Price £1,500.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311), 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

1929 CHRYSLER 75. 2-seater, splendid condition, taxed. £225.—THE PARK MOTOR Co., Ltd., Wells-street, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly-circus. Gerrard 1927.

1929 DE SOTO two-seater, perfect condition; very small mileage; £185.—'Phone Victoria 4180.

£215 ! ! ! 1929 BUICK Empire 4-door Saloon, Exchanges.—THE PARK MOTOR Co., Ltd., Wells-street, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly-circus. Gerrard 1927.

£1,000 REDUCTION on a MINERVA car, latest 32/34, delivered 1929, with attractive 7-seater Pullman low-built Mulliner (Northampton) coachwork one of the finest productions; saloon, coachwork one of Mulliner's finest productions; consequently a roomy armchair seats facing forward; space to spare has been spared, interior exquisitely panelled and upholstered in the finest quality material obtainable; car only slightly used; cost over £1,800; specially reduced for £795.—THORN'S, 19-21, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the REMOVAL of FURNITURE and effects belonging to Police Officers stationed in London and at certain Naval Establishments, for a period of one year from the 1st September, 1930.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Receiver, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Tenders must reach this Office before 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, 13th August, 1930, and must be made on the printed form provided for the purpose.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, 21st July, 1930.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of OLD CLOTHING and Miscellaneous Articles for a period of two years from 1st October, 1930.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Office of the Receiver, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Tenders must reach this office before 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, 20th August, 1930, and must be made on the printed form provided for the purpose.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, 22nd July, 1930.

The Times SUBSCRIPTION RATES

INLAND	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
The Times only	£4 11s. 0d.	£2 5s. 6d.	£1 2s. 9d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 3s. 0d.	£3 11s. 6d.	£1 15s. 9d.

ABROAD	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
The Times only	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 10s. 0d.	£3 18s. 0d.	£1 19s. 0d.

THE TIMES ROYAL EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Abroad	£6 10s. 0d.	£3 5s. 0d.	£1 12s. 0d.

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION

	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
Inland and Canada	£1 5s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Other Countries	£1 5s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	6s. 3d.

All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited."

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BOROUGH of SWINDON.

APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SOLICITOR in the Town Clerk's Office, Swindon, at a commencing salary of £350 per annum rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15 to £450 per annum.

The gentleman appointed must have had experience of conveyancing, preparing contracts for public works, and advocacy in the Police Court.

The candidate selected for the appointment will be required to pass a medical examination and (if applicable) to contribute to the fund established under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922.

Applications, endorsed "Assistant Solicitor," stating age and experience, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, are to be addressed to the undersigned, and must be delivered at the Town Hall, Swindon, not later than Saturday, the 16th August, 1930.

Canvassing in any form will be deemed a disqualification.

W. H. BENTLEY, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Swindon. 26th July, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—

M/2130.—DEPUTY ENGINEER and MANAGER REQUIRED for the Kano Water and Electric Light Schemes, NIGERIA, for a tour of 12 to 18 months' service and possible extension. Salary £900 a year, rising by £60 a year to £1,020 a year, plus gratuity pay. Free quarters and passages; liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, not over 40 years of age, must be Corporate Members of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, with at least eight years' Engineering and Administrative experience, including duplicate or equivalent executive experience, apart from pure Waterworks undertakings, preferably with a Water operated borehole pumping.

M/2167.—WATER ENGINEER REQUIRED for the Kano Water and Electric Light Schemes, NIGERIA, for a tour of 12 to 18 months' service and possible extension. Salary £900 a year, rising by £60 a year to £1,020 a year; outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment; free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 25 to 35 years of age, must be Corporate Members of the Institutions of Civil Engineers, have had at least three years' experience, apart from purely or expert pumping stations or waterworks undertakings, preferably with a Water operated borehole pumping.

M/2167.—WATER ENGINEER REQUIRED for the Kano Water and Electric Light Schemes, NIGERIA, for a tour of 12 to 18 months' service and possible extension. Salary £900 a year, rising by £60 a year to £1,020 a year, plus gratuity pay. Free quarters and passages; liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, not over 40 years of age, must be Corporate Members of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, with at least eight years' Engineering and Administrative experience, including duplicate or equivalent executive experience, apart from pure

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

BUTLER-VALET, thoroughly experienced; highest personal references; age 35; height 5ft. married, one child (10); good War record; ages 42.—Kibbey's, Uverdale-road, Chelsea.

BUTLER-VALET, 35, married, employed midday (11-3), seeks part-time work; valeting, waiting, care-taking, &c.—B. 157, Bathurst-gardens, N.W.10.

BUTLER-VALET, age 40; all duties; excellent references; one child accepted; married, no children.—R., 91, Hartswood-road, Wendell Park, W.12.

ELECTRICIAN-HANDYMAN; estate work; all repairs; painting, carpentry, &c., disengaged.—Coombs, Yarnton, near Oxford.

ROYAL Marine, 26, tall, smart; personal references as Plain Cook, Parlourmaid, or General Manservant; free 11th August.—T., care of "Gatesdean," Collingtonlane, Brent-cross-See.

HANDY-MAN, experienced decorator, carpentry, plumbing, electric light, &c.; all general hotel or estate repairs; excellent references.—Write Box K.1318, The Times, E.C.4.

MALE COOK in London or country; all duties small house; good cook, housekeeper; excellent references.—Write Box K.1675, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED ex-Guardsman, 28, 5ft. 11in.; experienced; good loader; traveller; thorough, trustworthy; exceptional references.—Holmleigh, Barnsted-road, Upper Caterham, Surrey.

STEADY energetic man (married) seeks situation as Caretaker, permanent, whole or part time; school considered; good references.—Write Box Z.606, The Times, E.C.4.

VALET or Valet-Companion to gentleman; London or accessible distance.—Particulars James Bullough, 581, Chorley Old-road, Bolton.

VALET or Parlourman; drive car; 22; 5ft. 11in.; single; free Aug. 7; good references.—Write Box Z.609, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER with footman daily; living S.W.18; married; 2 middle-aged; £3 week; 5ft. 8in.; eight-nine years last where footman, two family, seven servants.—Employer writes "In every way an excellent servant." Very respectable.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone. Tele. 7 Welbeck 7777. No Booking fee.

HALLBOY (or young footman), in Gloucester, wants London; 18; 5ft. 5in.; £30; one year last hallboy (from us); knowledge of waiting, valeting, and silver cleaning; highly recommended.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. 7 Welbeck 7777. No Booking fee.

SUPERIOR Butler, aged 40, in Town, country, or abroad; wages £100; excellent references, 3 and 5½ years; temporary or permanent.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5564.

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LADIES and Hotels requiring reliable North country Staffs, Male and Female, write Registry, 101, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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CHAUFFEUR wanted; used to Bentley car; room provided.—Reply full particulars, stating wages, highest references required. H. C., The Old House, Totteridge, Green, N.20.

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CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN required; must understand electric light plant, etc.; live in.—Write fully, give age, wages, reference last situation, to Pollard, Eastbridge House, Crondall, near Farnham, Surrey.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN used to poultry, &c., flat provided; good reference only.—Write only, Stebbing, Spring Park House, Shirley, Surrey.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

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CHAUFFEUR, willing help garden; lifetime private service; 20 years late Mrs. Fetkin, Heronsgate; accustomed driving London; cottage if possible.—Croft, Sherwood Cottage, Heronsgate, Chorleywood.

CHAUFFEUR, 29 years' experience; married; knows Town.—M., 18, Henry-street, St. John's Wood.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience, single, 40, seeks post, Town, country; most makes, repairs; good references.—Chichester-street, S.Wharf. 1.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET, age 32; free now; Town or country; 30s. in. 53 5s. out. Several others recommended.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 30; married; 15 years' experience with high-class cars; known London; excellent references; disengaged.—Phone Reliance 2346 between 2 and 4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 47, married; 20 years' experience; excellent references; help in garden.—Wilson, Orchard Cottage, Catisfield, Fareham.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 40, married, seeks post; 23 years' experience; last post five years, and which gentleman thoroughly recommends; good driver; knows Town well; most makes; electric plant; go anywhere.—Wiles, 15, Windsor-road, Foots Cray, Kent.

CHAUFFEUR, tall, smart appearance, willing; excellent private references; Daimler, Rolls, &c.; lighting and pumping plants; go anywhere; married (no children).—Louis, The Garage, Greenford Green, Greenford, Middx.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC seeks Town situation; good knowledge; smart appearance; age 30; fully competent; references.—Mills, 44, Richmond-road, S.W.2.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (expert), single; 28; Rolls, Bentley, Minerva; Town, country; excellent references.—Grest, 56, King-street, Camden Town, N.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC seeks situation; 21 years' experience; good references; clean license; abstainer; married, no children.—Burch, 49, Rodway-road, Bromley, Kent.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 28, married; highly recommended.—Sturt, 28, Curzon-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 34; three years' garage experience, five years' private service; single, abstainer; first-class report; good references.—P. W., 56, Chalk Farm-road, N.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 43; Town or country; £3 and quarters; no family; highest references, several gentlemen recommended; married, no children.—R., 91, Hartswood-road, Wendell Park, W.12.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN used to poultry, &c., flat provided; good reference only.—Write only, Stebbing, Spring Park House, Shirley, Surrey.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (expert), single; 28; Rolls, Bentley, Minerva; Town, country; excellent references.—Grest, 56, King-street, Camden Town, N.W.1.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 28, married; highly recommended.—Sturt, 28, Curzon-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 34; three years' garage experience, five years' private service; single, abstainer; first-class report; good references.—P. W., 56, Chalk Farm-road, N.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 43; Town or country; £3 and quarters; no family; highest references, several gentlemen recommended; married, no children.—R., 91, Hartswood-road, Wendell Park, W.12.

ELECTRICIAN-HANDYMAN; estate work; all repairs; painting, carpentry, &c., disengaged.—Coombs, Yarnton, near Oxford.

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Facing world-renowned view, 200ft. up.
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Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.
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Ideal position, overlooking Park.
Most comfortably furnished throughout.
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Hot-water supply in all rooms.
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Terms, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner, and attendance, from 14s. per day, or 4½gns. per week.
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A NEW BLOCK of MODERN FLATS with all latest labour-saving devices. Constant hot water, central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms. Refrigerators, passenger and service lifts, &c. Accommodation varies from three rooms, bath room, and kitchen, at £200 PER ANNUM inclusive, to five rooms, large lounge hall at £400 PER ANNUM.—Plans on view daily, and particulars from Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

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AN exceptionally well FURNISHED FLAT with bright spacious rooms; quiet position; two best bed rooms, two servants' bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, handsome drawing room, dining room, study, and ideal domestic offices. Moderate rent to careful tenant.—Inspected and highly recommended by MAPLETON and SONS, 29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

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MAGNIFICENT MAYFAIR FLATS,
OVERLOOKING the PARK,
BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED, NEWLY BUILT FLATS,
comprising from
Four to six bed rooms, two or three bath rooms, two or three reception rooms.
Rents Ranging from
£650 to £950 per ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
NO EXTRAS. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; breakfast and attendance, dinner optional; quiet; minute Kensington Gardens.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

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DELIGHTFUL Unfurnished ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, rings, and meters, phone, bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

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EXCELLENT FLAT, four rooms, bath room, and kitchenette, with garage for two large cars.
To be LET on LONG LEASE at a moderate rental.
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ELLIOTT, SON & BOYTON,
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FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(continued)

HAMPSTEAD, off Finchley-road, Swiss Cottage end.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; quiet. Rent £250 per annum. Long lease. Premium £100.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, bath; near bus, Met., and Tube. Primrose 1441.—Owner, 7, Buckland-crescent, N.W.3.

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A magnificent FLAT in a position of unequalled quietness, overlooking gardens. Two minutes' walk from Hyde Park. Constant hot water. Central heating.
Seven bed rooms. Three bath rooms.
Two very fine reception rooms.
£1,000 per annum inclusive. No premium.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS,
with rooms above, also available.
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BAKER STREET.
MANSION FLAT containing good-sized rooms. £175 P.A. FOURTH FLOOR; three bed, two reception, bath, kitchen; lease five years; first-class fittings £100. DRUCE and Co., 20, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

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PALL MALL PLACE.
PALL MALL, S.W.1.
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Managing Director, VINCENT DAVICO.

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Full particulars BARTLETT TRUST, Limited, 54, Victoria-street (Victoria 3084); or to inspect, Hall Porter, entrance Little St. James's-street.

SERVICE FLATS. Furnished and Unfurnished, near Abbey. Excellent restaurant, residents only.—Apply Manageress, 87, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE
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SMALL SERVICE FLATS
in 20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
Under the direction of
KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd.,
Kensington, London, W.8,
from whom all particulars can be obtained.
Telephone, Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON. BEAUTIFUL GARDENS (2½ ACRES) private to tenants of COLEHERNE COURT. Flats contain two to five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, kitchen, and all usual offices. LIFTS. LIVERIED PORTERS. Rentals £235 to £350 per annum.—Apply Coleherne Court Estate Office, Old Brompton-road, South Kensington.

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LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THREE LARGE ROOMS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-fom rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dept. D.T., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

TWO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with club rooms; telephones, hot and cold water, &c.; wireless room. Furniture and decorations by Warings. From ONE GUINEA.—Write or call 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

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UNFURNISHED SUITE of six rooms and bath room, shortly becoming available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall-court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

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2, BELSIZE-GROVE, HAMPSTEAD.—In open situation, convenient for City and West End.—Modern self-contained labour-saving FLATS; all latest improvements; magnificent views; to be appreciated. Decorated ready for entry. On view daily 2-4, or particulars from Sole Agents, WM. J. ROSS, 171, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3. Telephone, Primrose 1121.

6 GUINEAS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED FLAT, with five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Well FURNISHED TOP-FLOOR FLAT: hot and cold water two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, lounge, dining room.—Padd. 8135.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

HOVE.—Very attractive, sunny, SELF-CONTAINED UPPER PART newly built house; extensive views, sea, Downs; large ROOF GARDEN; magnificent air; two sitting, four bed rooms, garage; electric power, gas; £160.—Degville, 29, Hogarth-road, S.W.5.

HOVE, facing sea and lawns, FURNISHED FLAT, ground floor and semi-basement; large bed room, sitting room and lavatory on ground floor; large kitchen; two bed rooms and bath lower floor, very light; very small garden; service lift; geyser. 3gns. weekly or £110 unfurnished.—Write Box K.1652, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, SEAVIEW, I. OF W., unfurnished FLAT, ground floor; 2 receptions, three bed rooms; bath; two w.c.'s; ideal boiler; geyser; electric light and gas; cooker; small garden. South aspect. £70 per annum inclusive.—Apply Captain Teale, Junior Army and Navy Club, S.W.1.

WANTED

SMALL FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED NON-SERVICE FLAT WANTED by August; 3-5 guineas per week; West End, Temple, or Chelsea. Write Box A.1811, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; good train service; up to one hour London; five rooms, one or two bath rooms; lock-up garage; good rent.—Write Box K.1665, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, SELF-CONTAINED MEWS FLAT, if possible unfurnished. Sloane-square district; bed room, sitting room, kitchen, bath room.—M. P., Bolton's Library, Sloane-street, S.W.

Law Report, July 28

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Hailsham, Lord Dunedin, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, and Lord Thankerton—in allowing an appeal by a defendant in a "running-down" case, discussed the law of contributory negligence and the direction to be given to juries in such cases. (SWADLING v. COOPER.)

The House of Lords—Lord Hailsham, Lord Dunedin,

Sporting News

RACING

GOODWOOD MEETING

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Goodwood Meeting will be begun this afternoon. Coughing may keep some horses away, but, with the going in really excellent condition, fields should be large and the racing not only interesting but of very considerable importance. I dealt fully yesterday with the Stewards' Cup, the most important of this afternoon's handicaps and always regarded as one of the most interesting of the season's sprint handicaps. I came then to the conclusion that the best of the entry who had been given 8st. or more was Songe, who was a very good fourth for this race last year. On that form he has no better chance than Fleeting Memory, but on this year's running at Newbury he has the beating of Mr. Joel's horse at this afternoon's weights. To You, another of the 8st. division, is also very much fancied, but, using Fingle Bridge, I do not make him quite so well handicapped as Songe, who will be ideally suited by the softer going.

Of the 7st. division I have no doubt that the best is Grandmaster, who won the Wokingham with absurd ease and has since won at Brighton. He has thus shown that he is a horse of quite exceptional speed and that he can stay the six furlongs over which this race is run. He is not, on the book, really well handicapped, but he is not badly in, and he is a horse to whom a few pounds either way will make little difference. Of the horses in with less than 7st. I like best the chance of The Masher, although there is no denying that the best handicapped horses in the race are the two bottom weights, Duchess of Mars and Phonemeter. If only the weights had been raised by, say, 10lb. one of them would have been my selection, for the chance of both on form is obvious. However, horses in the 6st. division very seldom win this race—only one has done so since the War—so I shall look for the winner from the other divisions and choose from Tag End, Songe, Grandmaster, and To You, and shall choose SONGE. I would point out that the draw for places is important, the large numbers always, according to the results, having a very decided advantage.

An analysis of the other events to be decided this afternoon is given below:—

1.30.—CHARLTON HANDICAP (1m.).—Budaiya has a penalty for her success at Sandown Park and now has a big weight to carry, but she won there in a canter and was handicapped before that race, so she must be considered to have a fair chance. Lilette and Spinner's Cottage have fair chances, while it is to be noted that Bachelors has been taken out of a number of other races but left in here. For some time she has been a race-course tip to win a race. Cyllarus is rather better handicapped than he was in a similar event at Hurst Park, which he missed to be started here. He might win. The best handicapped horse in the race, however, seems to me to be Phalarette, in the same stable as Bodaiya. I had intended to make her my selection, but as BUDAIYA apparently runs instead I shall choose her, and suggest that the danger and alternative selection is Cyllarus.

2.15.—HAM (PRODUCE) STAKES (6f.).—St. George is fairly useful, but there should be others in the race better than he is. Windybrae must have a good chance on her last running, as has Carola on her Sandown Park form, for, through Turtle Soup, she is not many pounds behind Atbara, and that makes her very good. At Ascot, however, Lindos Ojos finished in front of her, and both were some lengths behind Atbara. This afternoon, Lindos Ojos can meet her on 7lb. better terms, but I do not think that Carola was ever in the Ascot race with a chance, and that that form is wrong is suggested by the Atbara argument. I shall therefore expect Carola, even at the altered weights, to finish in front of Lindos Ojos. Phalarope and Luxor seem to be the best of the others. I think that CAROLA is the best selection and take her to win.

3.0.—STEWARDS' CUP (6f.).—I have already dealt with this race and have taken SONGE to win.

3.30.—RICHMOND STAKES (6f.).—Four Course has shown herself to be a very useful filly, and even with her big weight she must have a good chance. The problem to be decided in her case is whether she can beat the Miss Matty colt at 9lb. On their last running at Newmarket the unnamed colt is about 9lb. behind Lemnarchus, a stable companion of Four Course. If, then, Four Course is better than Lemnarchus she should, on form, beat Miss Matty colt. I do not pretend to know which is the better, but I would have thought that FOUR COURSE was, and I shall therefore make her my selection for this race, but I would point out that if the Miss Matty colt has made as much improvement since his last race as he did between the last race and the one before, then neither Four Course nor any other horse in the race will have a chance against him.

4.0.—GRATWICKE (PRODUCE) STAKES (1¼m.).—Singapore is a nice colt and is certainly improving, but he may yet need time before he is at his best. I shall therefore leave him to choose PINXIT, who, on the Ascot form, is about the best three-year-old in training over a distance. He is also very useful on his Chester form.

4.30.—HALNAKER STAKES (5f.).—I had thought that Overplayed would win this race, but apparently he has not left Newmarket to run. Cedarwood has a good chance on his Ascot form, but he has hardly maintained that form. Fore-topsail should run well, as should Vernella, who showed promise the last time she was started at Newmarket. Tetrapodos, on Sandown Park form, is certain to beat Cedarwood, and must therefore have a good chance. He or Vernella seems to me to be the winner. I give preference to TERAPODOS.

PONTEFRACT PROSPECTS

2.30.—YORKSHIRE PLATE (1m.).—On her Nottingham form Galette has a good chance. Dundrave has a big weight for a three-year-old, but will run well, as will Cloud Nymph. My selection is GALETTE.

3.0.—DE LACY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—The best of the probable starters here seems to me to be STOLEN JEST.

3.30.—SPECULATION SELLING PLATE (6f.).—Grandbow, Indian Eagle, Barkham Square, and Elegant Lad all have chances. I like best the chance of GRANDBOW.

4.0.—WEST RIDING PRODUCE PLATE (5f.).—The Let Live colt and Alfacona have been sent from Newmarket to run, and the former has a good chance. However, I prefer the chance of SEATON ROSS, who has won his last two races.

4.30.—PONTEFRACT WELTER PLATE (1¼m.).—Gourd disappointed at Bogside, but may do better here. However, he may not beat MANVERO, who has a good chance on his best form.

5.0.—BADSWORTH PLATE (1¼m.).—The best selection here seems to be ROMAN CANDLE. II., who may have Cuisiniere to beat.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Charlton Welter Handicap Spinner's Cottage, Au Fait, and Timber have well known public form. SPINNER'S COTTAGE has done well this season, and was galloped on Saturday on the Racecourse Side with Torealong. I have not seen him go with more dash, and he looks to me like the winner of this race.

Our only runner in the Ham (Produce) Stakes will be LOVE-OIL COLT. I am confident that we have not yet seen the best of him. He ran fairly well in the National Breeders' Foal Stakes at Sandown Park, and that race has done him good. I look upon him as the best of R. Day's two-year-olds.

There will be a very good field for the Stewards' Cup, and we hold a very good chance with six or seven well-fancied candidates. Fleeting Memory, who won this race last year, has come into his best form again. He won a mixed gallop about 10 days ago with ease. Guards' Parade is a horse I do not like, although he may win. Grandmaster is the most improved horse in Hogg's team, and it will be no surprise to his connexions if he should win. Friarvine, who disappointed at Liverpool last week, is a better horse than that form indicates. Pachalik will like the course, but I have lost faith in him, so I take FLEETING MEMORY to prove the best from Headquarters.

The Richmond Stakes has been won by many good horses. WALL STREET will give us the only chance of winning to-day. He is a very nice horse and in any case is bound to give a good account of himself.

In the Gratwicke (Produce) Stakes Sheerness will be our only runner, and I doubt if he is good enough to win.

In the Halnaker Stakes I like CEDARWOOD, who is now at his best.

PONTEFRACT

We shall supply a few runners at the Pontefract Meeting, and I believe there is a winner or two among them. In the Yorkshire Plate LEAD may prove best. The De Lacy Plate may be won by CHERRY WHISKY, the West Riding Plate by LET LIVE COLT, and the Pontefract Handicap by GROWLER. CUISINIERE may win the Badsworth Plate.

GOODWOOD PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The CHARLTON WELTER HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. New Mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBUDAIYA (7lb. ex.) (Mr. S. Tattersall) Lawson	4	9	9
LILETTE (Mr. G. Michaelson) ..... G. Mabony	4	8	13
PORTRAITIST (Mr. R. C. Dawson) R. Dawson	4	8	12
aOLD HERRIE (Sir W. Cuthcott) ..... Gooch	a	8	11
aSPINNER'S COTTAGE (Mr. G. C. D. Brighton) C. Leader	3	8	9
KUDOS (Mr. H. Arnold) ..... F. Hartigan	4	8	5
aTIMBER (Mr. M. E. Kayton) ..... Fred Butters	3	8	4
aAu FAIT (Mrs. F. J. Barlow) ..... Walter	3	8	4
NUXFORD (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill	4	8	1
aSTROLL (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader	2	7	13
aLADY (Lord Ellesmere) ..... F. Darling	2	7	13
aBACHELORA (Mr. E. Hardsworth) ..... Hoods	3	7	12
GOOD SPORT (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	7	10
aPHALARETTE (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	2	7	8
CYLLARUS (Mr. F. W. Wilson) ..... Gwilt	3	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BUDAIYA, R. Jones; LILETTE, J. Sirett; PORTRAITIST, M. Beary; OLD HERRIE, J. Childs; SPINNER'S COTTAGE, —; KUDOS, T. Burns; TIMBER, H. Wragg; AU FAIT, —; STROLL, G. Wragg; LADY, J. Fox; BACHELORA, F. Lane; PHALARETTE, C. Richards; CYLLARUS, C. Richards. R. Perryman will ride either Spinner's Cottage or Nuxford.

2.15.—The HAM (PRODUCE) STAKES of 100 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added, the produce of mares covered in 1927; to run as two-year-olds. (5f.) (a) The owner (at the time of entry) of the dam of the winner and the owner of the second each to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes, and the owner of the third to save stake. T.Y.C. (six furlongs).

	St	lb
ASTROS (Major McCalmont) ..... Perse	9	7
ST. GEORGE (Sir L. Phillipps) ..... J. Jarvis	9	4
aWINDYBRAE (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	9	3
CAROLA (Mrs. G. Horner) ..... Sneyd	9	0
LUXOR (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Gwilt	9	0
POSTBOY (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	9	0
RUNAWAY MATCH (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	8	10
aLOVE-OIL C, by Phalaris (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8	9
RAZMAK (Lord Glanely) ..... R. Hogg	8	9
PHALAROPE (Mrs. A. James) ..... Frank Butters	8	9
aMUSLIN (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	9
NORFOLK (Duke of Portland) ..... F. Darling	8	9
KING'S PARADE II. (M. J. Wittouck) ..... Braime	8	9
PAUL PRY (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	8	9
LANDOR GRAY (Th.) (Lady McCalmont) ..... Perse	8	5
PONDER (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	5
aFINALE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	5
SULTAN BASTE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	5
Miss JENKS (Major McCalmont) ..... Watson	8	5
aPERYNE (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	8	5
CHEVY CHASE, by Warden of the Marches (Headquarters Woodstock Agency) ..... Private	8	5
ENDEIGH (3lb.) (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Cannon	8	2
TOM FOOL (7lb.) (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	7	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WINDYBRAE, F. Fox; CAROLA, J. Dines; LOVE-OIL COLT or LUCOS, R. Carslake; SHERAS, M. Beary; LINDOS OJOS or MISS JINKS, H. Beasley; FINALE, T. Weston; PERYNE, R. Perryman; RITCHING, J. Sirett.

3.0.—The STEWARDS' CUP, a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added (including a cup); second to receive 75 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
OAK RIDGE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..Cundell	5	8	13
TAG END (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	6	8	13
SONGE (Lord Michelham) ..... O. Bell	6	8	11
TO YOU (Mr. J. Shumland) ..... De Mestre	4	8	7
aFLEETING MEMORY (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	5	8	1
LE PHARE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	4	8	1
aGOLDEN SILVER (Mr. H. E. Sitwell) ..... Walls	5	7	11
aGUARDS' PARADE (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	5	7	11
aGRANDMASTER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	5	7	10
REEDSMOUTH (Lord Wyfold) ..... Perse	4	7	9
aFRIARVINE (Mr. G. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	3	7	9
aRATTLIN THE REEFER (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	4	7	7
HOLIKORI (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. H. Walker) ..... Pope	8	7	6
aPACHALIK (Mr. J. A. Phillips) ..... C. Leader	5	7	4
DARK FIRE (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	5	7	4
aFINGLE BRIDGE (Mr. F. T. Hales) W. Nightingall	5	7	4
aFAIR DIANA (Lord Woolavington) ..F. Darling	3	7	3
THE MASHER (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt	3	6	13
POLAR BEAR (Mrs. H. Joel) ..... Cottrill	3	6	12
aRACHELOSA (Mr. E. Hardsworth) ..... Hoods	4	7	7
SCOTFORD (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	3	6	11
aPHARAMIS (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader	3	6	10
EARLY CLOSING (Lord Portman) ..... Farquharson	3	6	9
aFLUTE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	3	6	10
aZAMBELLI (M. Pierre Wertheimer) ..In France	3	6	9
BULWARK (Mr. G. Coldbeck) ..... Coldbeck	4	6	4
aTRIPTYCH (Lord H. de Walden) ..D. Waugh	3	6	3
DUCHESS OF MARS (Mr. J. E. Rowson) Douglas-Pennant	3	6	2
aWHOOPEE (Sir A. Butt) ..... Marsh	3	6	2
PHONEMETER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	3	6	0
CLAUDINE (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	4	6	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

OAK RIDGE, H. Beasley; TAG END, R. Carslake; SONGE, H. Wragg; TO YOU, C. Ray; FLEETING MEMORY, T. Weston; LE PHARE, M. Beary; GUARDS' PARADE, J. Dines; JOHN SILVER, F. Field; GRANDMASTER, G. Richards; FRIARVINE, S. Wragg; REEDSMOUTH, F. Fox; RATTLIN THE REEFER, S. Donoghue; HOLIKORI, W. Nevett; PACHALIK, G. Baines; FINGLE BRIDGE, C. Richards; FAIR DIANA, J. Sirett; THE MASHER, K. Robertson; KNIGHT ERROR, T. Lowrey; POLAR BEAR, J. Simpson; PEGASUS, W. Alford; FLUTE, A. Richardson; ZAMBELLI, A. Smirke; DUCHESS OF MARS, T. Brown; CLAUDINE, F. Rickaby; TRIPTYCH, L. Fare; PHONEMETER, P. Nelson; EARLY CLOSING, —; BULWARK, —; WHOOPEE, F. Sharpe.

3.30.—The RICHMOND STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. T.Y.C. (six furlongs).

	St	lb
aFOUR COURSE (Lord Ellesmere) ..... F. Darling	9	5
TURBINE (Duchess of Westminster) ..... Perse	9	5
CICADA (Major McCalmont) ..... Perse	9	1
RUNAWAY MATCH (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	8	12
aWALL STREET (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8	10
Miss MATTY c, by Golden Myth (Sir A. Bailey) R. Day	8	10
aBURAK (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	8	10
aDISARMAMENT (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey	8	10
GAY PARDE (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8	10
SILVERBURN (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... F. Darling	8	10
aBATUSHA C, by Milesius (Sir R. Garton) ..... Walters	8	10
DIPLOMAT (Sir H. Hirst) ..... Templeman	8	10
aFORESIDE (Lord ——) ..... Marsh	8	10
aNUSHIRAWAN (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	10
SAINT HONORE (Mr. H. E. Morriss) ..F. Darling	8	10
aVALEDICTION (Mr. R. Tree) ..... Lawson	8	7
SUNSET GLEAM (Mr. F. W. Wilson) ..... Lane	8	7
aSISTER NORAH (Lord Woolavington) ..F. Darling	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CEDARWOOD, F. Beasley; ARCHIMEDES, A. Burns; CYLLARUS, —; TETRAPODOS, C. Ray; JEAN GORDON, —; DOUBLE TOY, —; FORE-TOPSAIL, C. Childs; DARK LIGHT, —; MOUNT OF OLIVES, T. Elliott; PRINCESS FOOTE, R. Perryman; VERNELLA, C. Richards; SWANK, B. Carslake; BRIDAL MARCH, S. Donoghue or W. Wells; SCOTCH LEGEND, J. Kirby; SISTER NORAH, F. Fox. VALEDICTION, —. F. Lane rides either Jean Gordon or Double Toy.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GOODWOOD MEETING

STEWARDS' CUP.—Costaki Pasha (at 10.7 a.m. yesterday).

GOODWOOD CUP.—Bosworth (at 9 a.m. yesterday).

CHICHESTER STAKES.—La Fayette, Noreen, Merry Lassie.

HAM (PRODUCE) STAKES.—Florence Dombey, Willowsweet, Blairmore, Emolument, Tilson, Imago, Epicurus, Bridge of Allan, Prejudice, Lamb, Mint colt, Pastorella, Rosalynde, Bonne Tete.

RICHMOND STAKES.—Skibbereen, Spinelly.

GAVANT STAKES.—Florence Dombey, Zane Grey, Third Degree, Cadbec, Glorious Fame.

MOLESCOMB STAKES.—Noreen, Rhue, Pisa, Spinelly, Cameronian.

GOODWOOD STAKES.—Bargady, Parenthesis.

NASSAU STAKES.—Wedding Favour, Eirene.

GRATWICKE STAKES.—Prince Paradise, Oracle, Morning Walk, Attack, Edelweiss, Salmon Leap, Termite, Sir Dlana, Sedge Nonsuch, Secretariat, Parenthesis.

FUNTINGTON PLATE.—Vanilla, Friar Tuck.

PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES.—Niagara, Panjandrum, Pars, Greenland.

SELSEY STAKES.—Nerepis, Berrydale.

FINDON STAKES.—Faerie, Celtic II., Nerepis.

TRUNDLE STAKES.—Dick Swiveller.

CHARLTON WELTER HANDICAP.—Golden Grace.

GOODWOOD ENGAGEMENTS.—Polverala.

PONTEFRACT MEETING

PARK HILL MAIDEN PLATE.—Catch Crop filly.

GREAT WEST RIDING HANDICAP.—Mispec.

WEST RIDING PRODUCE PLATE.—Belamour.

KELSWICKE HANDICAP.—First.

SPECULATION SELLING HANDICAP.—Abbey Wood.

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.—Infidel.

PONTEFRACT WELTER HANDICAP.—Indus.

PRINCE OF WALES'S PLATE.—Oswald.

MISCELLANEOUS

HEDGBURY MID WEIGHT HANDICAP, ALEXANDRA PARK.—Muezzin.

MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE, ALEXANDRA PARK.—Pescarina.

TOWNLEY HANDICAP, THIRSK.—North Drift.

SOUTHDOWN OPEN WELTER PLATE, LEWES.—Fireball, Newton Abbot.

ENGAGEMENTS.—Transmit.

ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Prince Lomond.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Grey Widow, Silver Ring, Scotch Lily, Cordennis, Pompey, Balaklava, Tramontana.

LONDON BETTING

THE STEWARDS' CUP

(To be run at Goodwood to-day)

9 to 1 agst GRANDMASTER (t. and o.) (Hogg).
10 — 1 —— FLEETING MEMORY (t. and o.) (Earl).
100 — 9 —— LE PHARE (t. and o.) (R. Dawson).
100 — 9 —— TO YOU (t. and o.) (De Mestre).
100 — 6 —— OAK RIDGE (t. and o.) (Cundell).
100 — 6 —— SONGE (o.) (O. Bell).
100 — 6 —— HOLIKORI (o.) (Pope).
100 — 6 —— WHOOPEE (o.) (Marsh).
20 — 1 —— RATTLIN THE REEFER (o.) (Gilpin).
20 — 1 —— FLUTE (o.) (O. Bell).
25 — 1 —— FLEETING MEMORY (3 to 1 t.) (Nightingall).
20 — 1 —— REEDSMOUTH (o.) (Perse).
20 — 1 —— TAG END (o.) (C. Peck).
25 — 1 —— ZAMBELLI (o.) (F. Prince).
25 — 1 —— PHONEMETER (o.) (De Mestre).
25 — 1 —— PACHALIK (o.) (C. Leader).
25 — 1 —— KNIGHT ERROR (o.) (Whitaker).
25 — 1 —— DARK FIRE (o.) (J. Cannon).
25 — 1 —— POLAR BEAR (o.) (Cottrill).
25 — 1 —— EARLY CLOSING (o.) (Farquharson).
25 — 1 —— CHARLES' PARADE (o.) (R. Day).
25 — 1 —— TRIPTYCH (o.) (D. Waugh).
28 — 1 —— FAIR DIANA (o.) (F. Darling).
33 — 1 —— THE MASHER (o.) (Gwilt).
40 — 1 —— BULWARK (o.) (Coldbeck).
40 — 1 —— CLAUDINE (o.) (Turner).
50 — 1 —— DUCHESS OF MARS (t. and o.) (Douglas-Pennant).
50 — 1 —— JOHN SILVER (o.) (Walls).
50 — 1 —— PEGASUS (o.) (T. Leader).

4.0.—The GRATWICKE (PRODUCE) STAKES of 100 sovs. each, with 300 sovs added; the produce of mares covered in 1926, to run as three-year-olds; the owner (at the time of entry) of the dam of the winner and the owner of the second each to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes, and the owner of the third to save stake. One mile and a half.

	St	lb
PINXIT (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	9	6
aSINGAPORE (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	9	2
BERADICUMB (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	9	2
aSHEERNESS (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	8	10
TREWS (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8	7
ANTHONIUM (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	8	7
FOXHILL (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8	7
aRAMESES THE SECOND (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) Lawson	8	7
THE PHANAR (Mr. S. J. Unsne) ..... In France	8	7
SON OF MINT (Mr. J. Brown) ..... Morston	8	7
aVALEDICTION (Mr. R. Tree) ..... Lawson	8	7
VARENDRIO (Mr. E. Sassoon) ..... C. Waugh	8	3
STARBOARD LIGHT (Sir V. Sassoon) ..C. Waugh	8	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SINGAPORE, G. Richards; SHEERNESS, R. Perryman; FOXHILL, B. Carslake; RAMESES THE SECOND, C. Ray; SON OF MINT, F. Lane; VALEDICTION, —.

4.30.—The HALNAKER STAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for three-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
aCEDARWOOD (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ..Gilpin	8	10
GUNGA DIN (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	8	10
POLVERALA (M. S. Joel) ..... Earl	8	10
THEMISTOCLES (Major McCalmont) ..... Perse	8	10
ARCHIMEDES (Mr. W. J. Waldron) ..... R. Jones	8	10
CYLLARUS (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt	8	7
TETRAPODOS (Mr. J. H. Woodville) ..... Sneyd	8	10
aJEAN GORDON (Mr. H. R. Armitage) ..Wal. Griggs	8	7
DOUBLE TOY (Mr. H. Bowcher) ..... Gwilt	8	7
aFORE-TOPSAIL (Colonel R. B. Charteris) Boyd-Rochfort	8	7
DARK LIGHT (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8	7
aMOUNT OF OLIVES (Major J. S. Courtauld) ..... B. Jarvis	8	7
aPRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	8	7
aVERNELLA (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	7
THE GREAT PYRAMID (Major P. Honner-Morris) Major Honner	8	7
SWANK (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8	7
BRIDAL MARCH (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) C. Chapman	8	7
TERNUT (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8	7
SCOTCH LEGEND (Miss H. V. Smith) ..J. Rhodes	8	7
aVALEDICTION (Mr. R. Tree) ..... Lawson	8	7
aSISTER NORAH (Lord Woolavington) ..F. Darling	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CEDARWOOD, F. Beasley; ARCHIMEDES, A. Burns; CYLLARUS, —; TETRAPODOS, C. Ray; JEAN GORDON, —; DOUBLE TOY, —; FORE-TOPSAIL, C. Childs; DARK LIGHT, —; MOUNT OF OLIVES, T. Elliott; PRINCESS FOOTE, R. Perryman; VERNELLA, C. Richards; SWANK, B. Carslake; BRIDAL MARCH, S. Donoghue or W. Wells; SCOTCH LEGEND, J. Kirby; SISTER NORAH, F. Fox. VALEDICTION, —. F. Lane rides either Jean Gordon or Double Toy.

5.0.—The BADSWORTH PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..Barthropp	5	9	7
GAY VISTA (Lord Beatty) ..... Major Beatty	4	8	11
CAELMARET (Mr. A. J. Buston) ..C. Waugh	3	8	9
CONFIDENCE TRICK (Captain C. F. Elsey) Elsey	3	8	9
ALDERMAN (Mr. W. G. P. Kincaid Lennox) Peacock	3	8	9
aROMAN CANDLE II. (Mr. H. Pulitzer) S. Darling	3	8	9
THREE ROSES (Mr. A. K. Muncaster) ..Leach, jun.	3	8	9
EPISTOLA (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..Morris	3	8	6
aCLIMBERS (Lord Fitzwilliam) Lord G. Dundas	3	7	13
SILVER GILL (Lady Irwin) ..... R. Armstrong	3	7	13
aHARDY GUARD (Mr. D. Marnoe) ..... Macnee	3	7	13
aFLAMING (M. E. de St. Alary) ..... Gilpin	3	7	13
J. Renwick	7	13	
UETA FLYING (3lb.) (Mr. H. Lawson) ..D. Taylor	7	11	
NITSICHIN (5lb.) (Mr. D. S. Kennedy) ..D. Thrale	7	9	
DESMORA C, by Baydrop (10lb.) (Mr. F. S. Brown) G. Sadler	7	7	
aLET LIVE C, by Bucks Hussar (10lb.) (Mr. F. Hogg) ..... Cole	7	7	
DAPT (10lb.) (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	7	7	
MAGGIE B. (10lb.) (Mr. P. S. Brown) ..Golightly	7	4	
SEA BIRD F. by Baydrop (10lb.) (Mr. F. Turner) Private	7	4	
VIRGIN F. by Tanglewood (10lb.) (Mrs. K. Mineres) ..... Hobbs	7	4	
aALFACONA (10lb.) (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..Wm. Griggs	7	4	
aBOLD LILY F, by Carpathus (10lb.) (Mr. M. D. Peacock) ..... Peacock	7	4	

4.30.—The PONTEFRACT WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
DAZZLER (Mr. E. O'Brien) ..... MacColl	6	9	0
CARL'S CARESS (mr. E. C. Nolan) ..R. J. Colling	4	9	0
TALPA (Captain C. F. Elsey) ..... Elsey	5	8	11
LUCCA (Miss M. Marks) ..... G. Armstrong	5	8	9
GROWLER (Mr. S. H. Darling) ..... S. Darling	4	8	9
ADLON (Mrs. R. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	8	8
aGOURD (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Peacock	5	8	7
WESTCOURT (Mr. Joseph Benson) ..... Elsey	5	8	7
aHIDALGO II. (Mr. T. B. Watson) ..... Easterby	a	8	7
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..Barthropp	4	8	6
MOXIE RAB (Sir L. Green) ..... R. Armstrong	5	8	4
SCOTCH LAMENT (10lb. ex.) (Mr. C. E. Howard) R. Armstrong	3	8	4
MARTYR (Mrs. J. Watson) ..... Bullock	6	8	4
BLACK SWALLOW (Mr. R. P. Botterill) Botterill	4	8	4
CORKS (Sir T. Putnam) ..... Peacock	4	8	3
KNIGHT BACHELOR (Mr. C. R. Taylor) Coulthwaite	a	8	2
SEPT (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	4	7	13
TRUESCRIPTOR (Lady J. Compton-Vyner) Cole	4	7	12
aWEE-PEE-FU (Lord Lonsdale) ..R. Armstrong	5	7	12
aMANVERO (Mr. J. E. Anderton) ..... Boyd	5	7	11
BRIND LEYS (Captain J. R. Renwick) J. Renwick	4	7	10
ROYAL COUNT (Sir L. Cunard) ..... Hulme	4	7	9
TOUAREG (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) Gilpin	3	7	7

5.0.—The BADSWORTH PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..Barthropp	5	9	7
GAY VISTA (Lord Beatty) ..... Major Beatty	4	8	11
CAELMARET (Mr. A. J. Buston) ..C. Waugh	3	8	9
CONFIDENCE TRICK (Captain C. F. Elsey) Elsey	3	8	9
ALDERMAN (Mr. W. G. P. Kincaid Lennox) Peacock	3	8	9
aROMAN CANDLE II. (Mr. H. Pulitzer) S. Darling	3	8	9
THREE ROSES (Mr. A. K. Muncaster) ..Leach, jun.	3	8	9
EPISTOLA (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..Morris	3	8	6
aCLIMBERS (Lord Fitzwilliam) Lord G. Dundas	3	7	13
SILVER GILL (Lady Irwin) ..... R. Armstrong	3	7	13
aHARDY GUARD (Mr. D. Marnoe) ..... Macnee	3	7	13
aFLAMING (M. E. de St. Alary) ..... Gilpin	3	7	13

GOLF

DEATH OF MR. F. R. SCOVEL

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

The sudden death of Mr. Frederick Roosevelt Scovel at his home at Cannes will come as a shock to many friends in England and Scotland and, in particular, to a large circle of golfers. Though by birth an American, Mr. Scovel had spent the greater part of his life among English people. Though best known as a golfer, he was also an excellent lawn tennis player, and until the last few years had played regularly at Wimbledon. His best performance at golf was the winning of the autumn medal at St. Andrews with a score of 75. That was in 1922, the year of the Prince of Wales's captaincy, when there were so many competitors for the medal that they had to play in fours instead of in pairs. He also won the Jubilee Vase before the War, in 1912, and St. Andrews and Woking may be said to have been his two golfing homes in this country.

Though he had no very great length or power, he was extremely steady and accurate and an outstandingly good putter with a most delicate touch. These qualities, together with a serene and unruffled temper, made him the best of partners in a Foursome, the game which he liked best to play. His nature was as charming as were his looks and his manners, and every single person who ever knew him was fond of him.

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF 1931

The following statement was issued yesterday afternoon from the Royal and Ancient Club:—

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews announces that the Amateur Championship of 1931 will be played on the course of the Royal North Devon Golf Club, at Westward Ho! and the Open Championship will be played at Carnoustie.

Half the qualifying rounds of the Open Championship will be played at Carnoustie and the other held on the course of the Panmure Golf Club at Barry. The dates have not yet been definitely fixed, but it is probable that the Amateur Championship will begin on May 25 and the Open Championship on June 15.

An announcement giving the definite dates will be made as soon as possible.

OLD GREGORIAN G.S.

The Old Gregorian Golfing Society held its annual meeting at Northwood. Rain did its best to spoil the day, but was not allowed to interfere with the play. In the circumstances, the score of one up on bogey returned by G. T. Denaro (6) to win the Reynolds Cup was creditable. A. J. L. Pollen (2) and F. A. O'Leary (8) tied for second place with two down. A match by Foursomes was played against the club in the afternoon. Northwood won by three matches to one, with one halved, J. A. Pollen and O'Leary winning the top match for the society. It is worthy of note that four out of the five games were decided by a putt on the last green.

W. L. Hartley yesterday broke the amateur record for the Chislehurst Club's course by going round in 65. He was replaying

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH

RAIN DELAYS PLAY

Rather less than an hour's play was possible in the fourth Test Match at Old Trafford yesterday owing to rain. Play was not resumed until half-past 5 and in the time available England lost three wickets for an addition of 30 runs.

Leyland was bowled by McCabe without having increased his overnight score of 35 not out, and Tate was out to a catch by Ponsford off the same bowler. I. A. R. Peebles was caught by Richardson, also off McCabe's bowling, and then Nichols and Duckworth played out time, the score at the close of play being 251 for eight wickets. Thus, with two wickets to fall, England are 94 runs behind, and the match seems certain to be drawn.

A description of yesterday's play from our Cricket Correspondent appears on page 14.

KENT AT THE OVAL

AN INTERESTING MATCH

When stumps were drawn at the Oval yesterday, in the match between Kent and Surrey, Kent were 68 runs ahead with eight wickets in hand, and with Woolley and Ames still in. There is, therefore, given fine weather, every prospect of some interesting play, and a good finish to-day.

Ducat and Gregory continued Surrey's innings to the bowling of Wright and Ashdown when play was begun, and the score was taken to 64, when Gregory fell to Freeman, who had just relieved Ashdown. Gregory made the fatal mistake of putting his legs in front of a straight ball and missing it with his bat. Shepherd started quietly, and the 100 went up at 1.30. When he and Ducat looked nicely set, the latter was caught at the wicket by Ames off Freeman for a sound innings of 51. Barling came in, but as so often happens, the second member of the dissolved partnership followed the first, and Shepherd was caught by Ashdown off Wright for 40. Wilson then joined Barling and these two took the score to 155 before Wilson was caught at the wicket by Ames, also off Freeman. Meanwhile, however, Barling had been missed by G. B. Legge at second slip off Ashdown, and that mistake cost Kent 46 runs, for the sixth wicket did not fall until 196. At luncheon the score was 167.

Play was very slow for the first half-hour after the interval, in spite of the pitch playing very easily. When 29 had been added Barling was nicely taken by Woolley off Freeman. Peach joined Squires, and, possibly with memories of Blackheath in his mind, set about the bowling at once. However, it was not to be this time, for after making two fine pulls for 4, and with the score at 209, Hardinge bowled him the ball with the reverse spin, and he gave a simple catch to Woolley. And so seven wickets were down for 209, and things looked promising for Kent. Surrey, however, had two very good shots left in their locker, for Squires and Brooks settled down to a competition for runs, and until 4.15 hit all the bowling that was offered them hard and often. Then, after adding 99 runs, Brooks tried to hit Freeman once too often, and was caught by Wright at mid-off off a "skier." His excellent innings of 55 included nine 4's. Nine runs later Squires was beautifully caught by Woolley at short slip off a fast ball from Besley for an invaluable 53, and the innings closed for 303, leaving Surrey with a rather unexpected lead of 21. Freeman again did greatly for his side, taking seven wickets. Kent without Freeman would be like duck without stuffing. Ames let no byes, and a point worth recording is that no extras were scored until 238 runs were on the board.

Kent went in a second time at 5 o'clock and, as before, opened with Hardinge and A. M. Crawley. Gover and Peach bowled, but for a time the pitch did not seem dangerous, the only incident being Crawley's narrow escape from being run out when Sandham threw the bowler's wicket down from cover point. The arrears were knocked off without loss in as many minutes, but, eight runs later, Crawley, who had twice been lucky with strokes that might well have gone to hand, was clean bowled by Gover with a fast ball to which he played back. This was the result of Ducat making his first two bowlers change ends. Woolley joined Hardinge and started with some risky strokes which, however, made runs. At 40, Hardinge was missed by Ducat at second slip off Gover, and he sent the 50 up with a lucky snick that went breast-high for 4 between first and second slip. However, with the score at 61, scored in exactly an hour, Hardinge, then 26, was beautifully taken at short slip by Shepherd off Lock, who had meanwhile relieved Gover. Gover went on again at the Pavilion end when another 20 runs had been scored, but Woolley, well supported by Ames, continued to make runs until 6.20, when bad light stopped play for the day. The score was then 89, of which Woolley had scored 37 and Ames seven.

KENT

First Innings			Second Innings	
Hardinge, c. Brooks, b. Gover	8	c. Shepherd, b. Lock	..	26
A. M. Crawley, c. Ducat, b. Peach	16	b. Gover	..	17
Woolley, c. Brooks, b. Lock	38	not out	..	37
Ames, c. Shepherd, b. Peach	49	not out	..	7
Ashdown, c. Peach, b. Gover	32			
J. A. Deed, c. Brooks, b. Peach	0			
Todd, c. Ducat, b. Peach	36			
G. B. Legge, c. Shepherd, b. Peach	24			
Freeman, c. Shepherd, b. Peach	0			
Wright, not out	44			
Besley, st. Brooks, b. Shepherd	19			
Byes, 4; l-b., 1; n-b., 1	6	Bye, 1; n-b., 1		2
Total	282	Total (2 wkts.)		89

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, c. Legge, b. Freeman	14
Ducat, c. Ames, b. Freeman	51
Gregory, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	16
Shepherd, c. Ashdown, b. Wright	40
Barling, c. Woolley, b. Freeman	46
Wilson, c. Ames, b. Freeman	11
Squires, c. Woolley, b. Besley	53
Peach, c. Woolley, b. Hardinge	11
Brooks, c. Wright, b. Freeman	55
Gover, not out	2
Lock, b. Freeman	2
Leg-byes	12
Total	303

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	30	5	94	2
Peach	27	8	91	6
Lock	18	4	42	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shepherd	14.4	2	20	1
Gregory	6	2	29	0

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	25	5	52	1
Ashdown	17	4	50	0
Freeman	47.5	14	114	7

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Besley	17	6	53	1
Hardinge	9	1	32	1

UMPIRES.—Beet and Reeves.

MERCER BOWLS WELL

The match between Glamorgan and Worcestershire at Cardiff yesterday was delayed until half-past 12 owing to heavy rain, and then, on a drying pitch, Worcestershire failed so completely that eight wickets fell for 65, Mercer and Ryan proving almost unplayable.

Root came to the rescue of his side, and the follow-on was averted, but Worcestershire were all out soon after luncheon for 97, Glamorgan thus securing a first innings lead of 127. Mercer had the fine analysis of six wickets for 22.

GLAMORGAN

First Innings			Second Innings	
Bates, c. Gibbons, b. Root	13	b. Perks	..	7
Dyson, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	8	l.-b.-w., b. Perks	..	60
M. J. Turnbull, b. Root	19	b. Perks	..	0
Bell, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	7	b. Perks	..	3
Hills, c. Fox (J.), b. Brook	0	b. Fox (J.)	..	8
Davies (D.), b. Brook	74	not out	..	78
J. T. Morgan, b. Fox (J.)	19	b. Perks	..	0
Davies (E.), b. Brook	51	c. Fox (J.), b. Brook	..	15
Mercer, c. Walters, b. Root	6	c. Nichol, b. Fox (J.)	..	2
Emery, b. Brook	6	not out	..	0
Ryan, not out	0			
Byes, 15; l-b., 6	21	L.-byes, 3; w., 1; n.-b., 1	..	5
Total	224	Total (8 wkts.)		193

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, c. Ryan, b. Mercer	1
Fox (J.), c. Every, b. Ryan	19
Nichol, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	3
Gibbons, b. Mercer	0
C. F. Walters, b. Mercer	4
Fox (V.), c. Dyson, b. Ryan	15
H. W. Quaife, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	7
Hon. J. Coventry, c. Hills, b. Ryan	0
Root, not out	23
Brook, b. Mercer	1
Perks, l.-b.-w., b. Ryan	1
Byes, 17; l-b., 5; w., 1	24
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	25	5	58	3
Brook	29.4	4	74	6
Perks	11	1	42	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fox (J.)	8	2	21	1
Ryan	15.1	4	45	4

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	18	8	22	6
Bates	2	0	6	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ryan	15.1	4	45	4

UMPIRES.—Huddleston and Phillips.

THE BOURNEMOUTH FESTIVAL

AN EVEN MATCH

There was a most interesting day's cricket at Bournemouth yesterday in the match between Hampshire and Lancashire. Lancashire, after an exciting struggle, gained a lead of seven runs on the first innings and Hampshire, going in again at 5 o'clock, were given a splendid start by Arnold and Brown. At the close of play they were 89 runs ahead with nine wickets in hand.

The Hampshire innings yesterday morning was finished off for an addition of 11 runs, Pothecary, who had batted so courageously on the Saturday, making nearly half his side's total, and R. Tyldesley coming out with the fine analysis of seven wickets for 51 runs. In normal circumstances 145 runs is not a formidable score, but the circumstances were not normal in that the wicket, at one end at any rate, showed eagerness to help the bowler who knew how to use it. Hallows, however, started well and a glance to fine leg off A. E. G. Baring showed how easily he was seeing the ball. He also played a beautiful stroke through the covers off the same bowler for three, but Baring, who was bowling quite fast, had him caught at mid-off soon afterwards. Ten runs later Watson was beaten and bowled reaching forward to an off-break of Kennedy's, and at this point rain stopped play.

Play was begun again at 2.15 and the wicket for half-an-hour or so played a little more easily. Neither Tyldesley nor Iddon, however, could take advantage of it, but Kennedy and Boyes each kept an irreproachable length. At 39 Tyldesley was leg-before-wicket to a ball which turned just enough to beat the bat, and with the wicket, under the influence of sunshine, becoming more difficult and with Iddon unable to score, Lancashire had once more a little the worse of the game. When C. G. Fynn came on at 60 and took two wickets in the first over he had ever sent down in first-class cricket that little became a great deal. Fynn has a run and an action which suggest that a fast ball is coming, but actually the ball is an abrupt off-break bowled at a little under medium pace. Iddon played far too soon at this ball and was bowled off his pads, and two balls later Taylor, hitting against what was a quite prodigious amount of spin, was caught by Kennedy fielding close in at short-leg. Fynn might have had another wicket in his next over, P. T. Eckersley giving a head-high catch to Mead, who was fielding as slip on the leg-side. Mead missed it, however, and Eckersley and Hopwood, who watched the ball very carefully and batted well enough to carry the side, added 40 runs together before Eckersley in trying to glance Kennedy was leg-before-wicket.

Four runs later Sibbles gave a simple return catch to Kennedy and at 118 Farrimond was caught low down at second slip off a ball from Boyes that turned away from the bat. Tea was then taken with Lancashire, with two wickets in hand, needing 28 runs to lead on the first innings. Lancashire played brave cricket afterwards and Boyes, who had three balls left in his over, was hit by R. Tyldesley for 4, 6, and 2. Hopwood drove the first ball of the next over for 4 to give him his own 50, but the next jumped up the shoulder of a purely defensive bat and Boyes at square leg just managed to reach it as he rolled over. Lancashire still needed 12 runs, but McDonald hit Kennedy for 4 and then hit Boyes over the sight screen for 6. A prodigious pull by Tyldesley off Kennedy then put Lancashire in front. The innings eventually closed for a total of 152 and Hampshire, since it had been arranged not to draw stumps till 7 o'clock, were left with two hours' batting.

The wicket was easier than it had been at any time since play was begun, but Brown and Arnold played excellent cricket in putting on 73 runs for the first wicket. Arnold then committed the indiscretion of forgetting that a slow bowler is never so dangerous as when he has just been hit for 4. Pothecary stayed with Brown until the end and if rain should fall during the night there might possibly be some exciting cricket to-day.

Score:—

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, c. and b. Sibbles	20
Arnold, c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (R.)	12
Pothecary, b. Tyldesley (R.)	70
Mead, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	2
A. K. Judd, c. Farrimond, b. Tyldesley (R.)	0
Lord Tennyson, c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (R.)	1
Boyes, b. Tyldesley (R.)	0
Kennedy, b. McDonald	23
Newman, not out	11
A. E. G. Baring, b. Tyldesley (R.)	0
C. G. Fynn, b. McDonald	3
Byes	4
Total	145

Second Innings.—Brown, not out, 46; Arnold, st. Farrimond, b. Tyldesley (R.), 34; Pothecary, not out 13. Bye, 1; l-b., 2, 3. Total (1 wkt.), 96.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Hallows, c. Fynn, b. Baring	11
Watson, b. Kennedy	4
Tyldesley (E.), l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	18
Iddon, b. Fynn	11
Hopwood, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	51
Taylor, c. Arnold, b. Fynn	0
P. T. Eckersley, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	14
Sibbles, c. and b. Kennedy	7
Farrimond, c. Kennedy, b. Boyes	4
Tyldesley (R.), st. Brown, b. Boyes	18
McDonald, not out	12
Leg-byes	4
Total	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	25.2	10	42	2
Sibbles	9	9	15	1
Tyldesley (R.)	28	10	51	7

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hopwood	3	0	15	0
Iddon	4	0	18	0

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	5	0	22	1
Kennedy	24	11	54	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Boyes	24.1	0	47	3
Fynn	6	0	25	1

UMPIRES.—Street and Young.

DERBYSHIRE LEADING

At the close of play in the match between Essex and Derbyshire at Leyton, yesterday, Essex had scored 297 in reply to Derbyshire's total of 342.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, c. Sheffield, b. H. T. O. Smith	123
Smith (D.), l.-b.-w., b. H. T. O. Smith	2
Townsend, b. H. T. O. Smith	51
G. E. Jackson, c. Crawley, b. Smith (P.)	40
N. M. Ford, b. H. T. O. Smith	11
Worthington, c. Smith (P.), b. H. T. O. Smith	11
Lee, c. Sheffield, b. Hipkin	25
Slater, c. Sheffield, b. Smith (P.)	12
Hutchinson, not out	31
Elliott, b. H. T. O. Smith	5
Mitchell, c. Sheffield, b. Smith (P.)	16
Byes, 6; l-b., 8; n-b., 1	15
Total	342

ESSEX.—First Innings

Pope, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	15
L. G. Crawley, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	36
O'Connor, l.-b.-w., b. Slater	16
Cutmore, c. Elliott, b. Slater	7
Hockey, b. Mitchell	12
Sheffield, c. Hutchinson, b. Mitchell	48
H. M. Morris, c. Elliott, b. Townsend	24
Hipkin, b. Slater	27
A. G. Daer, b. Worthington	48
Smith (P.), c. Elliott, b. Townsend	26
H. T. O. Smith, not out	22
Byes, 4; l-b., 7; w., 2; n-b., 3	16
Total	297

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. T. O. Smith	28	6	56	6
Daer	11	0	33	0
O'Connor	26	2	86	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith (P.)	29	4	101	3
Hipkin	26	3	39	1
Pope	2	0	12	0

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	34	14	56	2
Worthington	23.4	5	58	1
Townsend	27	8	43	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mitchell	38	11	93	4
Storer	10	1	27	0
Smith	3	1	4	0

UMPIRES.—Burrows and King.

SOMERSET'S ADVANTAGE

Unfortunately for Young, for whom the match between Somerset and Sussex had been set aside as a benefit, rain interfered with play again at Bath yesterday. When Sussex continued their innings, in which three runs had been scored without loss, they required to make 135 to equal the Somerset total.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, b. Langridge	11
E. F. Longrigg, c. Parks (J.), b. Hammond	2
R. A. Ingle, l.-b.-w., b. Langridge	39
S. G. T. Considine, b. Langridge	5
J. C. White, b. Langridge	3
C. C. Case, st. Cornford, b. Hammond	49
H. F. Northway, b. Langridge	14
Wellard, c. Parks (J.), b. Langridge	7
H. D. Burrough, c. Cornford, b. Bowley	4
Lee (J. W.), c. Gilligan, b. Langridge	2
A. G. Marshall, not out	0
Leg-bye, 1; n.-b., 1	2
Total	158

Second Innings.—E. F. Longrigg, not out, 4; R. P. Northway, not out, 7. Total (no wkt.), 11.

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Parks (J.), b. Wellard	8
Richards, b. Wellard	14
Bowley, c. Ingle, b. White	13
Cook, c. Longrigg, b. White	2
Langridge (Jas.), l.-b.-w., b. White	0
Parks (H.), c. Burrough, b. White	39
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Longrigg, b. White	15
J. K. Mathews, b. White	0
Hammond, b. Young	6
Hollingdale, b. White	5
Cornford, not out	1
Extra	7
Total	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Parks (J.)	9	5	16	0
Hammond	18	3	42	2
Langridge	34	14	28	7

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hollingdale	11	3	20	0
Bowley	6.3	1	10	1

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	35	7	21	2
Lee (J. W.)	8	0	24	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
White	28.1	7	47	7
Young	9	2	9	1

UMPIRES.—Nash and Morton.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT LORD'S

CLIFTON v. TONBRIDGE

Clifton won the toss on a batsman's wicket at Lord's in their match against Tonbridge yesterday and made 266 in their first innings. Tonbridge replied with 125 for two wickets, which left them with a slight advantage on mere figures. Rain, however, which stopped the game shortly after six, may make the wicket difficult this morning if it falls during the night in sufficient quantities.

The wicket was quite easy, though on the slow side, and two overs were enough to show that only bad batting or bowling quite out of Public Schools ordinary class would account for Clifton making under 200 runs. With only 11 runs scored J. T. Nuttall, the Clifton captain, was out to a good catch at second slip, Musson knocking the ball up with his left hand and holding it on the second attempt. W. R. Albertini was making the new ball swing away down the hill and such an experienced player as Nuttall should not have played the stroke he did at the ball which got him out. J. M. Northen, who would probably not have found a place in the team if Clifton had had no illness at the school this summer, came in next, and he took some time to settle down. R. C. Kinnersley, a big boy for one who is expected to stay in the school for another two years, played himself in quietly, and then proceeded to play extremely useful cricket. He had one most unpleasant over from J. G. W. Davies, in which both he and the wicketkeeper were twice beaten, an over which threatened an uncomfortable innings for Clifton. Kinnersley survived that over, however, and Davies never bowled another over approaching it in merit. Davies changed his bowling frequently, but with the exception of Albertini and P. J. R. Davis in their first spells, none of them could keep a consistent length. The batsmen were content to wait for the bad balls, and, when they came neither of them made the mistake of trying to hit too hard. Runs came at a good pace, 50 going up in just over 40 minutes.

The Clifton tactics after the interval were, without doubt, to force the pace as much as possible without doing anything silly. Kinnersley, Northen, and "extras" put on 32 runs in under 25 minutes, playing the right game. Then Kinnersley was out, rather unluckily. Davies got his left hand to a flyer at third slip and knocked it up and backwards. Davies could not reach it himself, but Musson made several yards back and to the right, quickly and just reached the catch. Kinnersley hit one 6 and seven 4's in his fine first wicket batsman's innings of 76, and was batting a little under two hours and a half. Northen was out at 195, and he certainly was unlucky. He played a ball hard on to his leg and it rebounded with enough pace to reach the left stump and knock off the bail. At the same score G. St. C. Darlington, who had come in seemingly in too much of a hurry to score runs quickly—a hurry which was quite unnecessary—was well caught at third slip by Davies. B. O. Allen, the most dangerous batsman on the Clifton side, was missed at the wicket when he had made one, and G. C. Tovey put up 200, after the innings had lasted for two hours and three-quarters, with a drive for 4 past mid-off. Tovey, lifting his foot for only a fraction of a second, was out to a clever piece of stumping at 220.

On that wicket 266 was no tremendous total for Tonbridge to face. R. G. Musson, who was allowed to play, by medical orders, on the condition that he had a runner, and on that condition only, was sent in first with G. M. Leach. He made some beautiful hits, but his main business was to hold one end intact, a business which he carried on with great profit to his side. G. M. Leach was caught at short slip. He was unlucky to be out, for the ball went to the wicketkeeper as a catch. Jones got the ball in his hands, failed to hold it, but deflected it far enough and high enough for Keun to reach it at short slip. Davies began unsteadily and might have been stumped off Harrison, had the wicketkeeper been standing up, as he might well have been on that wicket, before he had scored. Once he got going, which he did with a 4 behind third man, Davies scored at a fine pace and soon passed Musson. Sixty-one runs were scored in 50 minutes, and then play was stopped for rain: the rain was quite heavy, although the sun was making one of its rare appearances, and the impatient spectators were rewarded with a rainbow to look at. When play was begun again Davies continued to bat as if he had never left off, and he made his individual 50, scored out of 72 while he was in, in an hour. Soon afterwards, in trying to put the hundred up with a big hit, Davies hit across a ball which he might have driven over mid-on and was well caught off a high skyer at mid-on by Harrison. Crouch settled down at once and, with Musson still showing no intention of getting out, but every intention of making runs at his own pace, 26 runs were put on in under 20 minutes. Then, soon after 6, rain came down so heavily that it was almost immediately obvious that there could be no further play till this morning at 11 o'clock.

Score:—

CLIFTON.—First Innings

K. C. Kinnersley, c. Musson, b. Pasmore	76
J. T. Nuttall, c. Musson, b. Albertini	7
J. M. Northen, b. Crouch	64
G. St. C. Darlington, c. Davies, b. Pasmore	14
G. C. Tovey, st. Willcocks, b. Crouch	11
B. O. Allen, hit wkt., b. Crouch	1
P. W. Keun, b. Crouch	12
D. F. Crawford, not out	15
R. K. Jones, b. Davies	0
J. G. Harrison, l.-b.-w., b. Davies	0
D. W. Wilshin, b. Davies	11
Byes, 17; l-b., 6; w., 13; n-b., 2	38
Total	266

TONBRIDGE.—First Innings

R. G. Musson, not out	38
G. M. Leach, c. Keun, b. Harrison	13
J. G. W. Davies, c. Harrison, b. Darlington	52
H. R. Crouch, not out	13
Bye, 1; l-b., 5; w., 2; n-b., 1	9
Total (2 wkts.)	125

P. Wills-Rust, R. S. Haines, A. D. Robertson, J. F. Pasmore, P. J. R. Davis, R. J. M. Willcocks, and W. R. Albertini to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

CLIFTON.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Albertini	20	7	47	1
Davis	17	4	30	0
Davies	18	4	42	3
Pasmore	18	7	42	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crouch	12	1	41	4
Musson	3	3	0	0
Leach	2	0	9	0

UMPIRES.—Attfield and Smith.

NO PLAY IN THREE MATCHES

No play was possible yesterday in three of the first-class fixtures—namely, Gloucestershire v. Leicestershire at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Yorkshire v. Warwickshire at Sheffield, and Nottinghamshire v. Middlesex at Trent Bridge. The scores in these matches at the close of play on Saturday were:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—218 for 8 (Dipper 72).
YORKSHIRE.—303 (Oldroyd 82, Paine 4 for 50).
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—185 (Staples 48, J.) 42, Beveridge 5 for 57).
MIDDLESEX.—21 for one wicket.

MINOR COUNTIES' COMPETITION

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 273 (W. E. Hazelton 81, C. V. Raffety 53; Watt 5 for 82); KENT II., 113 for 3 (Hubble 60 not out).—At Beckenham.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, 94 (H. H. Jenkins 25, Dolman 17; Whiting 7 for 42); CORNWALL, 27 for 2.—At Ebbw Vale.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE v. HARROW WANDERERS

For their last match of the season, at Burton Court, Chelsea, yesterday, Household Brigade were unable to put their best team in the field. Their opponents were Harrow Wanderers, who, in three and a quarter hours, scored 288 for seven wickets, the feature of the innings being a century by the Hon. R. Anson, who hit 14 4's. Major Hughes took three wickets for 64 and Sir J. Child three for 82. The Brigade had two hours and 10 minutes in which to bat, and Colonel Loyd and Captain Bevan put on 84 in an hour, and the latter was batting altogether an hour and a half. With the score at 165 for three wickets heavy rain set in and the match was abandoned as a draw.

HARROW WANDERERS

Colonel W. F. Parsons, c. Steele, b. Child	2
C. P. Watson, c. Loyd, b. Hughes	32
The Hon. R. Anson, c. Bevan, b. Black	102
W. M. Welch, b. Child	49
T. M. Rattigan, c. Black, b. Hughes	34
M. Falcon, c. Frogratt, b. Hughes	49
J. W. Stogdon, not out	20
C. P. Goodden, b. Child	2
J. N. Cowley, not out	2
Byes, &c.	5
Total (7 wkts.)	288

Innings declared closed

G. T. F. Royle and G. W. M. Exeter did not go in.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE

Colonel H. C. Loyd, b. Welch	48
W. L. Scott, c. Parsons, b. Cowley	5
Captain T. Bevan, l.-b.-w., b. Anson	65
Major Sir G. F. N. Palmer, not out	35
Major T. E. G. Nugent, not out	7
Byes, &c.	5
Total (3 wkts.)	165

Captain A. C. Wilkinson, Major J. S. Hughes, Sir J. Child, Guardsman Black, Guardsman Frogratt, and Guardsman Levy did not go in.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

MANCHESTER.—ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA (Fourth Test Match) (fourth day).
THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Kent (third day).
LEYTON.—Essex v. Derbyshire (third day).
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—Leicestershire v. Gloucestershire (third day).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Middlesex (third day).
SHEFFIELD.—Yorkshire v. Warwickshire (third day).
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Lancashire (third day).
BATH.—Somerset v. Sussex (Young's Benefit) (third day).
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Worcestershire (third day).
LORD'S.—Clifton v. Tonbridge (second day).

BOXING

SCOTT BEATEN BY STRIBLING

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

There was no doubt as to the legitimacy of the body blows with which Young Stribling, of America, defeated Phil Scott, the British heavy-weight champion, inside two rounds, at the Wimbledon Stadium last night.

Scott's claims to be regarded as a potential world's champion can now be discounted in his own as well as in other countries. Stribling, on the other hand, is entitled to whatever fruits come from a hollow victory; at least, he beat Scott a good deal more easily, as well as much more fairly, than Sharkey did at Miami, and it would surprise few people over here if Stribling proceeded farther and beat both Sharkey and Schmeling, the present holder of the title, neither of whom is to be compared with Dempsey or Tunney, let alone the famous fighters of the golden period that opened with the defeat of John L. Sullivan by Corbett and ended with the retirement of Jeffries. As to whether Stribling would hold his own once more with Carnera, if the American boxing authorities allowed the latter to carry his conquering career to its logical conclusion, is open to question. Stribling's readiness to fight anyone and often, however, is a refreshing thing in these days of spoon-fed, manager-made champions.

As early as half-past 7, in spite of the heavy showers earlier in the evening, the success of the promoter's open-air venture was practically assured. An hour or so later, with every place taken in the covered stand that completely encircles the dog-racing track, and a disorderly overflow challenging the comfort of the five or six thousand people occupying seats on the grass surrounding the ring, there did arise a question as to whether too much financial success would not spoil everything after all. There were thousands, too, swarming over the barriers outside the ground, and some of these made an appearance on the roof of the stand, where they squatted on the skyline in a manner rather reminiscent of the Brocken scene in Faust, a darkening, stormy sky adding to the impression.

There is little real disorder in a London crowd, however, and all was well once more shortly before 9.30, when first Stribling and then Scott entered the ring surrounded by their hordes of advisers. Stribling lived up to expectations by attempting to carry the fight to Scott at once, but his first swing was heavily encountered by two stiff lefts to the nose. These made the American snort and look surprised as well as angry. The crowd shouted their approval, but it was almost the last chance they were given to cheer the British champion, who was far too lacking in enterprise and fight to press home his advantage in reach and weight.

When the two men next engaged Stribling got to close quarters, and, although pummelled to the ribs by Scott's right, wrestled his way to a situation in which his opponent became tied up in a tangle and had to take some rather aggravating and painful jabs and hooks to the side of the head. The in-fighting then became so rough that the referee had to intervene and break the two men. Suddenly, more or less in the open, Stribling drove home to the stomach a penetrating left, and Scott, with his face clearly indicating his feelings, left the floor of the ring. He appeared beaten, but rose in time to beat the time-keeper's count and to join in the fight once more with some show of vigour. He was losing his grip of things, however, and let Stribling drop him again by means of a short right to the jaw. Again he rose, and tried to fight back in his flat-footed unimaginative style, only to catch another right at close range. He was on his knees, shaken and thinking, at the bell.

At the start of the second round Scott again made use of his long straight left, but not nearly so confidently and hard as in the first minute of the fight. At close quarters he was all at sea and he had no guard either for Stribling's overarm rights or for the left hooks to the side of the stomach, where evidently Scott has a weakness disastrous in a fighting man. Speeding up his attack further, Stribling hurt Scott on the body with rights as well as lefts, and when one of the latter fairly got home once more Scott could only sink to the floor and rise so slowly that "out" came while he still was on one knee.

The sounds that came from the crowd after this fairly indicated what they thought of the latest British champion to fail ingloriously when put to a real test.

SWIMMING

OUNDLE v. O.O.'S

In a match between Oundle School and the Old Oundelians on Saturday the results were:—

50 YARDS.—W. L. Mather, 1; K. Dudley, 2; N. Whittaker (O.O.), 3. 31 3-5sec.
100 YARDS.—S. G. Unite (O.O.), 1; W. S. Ault, 2; J. H. Reger, 3. 79sec.
DIVE.—J. H. Patterson (O.O.), 1; A. R. Lewis, 2; G. A. S. Anthony, 3.
QUARTER.—Scratched.
TEAM RACE (four laps of 50) won by O.O.'s in 2min. 26 3-5sec.
WATER POLO.—O.O.'s, 3 goals; School, 1.
Though only winning the "50," the School won the match on points.

EAST LANCASHIRES AT CATTERICK

WORK IN ASSOCIATION WITH REGULAR TROOPS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CATTERICK CAMP, JULY 28

On all sides we hear "This is a Territorial year," but nowhere in the Army to-day is this ideal being more carefully carried to its logical conclusion than in The East Lancashire Regiment.

On Sunday the 4th/5th (Territorial) Battalion of the regiment, which has headquarters at Blackburn, and is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel L. Green, M.C., T.D., will arrive at Catterick to join the 2nd Battalion. The Territorial battalion is due to arrive at Richmond railway station at 2.40 p.m., where it will be met by a party of some 50 men of the Regular battalion, who will deal with the unloading of kit, &c. This will leave the Territorial battalion free to march the two miles to the barracks of the 2nd Battalion without delay after their tiring train journey.

The 1st Battalion of the regiment is at Poona, where in the Poona Assault at Arms they put up the extraordinary record of capturing every event, both track and field, for which they entered, winning 10 first prizes and 41 medals. The Brigade Commander (Brigadier G. H. Harrison), when congratulating all the winners, remarked that it had been a wonderful display of athletics, never before equalled in this area, to score a possible in every event for which they entered.

The 2nd Battalion arrived at Catterick exactly a year ago from Pembroke Dock. For two years this battalion were "runners up" in the Army Team Boxing Championship; this year they were successful, and they are now the possessors of the King's Shield. At the present time the 2nd Battalion is weak in numbers owing to the large drafts it has had to send to the 1st Battalion in India. This depletion of trained men is the nightmare of most commanding officers, but it is, of course, unavoidable.

The Territorial battalion will stay a fortnight at Catterick and during that period will get through a fairly heavy programme of training, with due allowance, of course, for sport and recreational training. Speaking generally, the mornings, when fine, will be spent on the training areas; if the weather is inclement schemes on the Sandtable and lectures will be substituted. The second part of the day will be devoted to various forms of sport, and in the evenings there are to be concerts and dances.

Two days are allotted to the more elementary work of "The Platoon in Attack." On the first day Regulars will command battalion, companies, platoons, and sections; on the following day the Territorials will command on a different area. On three days company schemes are to be carried

Parliament

LABOUR MEMBER'S SPEECH

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

LAND DRAINAGE BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

MONDAY, JULY 28

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The following Private Bills were read the third time and passed:—Bournemouth Corporation, Southend-on-Sea Corporation, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2), Cardiff Corporation, Bristol Cattle Market, Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel, Bristol Corporation (No. 2).

RUSH OF BUSINESS

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, moved the suspension of certain Standing Orders for the remainder of the Session so as to permit of Bills being taken through their various stages on the same day.

LORD BANBURY complained that as many as seven Bills would be affected by the suspension of the Standing Orders that day, and probably as many more to-morrow. He thought that before the motion was agreed to Lord Parmoor should give a clear indication of what Bills he proposed to advance under it.

LORD PARMOOR replied that the motion was necessary owing to the position the House was placed in at the end of the Session of having a good deal of business to get through in the last few days.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he most strongly deprecated this rush and mismanagement of business at the end of the Session. It amounted to little less than a scandal. The only remedy for it was that there should be power to carry over Bills from one Session to another unaffected by Prorogation.

LORD PARMOOR said he regretted as much as anyone the conditions under which the business of the House had to be transacted at the end of the Session. There was a good deal to be said for the carrying over of proposed legislation in order to prevent any congestion of business in the House at the last moment; but that was not a matter that could be discussed on that occasion.

LORD JESSEL said the Government had treated the House of Lords very well, and had shown a good example, which he hoped would be followed, by sending important Bills to that House early in the Session.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSING (NO. 2) BILL

The Housing (No. 2) Bill was considered on the Third Reading stage.

LORD PARMOOR moved the omission of words which the House had inserted in Clause 12 (assessment of compensation) on Report, the effect of which would be to allow a higher rate of compensation to be paid for houses in clearance areas which had not changed hands since 1919. He said this proposal would work unfairly.

The Government amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 11, and an amendment moved by LORD BERTIE to add after "building" the qualifying words "which is injurious or dangerous to health by reason only of the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets," was agreed to.

The Bill was then passed.

PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES BILL

On the motion for the second reading of the Public Works Facilities Bill, which has passed through the House of Commons, and proposes to expedite the procedure for empowering local authorities and statutory undertakers to execute works which would contribute to the relief of unemployment,

The EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, said he appreciated the importance of the Bill in providing valuable means for dealing with unemployment, but it amounted almost to a revolution in Parliamentary procedure. In regard to unopposed schemes of public works, the existing procedure was sufficiently elastic to get them through very quickly, and he thought the new procedure proposed by the Bill was no better for the purpose intended. In regard to schemes involving large public works, he was a little afraid that speed in passing them might be obtained at too high a price. Under the Bill the control of Parliament would be less efficient. One of the most valuable things in relation to Parliament was the public confidence in the impartiality of the Select Committees of both Houses to which schemes, such as the Bill proposed to carry out, were submitted for consideration. Under the Bill the Committee stage was to be abolished, and in its place there was to be a tribunal composed by one or more persons nominated by the Minister and paid by the Minister, but without the power to give a decision independent of the Minister. He was certain that the report of the Inspectors and the decision of the Minister would be perfectly fair, but he doubted whether it would give satisfaction to the parties affected to be told that A would hear the case and B decide it. He drew a little comfort from the fact that one arrow remained in their lordships' quiver. The schemes would ultimately be embodied in a Bill, which would come before their lordships for third reading, and it would be in their lordships' power, if they thought fit, to refer such Bill to a Select Committee. The Bill almost amounted to a dictatorship. This might or might not be justified in the circumstances. It was his hope that the Bill did not, as he feared it did, contain a germ that would work harm to the body politic while carrying out the laudable public purpose of its promoters.

LORD PARMOOR said he appreciated the advice which the Chairman of Committees had given to the House. The noble earl had admitted that the procedure which the Bill provided was a valuable means of dealing with unemployment; and he would point out that the Bill did not propose to supersede the Parliamentary procedure for all time, as it was to come to an end in 1932. The Government would be glad to consider any amendments moved in Committee to mitigate the objections raised by the noble earl.

The Bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BOARD

LORD HUNSDON'S COMMENTS

On the second reading of the Public Works Loans Bill, which has already passed the Commons,

LORD HUNSDON said the placing of four new members on the Public Works Loans Board was an entirely unprecedented act on the part of the Government. He had no doubt that the four new members possessed the necessary qualifications, and he was quite certain that the members of the Board would have no objection to them on political grounds. The Board had nothing to do with politics. He thought the members of the Board should have been consulted before the names of the new members were put forward. In his opinion the long, voluntary, and efficient service of the Board deserved that courtesy. (Hear, hear.) If appointments were to be made by party Governments, these would be open to the suggestion that they were made for party purposes. As neither the present nor any preceding Government had ever had any occasion to criticize the work of the Board, those appointments were peculiarly liable to that interpretation.

LORD CLWYD associated himself, as a member of the Board, with what Lord Hunsdon had said. He wished to express his own deep regret and the deep regret of all members of the Public Works Loans Board at what had been said in the House of Commons. Every one who knew Lord Hunsdon knew that those statements were entirely devoid of justification; Lord Hunsdon would be incapable of being affected in any way by personal or political considerations in the discharge of his duties as chairman of the Board. A tradition of which they were proud as a nation was that anyone who was appointed to a position of trust on a Commission, a Parliamentary Committee, or any other body was regarded as immune from the suspicion of being influenced by party and political considerations. He (Lord Clwyd) did not want to draw too gentle a conclusion from what had happened, but he regretted that any action which had been taken in the House of Commons should possibly convey the impression that the confidence of the country in that tradition had been weakened.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill was agreed to.

On the motion for the third reading,

LORD PONSONBY said the remarks which had been made by Lord Hunsdon would be conveyed to the Government. He (the speaker) agreed that it was of the utmost importance that Commissions of this sort should be regarded as entirely impartial, and that their impartial character should always be preserved; but he was anxious not to enter into any of the controversy that had taken place in the House of Commons.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

The following Bills passed through their remaining stages:—

Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses), Navy and Marines (Wills), Isle of Man (Customs) (No. 2), Education (Scotland), and Adoption of Children (Scotland) Bill.

Their lordships rose at 20 minutes before 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, JULY 28

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Lords' amendments to the Glasgow Corporation Bill, Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation Bill, and Rotherham Corporation Bill were considered and agreed with.

Leicester Corporation Bill, Bootle Corporation Bill, Redcross Street Burial Ground (Bristol) Bill, River Lee (Flood Relief, &c.) Bill, and West Ham Corporation Bill were read the third time.

INDIA

THE CONFERENCES WITH MR. GANDHI

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.), replying to Mr. WARDLAW MILNE (Kidderminster, U.), and Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.), said that the Round-Table Conference on Indian affairs would be held at St. James's Palace at the conclusion of the Imperial Conference. He was not yet able to state what would be the composition of the delegations. A statement would be made before the House rose.

CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had any information as to the results of the recent interview with Mahatma Gandhi by Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.

Mr. WELLOCK (Stourbridge, Lab.) also asked a question on the same subject.

Mr. BENN.—I regret that I am not in a position to make a statement.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) asked whether it would not be possible to arrange for a joint consultation between Mr. Gandhi and the Moderate leaders rather than that Mr. Gandhi should be interviewed separately.

Mr. BENN.—It is really a matter, not for my decision here, but for the Government of India. I will note my hon. friend's suggestion, and see that it is made known in the proper quarter.

CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD asked whether, in view of the misconceptions prevalent in the United States of America with reference to the situation in India, Mr. Benn proposed to take any steps to give publicity in that country to the facts of the Indian situation.

Mr. BENN.—The matter is under consideration.

Mr. BENN, replying to LT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), who asked whether the Report of the Simon Commission was to be translated into the principal foreign languages, said:—Careful inquiries which have been made through his Majesty's representatives in foreign countries as to the prospects of sales of such translations have shown that there is little or no prospect of such sales as would induce the publication of special translations by private commercial enterprise. Full commentaries on the Report did, of course, appear at the time of its publication in leading world newspapers.

THE POSITION IN EGYPT

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS

Mr. DALTON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office (Bishop Auckland), replying to a question by SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) about affairs in Egypt, said:—The High Commissioner reported on July 23 that all was quiet, and no further disturbances have since taken place. The total casualties reported since July 15 are:—Police, 279 wounded; others, 26 killed and 204 wounded, including the figures quoted in the reply to the hon. member for Kidderminster on July 21. The only serious damage to property reported since my right hon. friend's reply to the right hon. gentleman on July 23 is the setting fire to the municipal stables at Port Said. In view of the disturbances at these ports H.M.S. Ramillies has proceeded to Port Said and H.M.S. Waterhen to Suez; H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth remains at Alexandria.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.).—Is the hon. gentleman satisfied that foreign nationals are being given adequate protection, and have any instructions been given to the Army?

Mr. DALTON.—We are satisfied that foreign nationals are receiving all the protection which is called for in the circumstances. I am glad to say, and I hope the satisfaction will be shared in all parts of the House, that we have considered it unnecessary to call upon the British troops in Egypt to take any part.

COLONEL GRETTON (Burton, U.) asked why the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had instructed the High Commissioner to inform Nahas Pasha that the British Government held him responsible, together with the Government of Egypt, for any acts of violence which might be perpetrated against foreign subjects in Egypt.

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) also had a question on the paper on the same subject.

Mr. DALTON.—In view of their ultimate responsibility for the protection of foreign lives and property in Egypt, and the danger to public order which had manifested itself, his Majesty's Government considered it necessary to hold strictly to account the leaders of both parties in the present constitutional conflict in Egypt. His Majesty's Government's communication was intended, by dealing in a practical manner with the situation, to make this unmistakably clear.

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE.—Are the Government aware of any precedent for taking this course of holding the leader of a party not in office responsible for what happens?

Mr. DALTON.—There may not be a precedent for the action we have taken, but that does not prove that the action was not well advised. The gentleman in question is the leader of a large majority in the Egyptian Parliament.

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE.—What does the Government mean by the "ultimate responsibility?" How do they know what the responsibility of the future is? They do not know what the election may be.

Mr. DALTON.—I think the hon. gentleman has perhaps not understood the intention I had in mind in using the word "ultimate." The immediate responsibility rests on the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian authorities. If they fail to do their duty, the ultimate responsibility rests with us.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asked for information about the number and position of the British military establishment guarding the Suez Canal.

Mr. SANDERS, Financial Secretary to the War Office (Battersea, N.), who replied, said: The main *raison d'être* of the British military establishment in Egypt is the safeguarding of the Suez Canal. Approximately 10,000 troops compose this establishment, and their peace stations are Cairo, Alexandria, Ismailia, and Port Said.

CALTON GAOL SITE

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), replying to Mr. MATHERS (Edinburgh, W., Lab.) and Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.), said that within the last two days it had been represented to him that the Corporation of Edinburgh approved in principle the first scheme prepared by his Department for Government buildings on the Calton Gaol site, Edinburgh. The Corporation considered that the Sheriff Court House should be erected in the vicinity of the High-street. It was quite clear that no other site but that of the Calton Gaol could be acquired within a reasonable time, and, as it was essential that the Sheriff Court House should be erected as early as possible so as to free the site of the present building at George IV. Bridge for the extension of the National Library, the Government had decided that there was no alternative to putting the new Sheriff Court House on the Calton Gaol site.

From the previous report of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland, he came to the conclusion that no scheme for a Sheriff Court House and for public offices containing sufficient accommodation for the staff for which it was necessary to provide was likely to meet with the approbation of the Commission. In view, however, of the representations of the Edinburgh Corporation he was asking the Royal Commission whether, on reconsideration, there was, in their opinion, a reasonable prospect of obtaining a satisfactory architectural scheme on the lines of the original scheme, and, if not, for their views as to the design and siting of a Sheriff Court building. On receipt of a reply it would be necessary to consider whether the proposal to erect Government buildings on the Calton Gaol site should be proceeded with.

His Department was under covenant to obtain the approval of the Edinburgh Corporation to the plans, &c., of any buildings on the site in question, and would, in the future as in the past, avail itself of the advisory services of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland in the preparation of the scheme. He was not prepared to make the designs of the buildings the subject of open competition. The plans and model of the scheme now under reconsideration were prepared at a very early stage and represented merely the preliminary ideas. If they represented a finished design he would have been prepared to make them available to the members of the House and, probably, to the public generally, but he had come to the conclusion, after careful consideration, that the publication of the designs and of the report of the Fine Art Commission would only be misleading. He could give the House an assurance that, in the event of a finished design being prepared, full publicity would be given to it at the stage when the plans were submitted to the Edinburgh Corporation. He regretted that, in the circumstances, he could not state when the buildings would be commenced, but no avoidable delay would occur. He was not in a position to express any opinion as to whether the proposed Sheriff Court House would be capable of housing a Scottish Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. BROWN asked for an assurance that no final decision to erect the building on modified plans would be come to before the House met in the autumn. Mr. LANSBURY said that he was not sure that he was entitled to give such an assurance.

Later, in reply to further questions, Mr. LANSBURY said that neither the Government nor the Department had any idea of flouting the opinion of the House. As there would only be three months before the House met again, he was willing to give the assurance asked for by Mr. Brown.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) said that he hoped that the Bills dealing with housing and slum clearance in England and Scotland would be passed into law before the end of the Session. As regarded the other measures foreshadowed in the King's Speech, while the Government regretted that they had not been able to carry out their full programme, he reminded the House that throughout the Session, which was now drawing to a close, there had been no attempt to restrict discussion on any of the substantially important matters like the Finance Bill which had been brought before the House. With regard to next Session, the House would remember that it was proposed to set up a Select Committee to overhaul the whole question of Parliamentary procedure, and he assured the hon. member that the Government would, while refraining from making excessive calls on the capacity of the House, do their best to attain at least the same standard of achievement as had been reached this Session. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter.)

EXCAVATIONS NEAR COLCHESTER

Mr. THORNE (Plaistow, Lab.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the excavations which were taking place in the Colchester district, under the supervision of a British Museum official, were being carried out with any financial assistance from the Government; and whether the relics which were being unearthed were intended to be placed in the British Museum or other museums.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE (Leicester, W.).—The excavations in question are being carried out by the Colchester Corporation, in connexion with the construction of a by-pass road. No cash assistance for this work is being given by the Government, but the British Museum are lending the services of one of their expert officials to supervise the work. The disposal of any relics discovered will be a matter for the Corporation to consider.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

LABOUR MEMBER'S SPEECH

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) moved the following motion, of which, he said, he had given notice to the hon. member concerned (Mr. Sandham):—

That the speech of the hon. member for Kirkdale, reported in the *Manchester Guardian* on Monday, July 28, 1930, is a gross libel on hon. members of this House and a gross breach of its privilege.

The report to which he referred, Lord Winterton continued, read as follows:—

Mr. E. Sandham, M.P., addressing the half-yearly conference in Manchester on Saturday of the No. 9 Divisional Council of the Independent Labour Party, of which he is the chairman, is reported to have said: "The sheer, stupid tradition of this ghost house [that is, the House of Commons] has got most of the members in its deadly grip. Labour members can receive bribes to help to pass doubtful Bills in the interest of private individuals; Labour members can get stupidly drunk in this place; but none of these things are against the sacred traditions of the House—in fact, they are in keeping with them.

"It is known that Labour members accepted money from moneylenders and other interests, and it is known that Labour M.P.s get drunk in the House. Our leaders see nothing wrong in that, or at any rate such conduct is not bad enough to create a demand for their expulsion."

Proceeding, Lord Winterton said that the speech went on to refer to an incident that occurred 10 days ago, to which it was unnecessary that he should refer. (Hear, hear.) It was quite obvious that the grossest charge was that of bribery. The House had never allowed one of its members, or anyone outside, to make such a charge. He believed that the charge constituted a gross libel and that that belief was shared by hon. members in every part of the House. (Cheers.) It was unnecessary for him to say anything more, except that it had been intimated to him that the Leader of the House would move an amendment to refer this matter to the Committee on Privileges. So far as he was concerned, he had no objection to such a course.

The SPEAKER called on Mr. Sandham.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—As it appears that the hon. member concerned is not here, and in order to give him an opportunity of being present, as he ought to be—(cheers)—I think it right that I should move the adjournment of the debate until to-morrow.

SIR W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, S., U.).—Is it not in accordance with practice that you should cause a direction to reach the hon. member that he do attend in his place to-morrow?

The SPEAKER.—He will be notified.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

LAND DRAINAGE BILL

The House considered the Land Drainage (No. 2) Bill as amended in Standing Committee.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), moved a new clause to provide that nothing in the Bill should be taken to authorize any person to execute any works or do anything in contravention of the provisions of the Ancient Monuments (Consolidation and Amendment) Act, 1913. He said that the object was to secure that nothing should be done to affect ancient monuments in charge of the First Commissioner of Works without his consent.

The clause was read a second time and added to the Bill.

On Clause 2 (which provides for the creation of catchment areas), DR. ADDISON moved and the House agreed to an amendment to secure that where the natural direction of the drainage of any land has been artificially altered, an order may be made specifying the catchment area, if any, to which the land in question is to belong.

On Clause 3 (Constitution of Catchment boards and appointment of members),

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) moved to omit the proviso which laid it down that the representation of the county boroughs should not, in any case, exceed one-half of the aggregate representation of the county councils and the county boroughs. He contended that, on the well-established principle that those who found the money should call the tune, if the county boroughs were going to be called on to pay far more than the county councils, they ought to have a larger share of representation on the catchment boards. The proviso, he said, gave county councils a larger representation than was their fair share. This measure was already in favour of the landlords of the country. It was unfair on the county boroughs that they should not even have an adequate voice on the one authority that was left to protect them from extortionate demands on the ratepayers. This Bill would put at least a quarter of a million a year on the ratepayers of this country.

DR. ADDISON (Swindon) said he could not accept the amendment. While it might be that in some cases the county boroughs inside the catchment areas would be the most highly rated part of the district, there were other cases where that would not be so. There was a great variety of cases. An attempt had been made to get a fair balance between conflicting interests, and he thought that on the whole the compromise was a fair one.

After further discussion the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) moved an amendment making it obligatory on a catchment board to send a copy of any scheme which they might make to all the authorities in their area which were concerned.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) in seconding, urged that the urban and rural district councils should be consulted.

DR. ADDISON said that provision was already made that adequate publicity should be given to any scheme. It would be a wasteful proceeding, and would impose an unnecessary obligation on a catchment board if they had to send copies of all schemes to every authority in their area.

Several members urged the Minister to reconsider his decision, and eventually DR. ADDISON said he was willing to accept the amendment, provided that it only applied to those authorities affected by the scheme in question. He agreed, if it were later found that the amendment did not so apply, to amend it in the House of Lords.

The amendment was agreed to.

On Clause 8 (Powers in relation to main river), DR. ADDISON moved an amendment to make it possible, where a main river runs through a town, for the catchment board to make arrangements with the borough or urban authority to do work on their behalf or by agreement with them.

LIEUT.-COL. TROYTE (Tiverton, U.) moved an amendment to the proposed amendment to include county councils among the authorities named.

After discussion the amendment was defeated by 236 votes to 124—majority 112, and the amendment was agreed to.

On Clause 20, the first of the financial clauses,

LIEUT.-COL. TROYTE moved to insert a new sub-section providing that, before incurring any expense under the Act, a catchment board should submit an estimate to the county councils and county borough councils within the catchment area and giving to any council which regarded the estimate as excessive, or the works to which it related as unnecessary, the right to appeal to the Minister, who, after considering the objections, might make such an order as he thought just.

The amendment was rejected by 229 votes to 131—majority, 98.

LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE moved:—"The general expenses of a catchment area shall, as far as drainage is concerned, not be more than 50 per cent. of the Treasury contributions, and in the case of sea defence not more than 25 per cent."

SIR J. LAMB (Stowe, U.), in seconding, said he wished to see a limit placed on the spending capacity of the catchment boards.

Mr. W. R. SMITH, in resisting the amendment, said it was impossible, in this Bill, to limit the reasonable and legitimate expenditure of a catchment area authority in this way. It was absurd to suggest that these bodies would simply lay themselves out to spend as much as possible. Schemes would differ so materially that no fixed sum could be properly allocated by way of Government contribution, which must be determined on the merits of the case and the capacity of the area concerned to contribute. There must be elasticity.

After further debate the amendment was negatived by 217 votes to 125—majority, 92.

PROPOSED LIMIT ON EXPENDITURE

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN (Newbury, U.) moved an amendment providing that the amount demanded by any precept issued by a catchment board to the county council should not without the consent of the majority of the councils concerned exceed a 1d. rate, and that where the county council were liable for any drainage expenses the amount of any precept issued to them by a catchment board together with the annual charge of such expenses should not without the consent of the council exceed a rate of 1d. in the pound. He said that this was the amount which was inserted by the House of Lords and was actually in the Bill when it came before the House of Commons in Committee.

Mr. W. R. SMITH said that every possible safeguard that could be devised had been introduced into the Bill to prevent schemes

(Continued on page 9)

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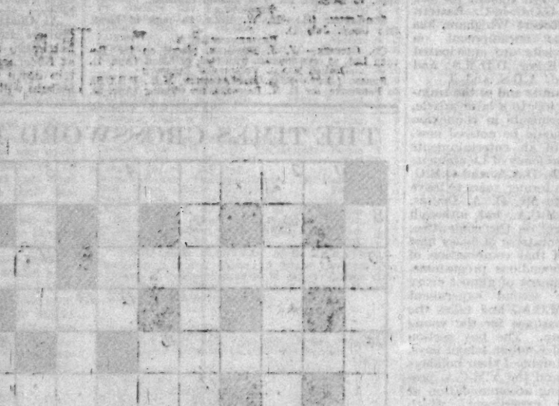

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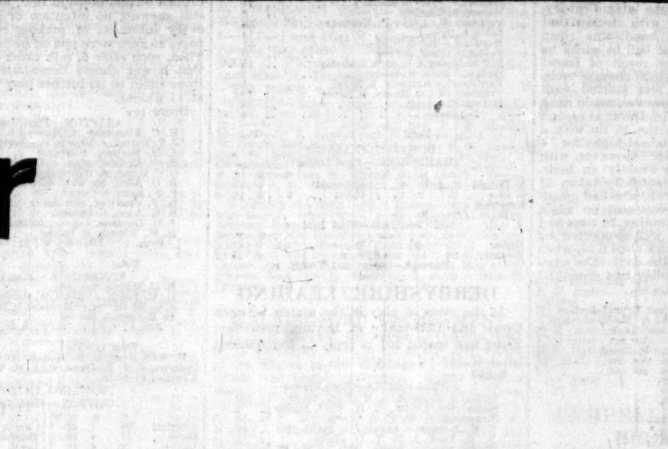

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

being embarked on that went beyond the drainage needs of an area. The experience they had had of county councils warranted the assumption that they would be very careful of any expenditure that was incurred and that they were not likely to put forward schemes which would throw a heavy financial burden on the ratepayers. As in addition to the other safeguards in the Bill there was provision for what he believed would be very adequate grants from the Exchequer towards construction works in a catchment area, there was no justification for the amendment.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON (Henley, U.) and SIR J. LAMB both pointed out that there was no promise in Clause 55 that the grants out of public moneys would be either adequate or in proportion to the expenditure involved in the carrying out of schemes.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) said he thought the Minister would do well to try to meet the real alarm which existed as to the financial results of the Bill as it stood. He thought that a good deal of the alarm was unfounded and that there would not be the large, far-reaching, and costly schemes that some people expected. A good deal of the trouble was due to the expectations aroused by the right hon. gentleman himself as to large contributions being made to the solution of the unemployment problem by the schemes that would be brought into operation. As the Bill left the House of Lords it gave to local authorities who had to find money through rates effective financial control which might have to some extent hampered the due operation of the Bill. The ½d. limit, except by unanimity among the local authorities concerned, might in certain cases have held up the acceptance and proper administration of necessary schemes. The amendment was framed in a form which got over that difficulty. He thought the right hon. gentleman would be wise to offer this compromise to the House of Lords.

DR. ADDISON said he could not accept the amendment. They were setting up a responsible body composed of experienced men. Its freedom of action was extraordinarily restricted in the Bill. The proposal now made would make it quite impossible to work. He had done his best to find a workable compromise which could be fairly and justly applied, and he thought it was reached in Clause 56. He was not responsible for what the other House might do. He was responsible for trying to make a scheme that would work.

The amendment was negatived by 245 votes to 101—majority 144.

On Clause 33 (Election of members and proceedings of drainage boards) an amendment moved by Mr. HASLAM to provide that the registers should be open to inspection was agreed to.

An amendment moved by SIR P. SASSOON (Hythe, U.) to remove Romney Marsh level from the Schedule constituting catchment areas was rejected by 207 votes to 95—majority, 112.

The Report stage was concluded. The Bill having been committed an amendment moved by COLONEL WEDGWOOD was agreed to giving to county councils and county borough councils the power conferred on internal drainage boards to levy heavier rates on property particularly benefited by a drainage scheme.

On the motion for the third reading, COLONEL WEDGWOOD moved the rejection of the Bill, which he said was a thoroughly bad measure. It had been inherited by the present Government from its predecessor. The agricultural interests had already got rid of all rates on agricultural land and they were still pursuing the same line.

The amendment was rejected by 150 votes to 54—majority 96, and the Bill was read the third time.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 4) BILL

On the order for the third reading of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 4) Bill,

Miss BONDFIELD (Minister of Labour) stated that both the Opposition parties in the House had agreed to appoint members to consult with the Government. They would act as an Advisory Committee to the Cabinet and consequently their proceedings would be secret. She desired to express her deep satisfaction that these consultations were taking place on this difficult subject which could be solved, not on party lines, but on the lines of what was best for the unemployed.

Mr. McSHANE (Wallsall, Lab.) said he was surprised to hear from the Minister of Labour that the problem of unemployment insurance could be solved in non-party lines, and he was at a loss to know what their party could expect, as by implication they would be compelled to accept the scale of unemployment pay which the party opposite would be prepared to give. (Cries of "Oh.")

The Bill was read a third time.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

The Lords' amendments to the Road Traffic Bill were considered and agreed to with the exception of the amendment to the clause dealing with the wages and conditions of persons employed in connexion with public service vehicles.

The House stood adjourned at five minutes past 2 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.30

London Navy Treaty Bill, all stages.
Lord Strickland, question on breakwaters at Malta.
Lord Burnham, postponed question on India.
Lord Gage, question on Town Planning.
Archbishop of Canterbury, question on Assyrian Christians.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Supply, Foreign Office Vote.

At 10 o'clock outstanding Votes in Committee to be put from the Chair.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 3. Standing Committee A, Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Unopposed. Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (Cardiff, Stoke-on-Trent and Worthing, East Dean and United Districts Joint Hospital District, Essex, Morecambe and Heysham, Torquay and Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and Macclesfield and Willesden), Argyll Trust Estate, Room 9, at 2.30.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

LORRY RUN INTO AT LEVEL CROSSING

An express passenger train ran into a motor-lorry on a level crossing at Croston (Lancs) yesterday. Portions of the lorry were carried 250 yards, and the petrol tank exploded. The driver, James Thompson, of Lostock Hall, was badly injured and was taken to a hospital at Preston. The driver of the train, William Gee, and his fireman were slightly burned by flames from the petrol. The accident occurred on the main Liverpool-Preston line of the L.M.S. Railway. The lorry, which belonged to Messrs. Holden and Co., of Farington, was loaded with bricks. The engine was so badly damaged that it had to be detached at Midge Hall; the coaches were then taken on by another locomotive. The train arrived in Preston two hours late. The line at the scene of the accident was cleared after an hour, traffic being run on a single line up till then.

A fatal accident occurred at Salt Hill, Slough, early yesterday, when there was a collision between a motor-car and a lorry. The motorist, Mr. Arthur Sidney Alfreds, of Greenstreet, Leicester-square, London, was killed instantly.

Joseph Guymer, 30, of Ford-road, Bow, has died in Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, from injuries received on Sunday night when his motor-cycle was in collision with a motor-car in Becontree-avenue, Chadwell Heath. His pillion-rider, George Leecmber, of Blyth-road, Bow, was detained in the hospital with minor injuries.

A collision between a motor-car and motor-cycle near Turriff, Aberdeenshire, on Sunday night, resulted in the death from his injuries in Aberdeen Royal Infirmary yesterday of the motor-cyclist, Aonghas Stewart, 20, son of Mr. Angus Stewart, secretary of the North of Scotland Milling Company, Inverurie. Mr. Stewart, junior, was a forestry student of Aberdeen University.

Robert Chalkley Gould, of Handel-terrace, The Polygon, Southampton, was killed at Bentley, near Alton, Hants, yesterday morning, when his motor-cycle came into collision with a motor-car.

John Hipwell, of Kettering, formerly a sergeant in the Royal Air Force, while riding a motor-cycle, came into collision with a motor-car under Barford Bridge, near Kettering. He was taken to hospital, where a leg was amputated, but he died later.

While driving his motor-cycle combination with five children yesterday, the first day of their holiday, in High-street, Harlington, Middlesex, Alfred Charles Grout, chimney sweep, of Pinkwell-crescent, Hayes, came into collision with a motor-lorry. His daughter, Florence Grout, 11, was thrown under the lorry and killed. The four children in the side-car were unhurt.

NEW EPOCH IN BUILDING

STEEL TRADES' DEPUTATION TO HEALTH MINISTER

The British Steelwork Association states that the Minister of Health has informed Major Colville, M.P., and Mr. James Walker, M.P., that he will receive a deputation on the subject of building legislation to-morrow at 4 p.m.

In their letter to Mr. Greenwood, Major Colville and Mr. Walker, who acted as joint secretaries of a group of members of the House under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Horne, urged the necessity for a review of building enactments, and said:—"With the advent of the steel frame an entirely new epoch has been opened out for the multiple storey building, to reap the full advantages of which standardization, simplicity, and in some cases centralization of building control are, we feel, absolutely necessary.

"The modern industrial, commercial, and domestic building is becoming increasingly an engineering job, and as such provides a huge potential market not only for steel but for sanitary fittings, lifts, heating appliances, &c., and in consequence the beneficial repercussions which the industry of building can exert upon a very important section of the exporting trades is sufficiently important to warrant the most careful scrutiny in relation to statutory requirements.

"There is little doubt that building control has in many cases advanced far beyond the range that Parliament envisaged to secure public safety and health at the time of the passing of existing Acts. Where Parliament set limits to technical advancement by rigidly laying down methods of construction, administrative procedure, use of materials, without any time limit or obligation to amend, it dealt a very severe blow to enterprise which should now be rectified if we are to grapple with the serious problem of unemployment.

"Local authorities, we are convinced, are not unconscious of their duty, but labour under great difficulties and have not the time or the scientific equipment necessary to deal with present-day problems. It is necessary for the Government, having delegated powers to local authorities, to provide an enlightened guide through a central expert committee, which, using the full resources of our research and scientific institutes, will have under constant review the advances of constructional technique and, with due regard to public safety and health, recommend them for adoption on a national scale."

FLATS IN KENSINGTON

HOUSING TRUST EXPERIMENT IN RECONDITIONING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A disused publichouse at the corner of East-row and South-row, Kensal-road, which has been converted by the Kensington Housing Trust into three self-contained flats, is open for public inspection until to-morrow. This is an unusual experiment in reconditioning. Each flat comprises four lofty rooms, a scullery, and a bathroom. The cost of the acquisition of the freehold property and of all the alterations, including fees, is £1,990. The flats will be let at 17s. 3d. a week, including rates. Families who have been chosen as tenants are now living in grossly overcrowded conditions, and will move in next Saturday.

Thus, for about £660 a flat, a sound building in the centre of Kensington has been acquired. The work has been carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. H. Robinson, a member of the committee of management, of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh is chairman.

The Kensington Housing Trust was registered as a public utility society just over three years ago. It now houses 257 families, or 1,280 persons in all. The trust is now proceeding with the erection of a further 21 flats at Kensal-road. These will be opened in the autumn. The cost of an area of .231 acre was £192 14s. 2d., and the estimated cost of the building is £13,500. Thus each flat will probably cost in all, including the price of the land, over £700 a flat. The conversion of the publichouse has provided larger rooms in a well-built structure at a lower cost a flat.

NORTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC

A SUCCESSFUL FIRST YEAR

The North-Western Polytechnic, which was opened last October by the Prince of Wales, has completed its first year's sessions, and has fully justified all the efforts of Sir William Collins and others to establish the institution.

The Junior School of Light Engineering for boys and the Girls' School for needlework and domestic trades, have each enrolled 100 full-time students. The technical courses for letterpress machine, including hand and machine composing, lay-out and design, machine printing and colour-work, and the courses for the furnishing trades, including cabinet-making and upholstery, have received the support of the trades. The commercial department has supplied, in addition to courses for accountancy, languages, literature, law, and general subjects, special courses in transport, and these have been strongly supported by students working on the London Midland and Scottish Railway.

The total number of students enrolled in the year was 2,225. Special courses in retail drapery will be opened in September with the approval of that trade. Next session courses in marketing Empire products and Empire economic development will be introduced.

Social activities have met with success, and the City Parochial Foundation has rendered it possible to acquire playing fields at Stanmore.

LONDON UPHOLSTERY TRADE DISPUTE

SEVENTH WEEK OF STRIKE

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The strike of workpeople in the London wholesale upholstery trade is now in its seventh week. Through the mediation of the Ministry of Labour there have been two recent conferences between the employers' federation and the union. The employers' federation offered to bring the old rules into force, subject to certain temporary modifications, which would have included stabilization (but not increase) of wages, pending the negotiation of new rules. The federation was also prepared to recommend its members to take back, so far as possible, all who went on strike.

At this stage the union demanded that the federation should issue an instruction that all the strikers must be taken back and that to make this possible "sharing of work and part-time signing" should be arranged. The employers replied that at this season of the year it was impossible for all firms to comply with such a requirement. The first negotiations broke down on that issue. When the discussions were resumed the union officials declined to recommend acceptance of terms which did not include a guarantee of the reinstatement of all the strikers. For the second time there was a breakdown.

The employers' federation has now informed the Ministry of Labour that the whole of its offers (including that of a stabilization of wages) have been withdrawn. A meeting of the strikers is to be held to receive a report of the negotiations and to decide future policy. Some of the union leaders will endeavour to secure an extension of the strike to other sections of the trade.

RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION

Standing Committee A met at the House of Commons last night to consider the remaining clauses of the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, which seeks to impose, in the interests of safety, precautions to be observed in the construction, alteration, and use of reservoirs. Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) on having one amendment accepted withdrew all his further amendments. Three clauses were passed, and then SIR BASIL PETO (Barnstaple, U.), after moving an amendment, pressed for a division. It was found that there was one short of a quorum, and it was impossible to proceed. The Committee adjourned till this morning. If the Bill is not passed then it will be lost.

FOREIGNER'S LOST MEMORY

A well-dressed foreigner, believed to be Dutch, is in Farnham Infirmary suffering from loss of memory. He was found wandering at Bagshot on Sunday and has not been identified. When questioned he said he thought his name was Van der Broeck, and asked if a pocket-book containing £50 had been found on him. He was, however, penniless. He is about 26 years of age and 5ft. 8in. in height. One of his teeth, on the left side at the top, is of gold.

Miss Nelly Rackley, 23, a Dawlish boat-woman, well known to visitors, was shrimping with her nine-year-old brother Richard on Sunday when she became ill and fell out of the boat. The boy caught her, but had to let go, and Miss Rackley was drowned.

BLUE BIRD GROUP FINANCE

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN LORANG CASE

Francis Lorang, 49, described as a company director, of no fixed abode, again appeared at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks, upon a number of charges arising out of his position as a director or officer of companies of the Blue Bird group. The first charge was one of issuing a statutory report of Blue Bird Petrol (Limited), dated April 11, 1929, knowing it to be false in material particulars. Arising out of this was a series of allegations of fraudulent conversion, involving a total of £317,000.

Mr. Eustace Fulton appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; and Mr. Harry Myers, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Lionel Valentine Walters, an examiner in the Companies (Winding-up Department), Board of Trade, was recalled, and gave further evidence. He produced a cheque dated April 12, 1929, drawn upon Blue Bird Petrol Company's account at the Westminster Bank, Bartholomew-lane, for £29,185 6s. 11d., in favour of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited. The cheque was signed "F. Lorang" and endorsed "E. Meacock," as secretary.

A BLUE BIRD PROSPECTUS

Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, was registered as a public company on March 16, 1927, with a nominal capital of £200,000, divided into 170,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, and 600,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each. The objects as stated in the memorandum were to acquire from the Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, the bulk oil business of that company, the right to use the trade name "Blue Bird Petrol," its transport storage facilities, and orders and contracts in hand relating to the sale of petrol in England and abroad. It was wound up on May 14, 1929, and the assets of the company at that time were £12. The directors were F. Lorang, managing director, Mr. McLerie, Mr. Hitchon, and Mr. Trye. The prospectus offered for public subscription 120,000 Ordinary shares and a similar number of Deferred shares at par. According to the books of the company the whole of the 170,000 Ordinary shares and a like number of Deferred shares were issued for cash. The remaining 430,000 Deferred shares were issued as fully paid to the motor company as consideration for the purchase of the business. The amount of cash received in consideration of the issue of shares was shown as £182,250. The difference was accounted for by the fact that some of the shares were issued at a premium.

Mr. Fulton.—Have you on the file any accounts issued by the company?—The only one was the statutory report dated June 21, 1927.

Does that show a sum of £110,593 18s. 6d. as having been received in respect of the allotment of shares?—Yes.

Is the difference accounted for in that case by the fact that the number of shares were sold after the date of the report?—Yes. An abstract of payments, continued the witness, showed that there was a balance in hand of £93,712 11s. 10d. That statutory report was certified by Mr. Trye and Mr. McLerie. On June 14, which was the date to which the account was made up, there stood to the credit of the company £6,729 5s. 6d. This was accounted for by the withdrawal of sums of money amounting to £88,675. [Evidence has been given regarding a number of cheques representing this total, signed, "Francis Lorang," and drawn to bankers' drafts.]

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Walters said he had examined the books with a view to ascertaining how these payments were recorded, and he found they had been debited in the private ledger to the account of Mr. Lorang.

Mr. ALDERMAN JENKS.—A purely personal current account?—Yes.

Mr. Fulton.—And that is the only record?—Yes, apart, of course, from the cash-book. In the minute-book of Oil Importers, Limited, was a minute, under date April 5, 1927, referring to these payments.

Referring to the file of Blue Bird (Foreign), Limited, the witness said that company was registered on November 26, 1928, as a public company, with a nominal capital of £615,000, divided into 2,000,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each, and 2,300,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each. The objects, as stated, were to acquire from Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, a contract to supply and deliver petrol on the Continent of Europe, and to use the trade name "Blue Bird Petrol." According to the prospectus, which was dated November 27, 1928, the consideration for the sale of the rights was £216,000, payable by allotment of 650,000 fully-paid Ordinary shares, and 950,000 fully-paid Deferred shares of the foreign company to the petrol company. The directors were:—Mr. Lorang, chairman and managing director, Mr. Trye, Mr. McLerie, Mr. Hitchon, and Mr. Piejus. The prospectus offered to the public 1,350,000 Ordinary shares and the same number of Deferred shares, making shares of a total value of £405,000. A return of allotments showed that the whole amount was subscribed by the public, and the cash receipts by the company in respect of share subscriptions was £411,565. There was credited to the company's account under date of December 10, 1928, the sum of £107,375 6s., and debited on the same day two sums of £66,500 and £46,875 6s. respectively.

The witness produced cheques for these two amounts signed by Lorang, and drawn upon the foreign company's account in favour of itself, and was signed by Lorang, and endorsed by Mr. Meacock, as secretary. There was a payment into the bank on December 10, 1928, of two cheques for £66,500 and £40,875 6s. respectively, and the witness had found the counterfoil of a paying-in slip showing a payment-in of a cheque for £228,158.

Mr. Myers.—I understand there is no charge in respect of the sums last mentioned?

Mr. Fulton.—No actual charge.

BLUE BIRD (FOREIGN) MINUTES

MR. ALDERMAN JENKS.—They go to show that the subscriptions were not *bonâ fide*, I think?

Mr. Fulton.—Yes. (To the witness) Have you been able to ascertain what actual sum was received by the company in relation to subscriptions for shares?

Mr. Walters replied that it was something like £76,000 odd. According to the minute-book of the company, there was a full board meeting of Blue Board (Foreign) on December 11, 1928, when it was resolved: "That the advance to Mr. Lorang of £66,500 and £40,875 6s., and the payment by him to the company of the said sums on account of shares be, and is hereby approved in accordance with minute No. 120 of November 27, 1928."

Referring to that particular minute, the witness found that Lorang stated that he would, in the event of under-subscription by the public, either personally, or through his nominees, take up enough shares to make the issue over-subscribed, on condition that any balance of underwriting commission which might be due to Blue Bird Oil Importers should be credited to his account in case he should be called upon to take up any shares. The minutes went on to say that the company agreed to advance him sufficient money to pay for them against the security of his holdings generally in the Blue Bird companies.

The witness had not concluded his evidence when the case was adjourned till Thursday. Formally, the accused was remanded till to-day, and he will be again brought up to-morrow, in order to meet his advisers.

MR. HENDERSON ON FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN NATIONS

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, sent a message of good wishes to a reception held at Brighton yesterday to raise funds to send a member of the Brighton Y.M.C.A. Boys' Club to an International Boys' Camp Conference organized by the Y.M.C.A. at Sazara, Czechoslovakia, from August 11-19. "The efforts you are making," he said, "to enable boys in this country to visit other parts of the world will assist the younger generation which is now approaching manhood to understand the outlook of nations other than their own. Such understanding is the foundation on which sympathy and friendship between nations must stand." Prince George is to visit the Brighton Boys' Club on October 29 to open a Boys' Club Week.

WIFE CHARGED WITH WOUNDING

At the North London Police Court yesterday Mr. BASIL WATSON, K.C., committed MATILDA CANTWELL, 21, married, of 19, Arvon-road, Highbury, to the Central Criminal Court for trial on a charge of having wounded her husband, George Cantwell, a van guard, by cutting him on the face, neck, and chest with a table knife, with intent to maim, disfigure, or disable him. She pleaded "Not Guilty" and said she took up the knife in self-defence, and the cuts were caused in the struggle.

Books of the Day

THE PUNJAB PEASANT

VILLAGE LIFE

RUSTICUS LOQUITUR, or The Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village. By MALCOLM LYALL DARLING. (Oxford: University Press. London: Milford. 15s. net.)

Urban India is always vocal; it is particularly so to-day, when we hear so much of the political demands of the town-bred *intelligentsia*, of the campaign of civil disobedience and boycott, of war councils, racial hatreds, and communal riots. Indeed it fills the picture almost to the exclusion of that rural India, silent and dignified, in which 90 per cent. of the people dwell peacefully in 500,000 villages, dependent mainly on agriculture, and held together by that time-honoured institution the village community in a social system which, in spite of many defects, makes for toleration and mutual help and protection among its members.

But, though ignorant of or little interested in the aims and actions of the urban politicians, whom they often fear and usually distrust, the villages are awakening to the world movements around them and to the clash between their ancient traditions and modern ideals, between adherence to custom hallowed by religious sanction and material progress. One of the main agencies in this awakening has been the spread of the Cooperative Movement within the last 20 years. Mr. Darling has during that time been one of the leading apostles of that movement in the Punjab, where, owing to the tactful guidance of himself and his colleagues, British and Indian, with the invaluable moral support of the Punjab Government, it has succeeded beyond all expectation, and can now claim 15,000 rural societies for the 30,000 villages of the province, with half a million members, embracing all sections of the rural population, and a capital running into millions sterling.

Cooperation has given a new vitality to the village community, which is the unit for all cooperative developments; it has also disturbed—and in this case undoubtedly for their own good—the "placid pathetic contentment" of the rural population by putting prominently before them the new light, the ideals of better farming, better business, and better living, and by helping them to realize those ideals. Mr. Darling's fascinating book is the diary of a tour made on horseback through 11 of the 29 districts of the Punjab in the cold weather of 1928-29, to enable him, as registrar of the societies, to review the progress made. The tour brought him into close contact with every class of the rural population and with every phase of village life. He describes what he saw and heard with the sympathetic insight of a trained observer and with a photographic accuracy which can be best appreciated by those who are familiar with that most attractive and interesting personality the Punjab peasant.

What strikes the reader most is the extraordinary diversity of types. One sees the proud Rajput of the hills and the foothills clinging tenaciously to the ancient ways; the virile, enterprising Sikh of the central districts equally at home with the sword or the plough, a progressive farmer but ready to follow any foreign adventures which will bring him fortune; the sturdy plodding Jat of the south, easy, also a good soldier and farmer, but lacking the initiative of his Sikh cousin; the hardy, loyal Moslem of the sterile North Punjab, who ekes out a livelihood by military service. Of that tract it might be said:—

No product here the barren hills afford,
But man and steel, the soldier and his sword.

Finally we have the soft, fatalistic, superstitious Moslem of the south-west, in bondage to the usurer, the Pir (religious teacher) or the landlord. These are only a few of the main types among the landowning tribes or classes. Apart from them the author shows us in his easy, spontaneous narrative the varying hierarchy of the village: the improvident and often rackrenting landlord of the western districts; the Hindu moneylender, who is still a power in the land but whose domination has been shaken partly by the law of 1901 which prevents him from permanently acquiring the peasants' land and still more by the growth of the Cooperative Credit Movement, which within the last 20 years has reduced the rate of interest—though still high—by one-half; the village menial, who, though not subjected to the cruel disabilities of the "untouchables" in provinces where Hinduism has been little influenced by Islam or Sikhism, is still kept at arm's-length and has to sit apart in the village gatherings; the Brahmin priest, Sikh Granthi, and Moslem Maulvi, Mullah or Pir, who are prominent in all family ceremonies, such as death, betrothal, marriage, circumcision, &c., but beyond conducting certain services in temple or mosque in tongues not understood by their flocks, do little or nothing in the way of religious teaching. The peculiar interest of the book is that the author gives us, often in a graphic translation of the actual words used, the views of all these rustics on the matters that are discussed by the villages to-day: the trouble caused by elections and the rare visits of urban politicians who stir up sectarian strife; the advantages of military service and of emigration; the arguments for and against the abolition of the *purda* (limited to the higher Hindu and Moslem castes and tribes) and the education of girls; the danger of too much schooling unfitting a boy for the plough; the decline of religious observances and its causes; Gandhi's advocacy of homespun (*khaddar*), which, like so many of the Mahatma's ideals, is regarded by the practical Punjabi as out-of-date and unrealizable; the causes of rural indebtedness, being needless expenditure on marriage and litigation driving the peasant to the usurer, who charges more than double the interest of the village cooperative bank, and the measures to mitigate those evils.

The title "Rusticus Loquitur" is fitting, for as one reads one seems to hear the very voice of the speaker, and in the aggregate the summary of rustic opinion is invaluable to the administrator and the statesman, even though in the Punjab "vox populi" is not "vox Dei." Finally the author, who has hitherto wisely restricted himself to recording the views of others, gives us his own views as to the policy to be pursued if the Punjab village is to escape disintegration hastened by the new doctrines of "get rich quickly" and "every man for himself." These chapters, and the critical but impartial analysis of the Gurgaon Experiment in village "uplift" with which Mr. Brayne's name is so honourably associated, are the most valuable in a book which stands out even among the brilliant series of works produced by the Punjab officers of the I.C.S. who have directed the Cooperative Movement in recent years.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

RATIONALIZATION

MR. HOBSON'S VIEWS

RATIONALISATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT. By J. A. HOBSON. (Allen and Unwin. 3s. 6d. net.)

Francis Walker, the well-known American economist, writing some fifty years ago of periods of general unemployment, observes:—

Two popular explanations of this condition of things are always sure to be offered during the continuance of "hard times," one of which finds its expression in the sounding phrase, "over-production," while the other emphasizes its supposed antagonism to the theory of the over-productionists, by the use of the term "under-consumption."

He goes on to say that each phrase, taken in one sense, embodies a great deal of nonsense, but that, taken in another sense, each embodies a vital truth; and that they mean exactly the same thing "so far as either means anything at all." Mr. Hobson is an under-consumptionist, and offers, as an explanation of the present unemployment, the theory that it is due to a mal-distribution of income, whereby too much purchasing power is placed in the hands of the rich, who allow it to accumulate for investment, and too little in the hands of those who desire to raise their standard of living. Consequently the increased productivity due to rationalization can lead only to unemployment for lack of the purchasing power required to absorb the increased goods produced. He would pay more in wages and so restore the equilibrium. The theory is interesting because it is directly opposed to the belief that we are suffering from over-taxation, which prevents saving for investment. If he had his way there would be still less saving and more spent on immediate consumption, including higher taxation for social reform, until the market had expanded sufficiently to take the goods produced. No one can deny that rationalization does mean increased productivity or that the market, which cannot buy what is produced now, must be expanded if unemployment is to be diminished. But how can industrialists raise the costs of production by increasing wages, when the market is already glutted with goods which cannot be sold at a remunerative price because they cost too much to produce? Which comes first, production or consumption? Production is only for consumption, but in order to be consumed things must first be produced.

Economics should give some assistance in solving this problem, which Mr. Hobson rightly calls a dilemma; but it can hardly be said to do so. Professor Othmar Spann in his book on the chief theories of Political Economy enumerates seven different explanations of unemployment, to which others might be added. Among them are over-production and under-consumption, which are complementary ways of regarding the same discrepancy between the power of production and that of consumption. They would both find a remedy in restoring the balance by a better distribution of income. Then there is the view that defects in the circulation of money are the cause. Another suggested explanation is over-capitalization, which provokes the response of under-capitalization; and the "cyclical" theory still has its adherents. Spann's own theory is a somewhat elaborate analysis of the disturbances to which the economic system is subjected by changes in aims and in means. These theories are anterior to rationalization, but we know that the opinion of economists differs no less on the effect of that process on unemployment. Professor Clay, for instance, believes in rationalization as a remedy, though he would probably not recommend it alone; whereas Professor Cannan holds that neither rationalization nor reduction of wages (he apparently rules out an increase) is a true remedy, but redistribution of labour-force between the different occupations. This, he says, is the true remedy, "always applied throughout history and always effectual." It seems to be a version of J. B. Say's *théorie des débouchés*, put forward in 1803. Mr. Hobson pours scorn upon it. Meantime rationalization and unemployment are both increasing. Perhaps a more thorough investigation of the remarkable differences in the incidence of unemployment in different countries would throw more light on the subject than the conflicting views of economists.

SOME NEW BOOKS

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE MOVEMENT IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. By CHRISTINA PHELPS. (P. S. King. 14s.)

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF INDIA. By Arno S. Pearse. (International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester. 21s. n.)

WITH THE "ITALIA" TO THE NORTH POLE. By Umberto Nobile. Translated by Frank Fleetwood. (Allen and Unwin. 15s. n.)

GOLD, CREDIT AND EMPLOYMENT. By G. D. H. Cole. (Allen and Unwin. 5s. n.)

FICTION

THE YOUNG LIVINGSTONES. By Denis Mackail. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d. n.)

HUNTSMAN IN THE SKY. By Granville Toogood. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d. n.)

TINY CARTERET. By "Sapper." (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d. n.)

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1830. Price 7d.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.—The wretches who constitute what is called "the fancy," elated at the acquittal of Simon Byrne, who was lately tried at Buckingham for "killing and slaying" Sandy M'Kay in a prize-fight, are using every endeavour to revive the disgraceful and abominable practice of prize-fighting, and in order (to use their own language) to gull more flats, they have circulated the scandalous and impudent report that his present Majesty intends to become a patron of the prize-ring. A pugilist of some notoriety, a few evenings since, offered to bet a sum of money, that within six months two celebrated bruisers would fight for a purse of sovereigns to be given by his Majesty. We need not add that there is not the slightest foundation for these reports.

* * * *

EPITAPH.—On a tomb in the churchyard of Torbay, Devonshire, is the following inscription:—"Heare lyeth the body of M. Thomas Waxmouth, who decesed this lyfe the 20th of Nouemb., 1679.

"Tack notes you that p.se heare by
"And think upon your mortalyty.
"No freedom from the graue or tum
"Untel from heuen Christ doth come.
"Now hee is gone wee at most follo arter
"His wife, his sone, and ecke his darters."

LABOUR MEMBER'S CRITICISM OF THE I.L.P.

Mr. R. S. Young, M.P. for North Islington, has resigned his membership of the I.L.P. In his letter of resignation he says:—"I am not satisfied with the present leadership of the I.L.P. and have lost confidence in it. As an affiliated organization of the Labour Party the I.L.P. has an obligation of loyalty which it has failed to sustain. I do not complain of criticism, but I deeply regret the hostile, unbrotherly spirit—an un-Socialist spirit—which appears to animate almost all its public references, both in speech and in print, to the Labour Government. The attitude of the I.L.P. in the House of Commons has been most unhelpful. Voting against one's own party serves no purpose but to foster dissension and disruption. Unfortunately the I.L.P. leadership seems to be concentrated on discrediting the Government, and I cannot any longer accept any share in that responsibility by continuing my membership."

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £5 from "E," and £1 on account of Death Duties.

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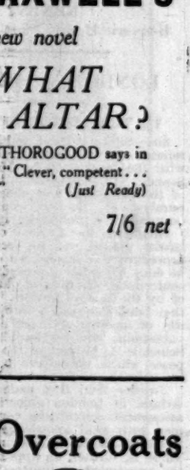

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Letters to the Editor

EMPLOYMENT AND TRADE

INFLATED PRICE LEVELS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is so much detail in such big questions as employment, finance, and economy that the main issues and the real position tend to become clouded for most of us. The following very rough calculations are made in the hope that they may help students of these matters to get their views into better perspective:—

—	1913	1929
	£	£
Exports	525,000,000	729,000,000
Public expenditure, national & local	250,000,000	1,500,000,000

If we consider public expenditure in relation to our export trade, it amounted before the War to 47 per cent. of our trade, and amounts to-day to 205 per cent. of our trade. There is, of course, no direct relation between public expenditure and overseas trade, but we are constantly told that our very life as a nation depends upon the latter. It may therefore be useful to remember, and it may be a new point to some who have never realized that rates and taxes have their importance as well as exports, that while the latter have increased in value by 39 per cent., the former have been piled up by no less than 500 per cent.

I have never discovered an estimate of the relation of overseas business to our total home trade which satisfied me, but it is, I believe, over-optimistic to suggest that imports and exports are worth 15 per cent. of our total business of all kinds. If that exaggerated percentage be accepted, then the trade which we do with one another at home amounts to rather more than £13,000,000,000, for in 1929 our imports and exports together totalled £2,000,000,000.

If, again, we may assume that employment is roughly proportionate to the volume of trade and unemployment proportionate to employment, then we may say that seven out of eight of our unemployed are home traders, and this thought, in so far as it is true, makes rubbish of seven-eighths of the suggestion that unemployment is due to world conditions. From which it further follows that many of our unemployed are in that condition because we will not work for one another at the price which the other thinks fit to pay. Unless there is some vital flaw in the argument, it seems as if the remedy for much of this unemployment trouble is in the hands of each and every one of us.

There is yet another wide generalization, with all its dangers, that can be made from these figures. If our home traders are doing £13,000,000,000 of business notwithstanding all the rates and taxes and restraints and restrictions and discouragements which are put upon them, is it not possible that they would do a great deal more if national policy and public opinion offered them a little more encouragement? A mere 10 per cent. on the business which we do with one another would give us an extra £1,300,000,000 of trade per annum.

I put forward these figures with great reserve. In detail they require many adjustments, qualifications, and amendments, but if they are only approximately correct, they serve the real purpose of any figures, which is to indicate a condition in more serious things. My suggestion is that our economic difficulties are very largely due to a widespread and futile endeavour to secure rates and taxes or wages and prices without regard to the value given. It is not only a case of rates and taxes and Government departments, but of every trade union and other trade organization which is trying through force to squeeze wealth out of the rest. So long as this habit of mind continues, our troubles will remain and increase.

We need a change in our point of view. We must relegate the state of the lace trade or the hours of a miner to their proper place as mere details and strive to secure an adequate conception of the problem as a whole. It it is true that our goods are dear, first, because we will not make them at a proper price, and next because that unreasonable price is further inflated by public expenditure, then the remedy for bad trade is in our own hands.

Yours, &c.,
ERNEST J. P. BENN.
Bouverie House, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

LONDON ASSESSMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir John Hunt, in his letter of July 23, referred to the fundamental change which, with the passing of the Finance Bill of this Session, will shortly come into operation, and of the provisions and effect of which a vast number of London property-owners and occupiers are profoundly ignorant.

Doubtless the avowed object of the particular clause was to secure uniformity of procedure throughout the country; this will be done by bringing procedure in London into conformity with the rest of the country instead of by the reverse process. The effect will be that Londoners will be subjected to the necessity of meeting and, perhaps, contesting two valuations, one for local rates and one for Schedule A, instead of the one for both purposes which they have been accustomed to for upwards of 40 years.

Further than this, under the existing procedure, in London objections are heard by assessment committees composed of business men with local knowledge as to the general trend of values in their respective districts. There is, further, an appeal from decisions of the assessment committee to quarter sessions on questions of fact and to quarter sessions and High Court on questions of law. Under the proposed procedure objections will be heard by the General Commissioners of Taxes, no doubt a body which carries out its duties with the utmost care and impartiality, but one which in a great area such as London can have no local knowledge of the value of property and from whose decisions on questions of fact there is no appeal.

The position of owners of property in London with regard to the assessment of their property for Schedule A purposes will, therefore, be less favourable than it has been since the 1869 Act came into operation, and on three counts: in the first place they will be put to the trouble and cost of meeting two valuations; secondly, the tribunal to hear objections will be less qualified than the assessment committees to decide the matters in dispute; and, thirdly, the right of appeal on questions of fact will be withdrawn.

It would certainly seem desirable that provision should be made for some form of appeal on questions of fact as well as of law.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. GODDARD, Secretary, The Surveyors' Institution.
12, Great George-street, S.W.1.

JOURNALISTIC POLITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following passage from one of the sermons of Thomas Adams which I recently came across seems to have such a peculiarly apt application to recent developments in our fiscal controversy that I venture to offer it to your readers without further comment.

"Self conceit blows them up with ventosity: and if others think not as well of them as they of themselves, straight like porcupines they shoot their quills, or like cuttles vomit out ink to trouble the waters."

Yours truly,
LEWIS PALMER.
14, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1.

"SHENANDOAH"

A GREGORIAN ORIGIN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Fishing recently in musical waters I pulled up a catch which I thought your readers would like to see. This is not the time, I know, for excursions into history, but the revival of community singing round the coast can scarcely fail to have whetted the appetite for information upon the origin of "Shenandoah," the song without which no programme is complete. The mystery is that, while the melody is one of virile grace and haunting sweetness, its literary partner is so ill-favoured, weak and shallow as to compel a genuine wonder as to how he got tricked into lasting bondage with her; where he picked her up, so to speak.

The solution appears to be that both were once of equal dignity; that the melody is Gregorian plainsong and the words good Latin in disguise.

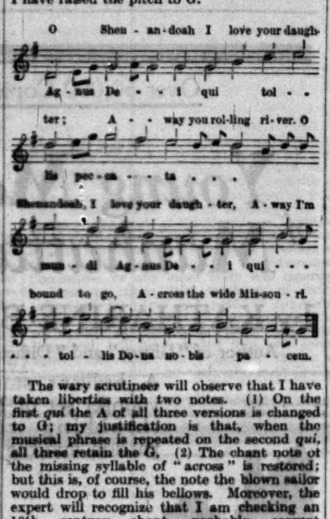
(1) "Shenandoah" (pronounced Shan-an-dore) is called a shantie. In the mercantile marine the shantie was encouraged as "an extra hand." It gave a spice to individual effort and synchronism to the collective work of rowing, hauling, and the like. A strongly marked rhythm and a regularly recurring accent were therefore indispensable. But in these essentials "Shenandoah" is deficient; for triple time alternates with duple, and the grouping is unsymmetrical. What rhythm it has is in consequence rhetorical; the rhythm of prose rather than of verse. But the only form of melodic prose that ever became popular was the Gregorian chant.

(2) The word "shantie" is made up of the English affective suffix attached to the root "chant" with the French initial aspirate: and there is an undeniable religious tang in the English word chant.

(3) A Gregorian chant is divided between cantor and chorus; "Shenandoah," like most of its class, between shantie-man and crew.

(4) The six notes of "Cross the wide Missouri" (as figured in Sir Richard Terry's version) were to me so strangely reminiscent of "Dona nobis pacem" that I overhauled the 18 "Masses" in the "Kyriale" (Coldwell, Red Lion-passage, Holborn; No. 605; 6d.). On page 123 I came upon what seems to have been the original source—namely, the second and third units of the "Agnus Dei" of Mass XVII., prescribed for Lent and Advent. There was some divergence at minor points; but, recalling Sir R. Terry's warning that, although this shantie is known on all the seas, it is difficult to find two sailors who will sing it exactly alike, I procured the Vaughan Williams and the Cecil Sharp readings. The former brings the chant and the shantie closer together; but the latter, "wrested" into a rowing song in triple time all the way, does little to strengthen the assumption (in fact the second entry of the chorus is more akin to the "Deo gratias," page 124), but contributes the important link which makes the title "Shanadar"; thus throwing suspicion upon the view that the song addresses a river or an Indian prince.

In the following sketch the two things blend into one. Minims are used where the notes are the same; non-coincident notes of the song are indicated by quavers with (to quote Dr. Burton's Ushaw poem) "caudal stumps erect," those of the chant with "caudal stumps deject." For convenience of reading I have raised the pitch to G.


O Shen - an - doah I love your daugh
Ag - nus De - - i qui tol - -
ter; A - - way you rol - ling ri - ver. O
Mis - sou - - ri. - - -
Shenandoah, I love your daugh - ter, A - way I'm
Ag - nus De - - i qui - - -
bound to go, A - cross the wide Mis-sou - ri.
- - - tol - lis Do - na no - bis pa - cem.

The wary scrutineer will observe that I have taken liberties with two notes. (1) On the first *qui* the A of all three versions is changed to G; my justification is that, when the musical phrase is repeated on the second *qui*, all three retain the G. (2) The chant note of the missing syllable of "across" is restored; but this is, of course, the note the blown sailor would drop to fill his bellows. Moreover, the expert will recognize that I am checking an 18th century chant, probably corrupt Medicean, with an authentic Solesmes.

How did the British tar come by this liturgical curiosity? Between the days of Drake and Nelson he had abundant opportunities of hearing his French and Spanish rivals singing the plainsong at their religious assemblies afloat and ashore; and the unvarying chant of Lent and Advent was bound to stick. It was a goodly, neat song worth keeping. But what about the words, the outlandish lingo? Outlandish? Why, they were English. No sense in them, of course; but foreigners didn't talk sense; anyway, that was the shantie-man's affair. He did his best. He made up a tune from the scraps he could recollect and adapted it to the few English words he thought he recognized.

Thus, probably, "Agnus Day qui tol peccata" sounded at a distance like "O Shanadar I love your daughter," and "Go across the wide Missouri" did duty for "Dona no-o-o-bis pacem" (see Ratisbonne); or (if Cecil Sharp's variant is the more correct) "Da-o Day-o gra-a-a-see-as," resounding over the waters, suggested "Way we go! Way we go! cross the wide (not the "Atlantic," but a stretch of water with a name beginning with a syllable in *is*. There were two; the big one would not fit; the other was) Missouri."

With the phone to my ear I catch a contemptuous "All my eye!" That is just the point. Tommy knew "Say fairy Ann" was meant to be French. The critic in this case ought to know that "All my eye" is Latin. The genuine Tom o' Bedlam *chanted* "Eheu mihi Beate Martine"; the spurious Abrahman *canted* "All my eye and Betty Martin."

Further investigation will probably place the matter in a clearer light.

Yours &c.,
EDWARD A. MAGINTY.
64, Hill-street, Hinckley, Leicester.

FLEMISH ART AT ANTWERP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—So many British lovers of Flemish art were enthralled by the Burlington House Exhibition 2½ years ago, that I, as a Belgian artist, resident in London, beg to call immediate attention to an even more magnificent and comprehensive collection of Flemish genius, now on show in Antwerp and continuing until the end of September.

Even this enlightened public has not yet a clear idea of the breadth and quality of the exhibition of "L'art ancien" in conjunction with the International Maritime and Colonial Exhibition at Antwerp.

Having just spent three solid days inspecting these treasures, ranging from the primitive paintings of the greatest rarity to all forms of decorative art since the early fifteenth century, I can confidently state that no such assembly of pictures, sculptures, tapestries, glass, silver, gold, porcelain, and furniture has been on public view in living memory.

Worthy of these splendid examples, drawn from national and private collections of the New and Old World, is their setting. Many of the religious works are housed in a new church of Byzantine character, not yet consecrated for worship. This modern basilica is an ideal background for the best early Gothic shrines and the exquisite wood carvings. Such is the veneration imparted by this section of the exhibition, that no catalogues have been issued, yet each work is shown with an indication.

Great Britain has contributed greatly. The Duke of Devonshire has sent several Gothic tapestries and Lord Spencer has sent some fine "Primitifs." Lady Louis Mountbatten has enriched the seventeenth-century department by three of the most celebrated Van Dycks, including the full-length portraits of King Charles I. and Queen Henriette-Maria. This lady has also lent the much admired painting of the two Princes, Charles and James, known as the Darnley Van Dyck.

This slight intimation of the grandeur of the Flemish Exhibition in Antwerp should impel lovers of art to make their plans for the holidays coincide with this unprecedented opportunity, as only once in a lifetime can such a variety of treasures be seen in one memorable pageant.

I am, &c.,
ERNEST CASTELEIN.
32a, Cromwell-road, S.W.

AMERICA AND INDIA

THE CRITIC'S RIGHT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of recent articles in your columns on American views of England I venture to send you the following "Impromptu Lines," written in December, 1884, just before his death, by Lord Houghton, whom you quoted in a leading article of May 17:—

O for the past ceremonious days . . .
. . . When we knew our common history better
In the lurid light of "The Scarlet Letter,"
And fully enjoyed the "Transformation"
Of Beast into Man, by Imagination—
But did not study the changing features
Of Men into base political Creatures.

* * * *

Yet then it was neither rude nor pedantic
To believe in a real dividing Atlantic;
And we did not surrender our insular claims
To any homogeneous James.

And we felt content to leave our sages
At Concord and Chelsea to brighten the ages,
And not to attempt to amalgamate nations
By letters of mutual admirations.

Oh! the trouble that falls upon old and young
When two worlds speak the same bold tongue,
And the critic loses his natural rights
To dissect what the Foreign thought indites.

And Literature becomes so rich
It is hard to distinguish which is which:
Till at last we arrive at the cool reflection
That both our Letters require Protection,
Not alone in an economical sense,
But for each to keep its independence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. T. WILSON.
The Athenaeum, July 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Readers of *The Times* appear to have taken much interest in the articles of Mr. Thompson dealing with misrepresentations in America concerning India. The American Press most certainly shares the shortcomings of the Press in most parts of the world, but the striking illustrations of mis-statements given in the articles are hardly characteristic.

Mr. Thompson attributes tremendous influence to the unknown and unimportant *Fleet's Review*. Data concerning its circulation would be given here but for the fact that the magazine is not listed in any available directory of American publications. The *Christian Leader* and the *World To-morrow* are not papers of consequence and are insignificant beside the great metropolitan dailies and the monthly reviews which he has ignored.

The "Appeal" of the India Independence League of America is a purely partisan appeal, and the names of Professor Dewey, head of the new Liberal Party, and Mr. Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist Party, stamp it as such instead of giving it the weight of authority as Mr. Thompson suggests. In America party propaganda is read only by already convinced partisans, and is not taken very seriously by other people.

Though American reviewers are usually guilty of uncritical enthusiasm, Mr. Thompson's assertion that "Eminent Asians," by Mr. Hall, was "enthusiastically reviewed at length in the best American papers," does not accord with the writer's recollection. The general tenor of the reviews was that the book contained attractive pen sketches, but was not satisfactory as a source of information. Similarly, Dr. Sunderland's book was frequently reviewed for what it was worth, and no more.

A reflection upon England's humanitarian interest in slavery and the Turkish atrocities and her strong support of missionary Christianity should incline the Englishman to an understanding of the attitude of the great mass of Americans in the evangelical Churches. It is to this important group that Mr. Thompson's examples of misstatements were addressed. These sentimental Churchpeople and Liberals like to feel that the poor Indian is in need of their sympathy and missionary efforts. The worse the picture of the Indian's misery the more important does the work of salvation seem. This is the psychological explanation for both the writing of these distortions and their acceptance as truth. Very few Americans have escaped the missionary propaganda of the Sunday school, but there is a large group of intelligent business and professional men who receive their information from the better monthly magazines and the daily papers of a high standard.

I am, &c.,
WARNER MOSS, Department of Political Science, New York University.

DECLINE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Dean of Durham has raised the question of the future of Sunday schools on what appears to us to be only a partial survey of the facts. It is true that the number of children attending the Sunday schools has in recent years considerably declined, but this is due to many causes which have affected in like measure church attendance throughout the community. One of the causes is the transference of a considerable proportion of the population to new areas, for which the Church has not yet made adequate provision.

Whatever may be the cause of the special shrinkage in Sunday school attendance (and the fact of the declining birth-rate must be taken into account), we cannot agree that the correct conclusion to be drawn is that in future religious education must be left wholly to the day schools. On the contrary, there is nearly universal agreement among those actively engaged in the religious training of children that important elements in this training require the complementary effort of the Sunday schools and other related activities maintained by the churches. In particular, we would stress the importance of training in worship and the process of building young people up into the life of the Church.

We welcome every sign of better religious teaching in day schools, but the more effectively this is done the more fully will the Sunday school be set free for its specific task and the greater need will there be for its special contribution. We deplore any statement which would tend to damp the enthusiasm and diminish the determination of those who are very courageously grappling with a difficult enterprise, especially because the records show, not a decline but an increase in numbers wherever Sunday school work is being carried on by sound educational methods and under trained leadership.

We are, Sir, yours, &c.,
A. R. BROWNE-WILKINSON, Principal, St. Christopher's College, Blackheath.
BASIL A. YEAXLEE, Principal, Westhill Training College, Selly Oak, Birmingham.
July 26.

THE TORTURE OF NOISE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter you published a short time ago from Sir Arthur Cope on the subject of the devastating noises produced by the latest types of motor-horns, noises which become worse as the days go on, and from which there is no escape in town or country, has doubtless awakened a sympathetic response in many hearts. That this question of ever-increasing racket and din must be tackled sooner or later by someone strong enough to face a certain amount of personal obloquy is obvious. Why, then, are our authorities so timid and helpless now, when there is still, presumably, no prescriptive right in law for any one class of the community to inflict whatever tortures it likes upon the rest of that community?

To simple-minded persons like myself it seems that the Road Traffic Bill now receiving Parliamentary sanction, by abolishing the speed limit for motor-cars and cycles, is—to say nothing of the question of possible danger to life and limb—actually encouraging the aggravation of this curse of noise throughout the land. For it is a direct incentive to many thoughtless persons in charge of motor-vehicles, particularly our bright young motor-cyclists, to go "all out" on every possible (and impossible) occasion, and as a consequence still more raucous instruments of torture will need to be devised for the "self-expression" of these disturbers of the public peace.

Last August a series of regulations was issued, from which we were led to hope great things in regard to the mitigation of noise; but it seems to be a dead letter already, and matters daily grow worse. Can nothing effectual be done, both for the many sufferers in sick-rooms, whose sleep is ruthlessly destroyed, and for the harassed brain worker who is trying to do his job under conditions of almost intolerable strain? Or is everything to be callously sacrificed to the Moloch of "transport"?

I am, &c.,
STEWART MACPHERSON.
The Bay House, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

Points from Letters

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

Does Sir Ernest Glover really think that less pay or longer hours are within the range of practical politics? Working harder is in a different category, for in modern industry, with its inevitable tendency to substitute machine labour for man labour, the speed of the work done by any individual can most effectively be controlled by suitable organization of production. Properly constituted, such a system will set up a definite standard or speed of work, and the inefficient or unwilling individual will be automatically eliminated. This is the ideal towards which every efficient manufacturer must strive. To reach this goal one condition is essential, and that is a steady output. A steady output cannot be attained without a steady market. Working under our present conditions the majority of our markets here are at the mercy of any foreign manufacturer who cares to dump his goods on our hospitable shores. The foreign manufacturer, behind his tariff walls, has a stable home market. Place our manufacturers in a similar position and they are at once enabled to do what Sir Ernest Glover postulates to enable us to compete.—Mr. ELLIS A. D. KISCH, Sandrock, Midhurst, Sussex.

THE TOTALISATOR

The Betting Control Board has been in existence for two and a half years charged with the express duty of introducing and supervising the totalisator on English racecourses. Many experiments have been made, and more than £1,000,000 has been spent, but no machines comparable in efficiency with those in use at Longchamp, in India, Australia, or New Zealand have been set up, and consequently no commensurate benefits have been obtained. The public is entitled to ask and know why the benefits elsewhere obtained are not forthcoming in England.—Mr. R. L. B. SMITH, Junior Carlton Club.

DEFAULTING SOLICITORS

With reference to Mr. C. G. Dehn's letter in support of Sir John Withers's Solicitors (Clients Accounts) Bill, it is surely unnecessary to "ensure that Parliament shall become acquainted with the fact that there is a large volume of opinion in the profession wholeheartedly in favour of an efficient remedy for the scandals which from time to time are revealed in the Press." It does not follow, however, that this same volume of opinion is in favour of Sir John's Bill, or thinks that it will provide an "efficient remedy."

Having perused the Bill with great care, I have come personally to the conclusion that its effect would be merely to add considerably to the work and overhead expenses of the honest majority, while it fails entirely to provide any efficient remedy against the dishonest few.—Mr. J. H. ALCOCK, Union Bank-chambers, Mansfield.

WANTED—THE AUTHOR

With regard to the poem "An Austrian Army awfully arrayed," in the *Elizabethan* of December, 1925, this poem appears at length, with a short prefatory note to the effect that they believe it to have been the work of Theodore Hook, who sent it in response to a request for a contribution, and hence is clearly not the editor himself. This article throws no light upon the obscurities of the text.—Mr. P. G. HARRISON, Westminster School.

BRIGHTER CRICKET

One would suggest that the main object of those who discuss the "brightening" of cricket, including the M.C.C. committee, is that, not so much of introducing fireworks, but of securing definite results in three-day matches as opposed to the present long series of draws. I have argued the matter to exhaustion with a number of first-class cricketers, and it always boils down to one ending—the imposition of a time-limit and the acquisition of an advantage in time in proportion to unused hours in the limit fixed. The only other alternative, and in these days when there are so many first-class counties that all cannot play all it might be well worth consideration, is that of introducing the single-innings match with a two-day time limit. There are plenty of objections to such a course, but it would at least give time for every first-class county to play every other, both home and away; and there would almost certainly (weather permitting) be a far less proportion of drawn games.—Mr. R. LLOYD, 33, Devonshire-street, W.1.

BEC ABBEY

The celebrations at the ancient abbey of Bec and at Brionne on Sunday, August 3, have a special interest to dwellers in Kent and in particular to Tonbridge. It is related that the "lowy" of Tunbridge was given in exchange for the castle of Brionne. The measurement of the latter was taken with a cord and shipped to England, where the same length enclosed the present boundary of Tonbridge Castle. This was effected by Walter de Brionne soon after the Conquest.—C. TATTERSHALL DODD, The Studio, Grosvenor Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

BEHAVIOUR OF APES

Close to villages in Africa I have seen several times what looked like a "look out" posted while a troop of baboons were collecting foodstuffs. I remember one occasion in particular. Early one morning, being on the trek, on rounding a bend in the path I sighted a baboon sitting on a low down branch of a tree; he saw me also, gave a loud bark, raised himself to get a better view, let go another much louder bark, leaped down into the grass, and disappeared. His bark was replied to from a cassava plantation that seemed alive with his thieving relatives, each making off as best it could with as much as it could carry.—Mr. A. TAYLOR, 57, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

DANGERS OF METAPHOR

It is interesting, and possibly useful, to collect authentic lapses of this sort, so I will add one from Cassell's Dictionary of Gardening, a book I have used ever since I have been a gardener. The preface to Vol. II. says that the task of dictionary-making bristles with pitfalls.—CANON E. G. SWAIN, Minster Precincts, Peterborough.

BRITISH CARS ABROAD

During the three months that I have been in Germany I have been interested to notice the number of American cars (belonging to German owners) upon the roads, and have estimated that out of every five cars seen two are American and the others German. I have not seen an English car at all. I wonder whether this can be due to a popular superstition that American cars are better for hilly countries. If so it might not apply to the less mountainous parts of Germany.—Mr. FRANCIS LITTLEJOHN, Königstein im Taunus, Germany.

I have just returned from a four weeks' sojourn in Belgium, and I was appalled by the fact that the number of British cars on the Belgian roads is negligible. Surely, with nearly 2,000,000 unemployed in this country, some cooperative effort should be and could be made by the larger motor-car manufacturers in Great Britain to sell in Belgium a large number of medium-priced British cars? I was in touch with quite a number of Belgian motorists, and in most cases I found that they were very favourably disposed to cars of British manufacture, but the reason they give preference to American cars is that excellent facilities are given by the American manufacturers for servicing these cars in Belgium, whereas similar facilities do not seem to be available for British cars.—Mr. A. E. BLOOM, 6, Marlborough-mansions, Cannon-hill, N.W.

OLD MAYFAIR

In connexion with the impending sale of property in Berkeley-square and Bruton-street attention may be drawn to the old-standing confectionery business in Berkeley-square, which for well over 100 years has been known as "Gunter's," at No. 7. The founder of this business was a "D. Negri, confectioner at the 'Pot and Pine Apple' in Berkley Square." One of his billheads in my collection is dated 1760. An elaborate trade card, engraved for him by Fougeron a few years later, describes him as at "The Pine-Apple in Berkeley Square," where he "makes and sells all sorts of English, French, and Italian wet and dry'd Sweet Meats, Cedrati and Bergarnot Chips, Naples Diavolini and Diavolini" and other delectable confections. In a similar but slightly later impression of this plate he announces his appointment of "confectioner to His Royal Highness the Duke of York."—Mr. AMBROSE HEAL, 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

INDIAN TEA

What I, as an "Indian" planter of over 30 years' experience and as one intimately connected with Indian tea for over 50 years, wish to take exception to is Mr. Hart's contention, as he puts it, that he "as a blender holds no brief for any particular country of origin." I presume your correspondent is a Britisher, and I would, as another Englishman, appeal strongly to him whether the opinion he so clearly expresses is patriotic or no, and one likely to serve our country now. I maintain, and I am sure most Englishmen will agree, that, given good and cheap tea from India and Ceylon—and we do give it at very often ruinous prices to ourselves—it is right and proper that blenders should buy our Empire-grown tea in preference to that from any country or island held by a foreign Power.—Mr. E. R. DURNFORD, Frome, Somerset.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

ART AND INDUSTRY EXHIBITS

NOVEL TRADE SHOWS

The success of the World Poultry Congress and Exhibition at the Crystal Palace has been assured by the large attendances of the general public, who have discovered many features of novel character which are not usually associated with an industrial exhibition. It may be that many people have been deterred from visiting the Crystal Palace during the past week through the impression that the event was merely a glorified poultry show. But in truth those who are content to inspect the international display on the main floor will never hear a cock crow or a hen cackle, since the livestock (from all parts of the world) are shown on the lower deck of the Palace or in huge marquees on the terraces. This is a mere sideshow in an international exhibition in which art and industry are combined, and which may be said to include an industrial exhibition, an international gathering of 60 nations, a flower show, a free cinema show, and a band concert—all in one.

The congress will remain open until to-morrow evening, and during the remaining two days the band of the Scots Guards will play in the afternoons and evenings, and a series of cinematograph films will be shown in the Cinema Theatre from 2.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. The most notable is the film recently produced for the Ministry of Agriculture showing every phase of modern poultry keeping. Based upon the activities of a county poultry instructor it gives glimpses of the operations of agricultural colleges, experiment stations, the national laying test, a number of large poultry farms, and fattening and preparing plants for table poultry. Another English film deals with the marketing of eggs under the National Mark scheme, which is also the subject of an interesting film shown by the Danish Government. Canada and the United States contribute a number of films, the most noteworthy being "The Romance of the American Poultry Industry," produced by the United States National Poultry Council.

AMERICAN APPLIANCES

For poultry-keepers, agriculturists, and egg dealers there are many interesting features among the trade exhibits which have never before been seen in this country. American incubators and brooding appliances have attracted great interest, and among egg grading utensils the most ingenious is a machine in the south gallery which automatically candles the eggs, grades them by weight (switching each grade weight into its own compartment), and brands them with a rubber stamp—all at the rate of 125 eggs a minute.

Yesterday's conference sessions covered many subjects, and one hall was devoted to papers and discussions on rabbits. The Nutrition section included a contribution on the nutrition of the chick and its effect on growth, maturity, egg-production, and mortality, by Mr. J. H. PRENTICE, Mr. R. G. BASKETT, and DR. G. SCOTT ROBERTSON, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland, which showed that the best rearing results and growth are obtained from a mash of mixed cereals, with separated milk to drink, and that the milk produces chickens more than twice as heavy at 13 weeks compared with those fed on the same mash and with water to drink, while they mature at 137 days, compared with 186 days. The addition of protein and mineral foods does not appear to have improved the rate of growth, so that separated milk must be regarded as a valuable and economical aid in chicken-rearing.

Other interesting conclusions from this paper are that the higher the plane of nutrition—and, as a consequence, the quicker the rate of maturity—the lower the mortality; that pullets reared on a ration which induces most rapid maturity give the best egg yield in their first laying season; and that maturity is mainly a function of the mineral, and not the protein, content of the ration. This paper also raised an interesting discussion on the economics of intensive and battery brooding, it being contended that these systems are suited only to the raising of "store" or badly reared chickens, and that the rearing of "store" chickens on the farm will disappear as surely as the store pig and store bullocks have disappeared from modern farming practice.

LONDON EGG TRADE

In the economics section CAPTAIN A. L. HUNT spoke on aspects of the London egg trade, indicating the difficulties in handling eggs in retail trade, and emphasising the need for cooperation between all who participate in the marketing of eggs, each of whom should make an effort proportionate to his interest in the problem of getting the eggs to the consumer in the best condition. He also dwelt upon the responsibility of the retail trade in gaining and keeping the confidence of the public, and expressed the hope that the Congress would lead to increased consumption of eggs in this country.

Mr. A. W. STAERT, of the Ministry of Agriculture, reviewed the progress of marketing poultry products under the National Mark scheme. He frankly recognized the difficulty in obtaining the full support of producers to a voluntary scheme, largely through the competition of ordinary dealers, and he recognized other adverse factors in the ignorance of producers as to the purpose of the scheme, the lack of local leadership in many areas, lack of confidence, opposition of vested interests in the distributive trade, and the prevalence of, and opportunities for, direct marketing from producer to consumer. In accordance with the world trend of events in marketing organization, therefore, he thought the establishment of a powerful central body—a National Egg Board—to unify and direct the policy of the egg industry, might be the logical and ultimate outcome.

In the education section there was an interesting paper from Holland bearing on the question whether it is advisable to clear off laying hens after their first season of production. The figures quoted suggested that the drop in production in the second season was proportionately greater with hens of high capacity, and that the replacement of a moderately good farm flock after one season's production is not economical.

A contribution on management and nutrition problems in battery brooding, by Mr. H. A. BITTENBENDER (Iowa), suggested that the most important factors to assure success are (1) temperature, humidity, and ventilation; (2) management of the chicks to prevent leg weakness and cannibalism; (3) the correct balance of vitamins and minerals in the ration. Some of the points in this paper were that chicks have a tendency to grow too rapidly in close confinement, and to develop joint trouble or leg weakness, which can be remedied by reducing the frequency of feeding. Poor feathering in battery brooding is often attributed to inherent tendencies, too low humidity, overcrowding, or too high temperature. So far as feeding is concerned, the chicks require vitamin A, which is found in yellow maize; vitamin D, as supplied by potent cod-liver oil, and an ample supply of calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate.

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LORD LEIGHTON CENTENARY

The Leighton House Society has decided to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lord Leighton in December. Sir William Llewellyn, President of the Royal Academy, Sir Gascombe John, Mr. Anning Bell, and Mr. Melton Fisher are helping the committee of the society with the arrangements. A lecture on Lord Leighton will be given by Mr. A. Lys Baldry, and an exhibition will be held of Leighton's paintings, studies, and sculpture, together with personal relics and other objects of interest. It is hoped that Princess Louise will open the exhibition.

The hon. secretaries (Leighton House, 12, Holland Park-road, W.14) will be grateful if those who own paintings by Lord Leighton will inform them of the particulars of such works, and will be glad to hear from those who possess objects of interest relating to Lord Leighton.

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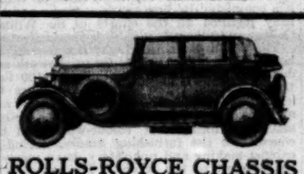

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ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

CONSUMERS PUZZLED BY DIVERSITY

PLEA FOR UNIFORMITY

Two reports were issued yesterday by committees appointed by the Electricity Commissioners. One dealt with the large number and diverse character of the tariffs and methods of charge at present in operation in different areas. (Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net.) The recommendations of this committee are published for the information of the public and the industry, but have not yet been considered by the Commissioners.

This committee are emphatic on the advantage to all supply authorities and their consumers of a standard multi-part tariff being offered for general domestic purposes. Regret is expressed that many supply authorities have hitherto neglected to give effect to the succession of strong recommendations which have emanated from various committees, from the Electricity Commissioners, and from the technical press in favour of the offer of a multi-part tariff. Such neglect, says the committee, cannot but seriously prejudice the successful development of the supply undertaking.

The suggestion is made that supply authorities should suitably adjust their tariffs so as to ensure that they are adequate to provide a return which, averaged over a period of years, will be sufficient to meet any cost due to the rare occasions when exceptionally cold weather prevails: "If this is done they need not continue to be apprehensive of the possible effect of cold spells, such as occurred in February, 1929."

QUARTERLY CHARGE AND FLAT RATE

The Committee are of the opinion that as every consumer involves the supply authority in certain expense, whether the consumer uses a small or a large amount of electricity, it is only reasonable that, as a matter of equity as between one consumer and another, a minimum quarterly charge (within the maximum amount for such charge prescribed for the undertaking) should be enforced on consumers who exercise their option to be charged by the flat rate, as such minimum quarterly charge covers not only the amount due from the consumer for the particular number of units consumed, but also contributes towards the "standing charges" which have to be incurred by the supply authority in ensuring that a supply of electricity shall be available to consumers at any time to the extent of their possible demand.

It is not unreasonable, the Committee think, for supply authorities to charge quarterly meter rents to domestic consumers on the flat rate, but that it is expedient in the case of such consumers on a multi-part tariff that meter rents should not be charged as a separate item, but should be included in the fixed charge portion of the tariff.

The Committee are strongly of the opinion that the present multiplicity of tariffs should cease. Consumers who have been paying for their supply under a particular multi-part tariff in one district are often much puzzled at the existence of different methods of charge in other districts. In cases of removals from one district to another there are sometimes objections to the change from the form of tariff which the consumers have been accustomed. If only from the point of view of salesmanship, it is wrong that a new consumer should commence his supply with a feeling of suspicion at a form of charge which to him is novel and confusing. It is also very undesirable that the general public should (however erroneously) regard the electricity supply industry as operating without proper statutory control in the matter of charges and tariffs. "Psychologically, it is very important that the system of payment for electricity should have on it the stamp of authority, and the consumer would more readily be attracted by the offer of a multi-part tariff which was 'statutory' (i.e., approved by the Minister of Transport or sanctioned by Parliament) than by a tariff of the supply authority's own manufacture.

CONSUMER'S OPTION

"The Committee have reluctantly come to the conclusion that they must endorse the opinion of the 1925 Committee and state definitely that no multi-part tariff has as yet been devised or suggested to the Committee which in their opinion is suitable as a statutory method for all undertakings unless coupled with an option to the consumer to be charged on a flat rate."

The Committee think that the multi-part tariff should consist of (I.) an annual "fixed" or "service" charge payable by the consumer, in equal weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments as the supply authority shall decide; and in addition (II.) a charge per unit supplied to the consumer. They recommend that supply authorities should be urged by the Commissioners, if only in the interests of uniformity, to seek statutory authority to offer that form of multi-part tariff; that the Commissioners and the Minister of Transport should favourably consider any applications for sanction to that form of tariff; and that a multi-part tariff in that form should be inserted in all future Bills and Special Orders.

EXTENSION IN RURAL AREAS

Discussing tariffs for rural areas, the Committee state that every effort must be made by all interests concerned, in order to cover the standing charges incurred by the supply authorities, to attract new consumers and to ensure that all consumers shall take full advantage of the comprehensive service of electricity offered to them for all purposes; and that as one of the means to this end the tariffs for supplies in rural areas should be so designed as to promote the use of electricity for all purposes as quickly as possible, thus reducing the losses usually incurred by the supply authority during the initial period of supply in rural areas.

The second Committee dealt with the questions of assisted wirings and the hiring and hire purchase of electrical apparatus (Stationery Office, price 1s.). They recommend that undertakers who have not hitherto done so should be urged to put into force their powers of providing electrical apparatus to consumers on hire or hire-purchasing terms.

"POOR PERSON" DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

FINE FOR FALSE STATEMENT AS TO MEANS

Appearing on a summons at North London Police Court yesterday, CAROLINE MARFELL, of Queen Elizabeth's-walk, Stoke Newington, pleaded "Guilty" to perjury in respect of an application for legal aid as a poor person in divorce proceedings.

Mr. R. M. Howe, prosecuting, said that on May 27 Mrs. Marfell applied to the Poor Persons Committee of the Law Society to be admitted as a poor person taking proceedings for divorce from her husband. She had to fill in a form, and, among other things, she said she was possessed of not more than £10 worth of furniture, property, savings, and investments, her house was mortgaged to its full value, and the equity of redemption was without value.

Mr. J. C. Watts, for the defence, said Mrs. Marfell was married in 1919 and a few months afterwards her husband robbed her of everything she possessed and left her. The mortgage now outstanding was £750; there was a second mortgage of £100 and £100 interest due to a solicitor. There was an overdraft at the bank of £50, £100 due to tradesmen, and another £50 had been advanced by a relative. She took out a third mortgage to enable her to buy furniture so as to carry on a boarding-house for a living. If a balance-sheet were taken of her affairs she would be found to be insolvent. She had had a hard struggle since her husband left her. Although she had to plead "Guilty," in the circumstances there was no criminal intent.

Mr. BASIL WATSON ordered the defendant to pay a fine of £15 and £5 5s. costs. He said it was a sad and also a serious case. It was perjury against an extremely kind class of persons, solicitors, and friends, who did an enormous amount of work free.

BAG-SNATCHER SENTENCED

A member of the Southend Harriers named Ryan, of Rochefort-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, was complimented by the police at the Southend Police Court yesterday for catching a bag-snatcher. FREDERICK JOHN HERD, 24, of no fixed abode, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour for snatching a handbag from a woman in the street, and 14 days' imprisonment for attempting to steal the handbag of Lady Yeo, of King's-road, Westcliff, widow of Sir Alfred Yeo. Ryan said he heard a scream and saw Herd running away. He caught him and held him until the arrival of the woman who claimed the bag.

LONDON'S NEED OF PLAYING FIELDS

COL. VAUGHAN-MORGAN'S APPEAL

Mayors of London boroughs and chairmen of urban and rural district councils of Greater London attended a meeting at the Mansion House yesterday to hear an appeal by Colonel Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., chairman of the London and Greater London Playing Fields Association, for immediate consideration of the need for funds to provide more open spaces.

The LORD MAYOR, who presided, said the time had come when public authorities should look upon the provision of playing fields as a vital subject that affected the metropolis as a whole. It was for that reason he had invited representatives of the London boroughs and Greater London district councils to attend in order to hear of the great danger of the remaining acreage of available and suitable land being acquired for building purposes, and thus lost to the public for ever.

COLONEL VAUGHAN-MORGAN, in urging the necessity for more playing fields for the youth of London, said the present opportunity must be seized before it was too late. It was really a case of now or never. The National Playing Fields Association, with which the London Association was affiliated, had laid down the principle that five acres of open space were necessary per 1,000 of population. In March last the London County Council issued a report which showed that within a radius of 10 miles of Charing Cross there were only 18,538 acres of public open spaces and 13,281 of private playing fields. In that area was already a population of 7,250,000, and out of 80,000 acres of undeveloped land only 20,000 acres were suitable for playing fields. Available playing fields were being swallowed up at such a rate that in eight years the whole of the 20,000 acres might disappear. As the supply grew shorter the cost would increase.

The Greater London Regional Planning Committee, in its report on a radius of 25 miles of Charing Cross, recommended a belt of open spaces at a radius of 10 miles, and a second belt beyond this. The Playing Fields Association asked the support of the local authorities in making known the needs of London and Greater London. They gladly worked with town planners in laying-out the unspoilt parts of the countryside, and would like to see local authorities, when re-planning crowded and ill-developed districts, meet the local need for playing spaces. Above all, spaces should not be too far away from the homes of the children and should be free from the perils of the streets.

Representatives of Deptford, Hammersmith, Sutton, and Cheam, Chingford, Finsbury, Barnet, Ilford, Battersea, and Edmonton, took part in the discussion, each of the speakers expressing agreement with the aims of the association.

The LORD MAYOR, in reply to the Chingford representative, who said his district was not well provided with playing spaces despite the proximity of Epping Forest, said the City Corporation might be asked to consider a suggestion whether a part of the forest area could be reserved for playing games.

RISKS OF BATHING IN THE SERPENTINE

HUMANE SOCIETY'S STATEMENT

The increased bathing facilities in the Serpentine have caused much extra work to the staff of the Royal Humane Society, which is responsible for the safety of the bathers. Mr. Weston, the chief superintendent at the society's station in Hyde Park, states that four extra men have been put on to cope with the work involved by the addition of women bathers. Two extra bathing tents are also being erected by the Office of Works as there is not sufficient accommodation even now. On the busiest day this season there were 8,790 bathers, and on the least busy day 270. The bathing area, which is now marked off with buoys, is 400 yards by 400 yards, and further smaller buoys are to be placed to indicate where the water is 4ft. 6in. deep. Mr. Weston contends that this area is too extensive, and that if the area were no greater than the largest swimming bath in London it would tend to safer bathing.

There were 10 casualties, none of them fatal, last year, and this year, in the short period of mixed bathing, there have been 33 casualties, two of which have been fatal, mainly because the victims were in a bad state of health. Four casualties occurred on the day on which mixed bathing began. The society observes that these accidents are chiefly due to so many people doing foolish and venturesome things, such as diving off the board when they are non-swimmers, and, before the buoys were placed in position, attempting to swim from one side of the Serpentine to the other and back again without resting, which is a most difficult undertaking to anyone but an extremely strong swimmer.

As to the Serpentine being a potential source of infection, it is pointed out that since it has not been cleaned out since 1871 there must be a large amount of deposit at the bottom, and that, as in any swimming bath, people enter the water regardless of their state of health, and there is no law compelling them to certify that they are not suffering from any disease of the skin or otherwise.

THE CITY POLICE FORCE

COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the Commissioner of the City of London Police Force (Sir Hugh Turnbull) states that the strength of the force last year was 1,135. The general health of the force was satisfactory. The total number of admissions to the Police Hospital was 423, many being caused by the prevalence of influenza. The number of policemen injured on duty was 72. Fifty-three men left the force and 57 were admitted last year. There were four dismissals and one death. The number of applications for admission was 1,591.

Sixty members of the City Police were commended by judicial and other authorities for their conduct in matters of duty. The Police Reserve was composed of 3,203 men. The number of street accidents by vehicles was 792, which was below the average for preceding years, but the number of persons killed—21—was above the average. The persons injured numbered 818. The number of persons suffering from illness or the results of accidents who were taken in ambulances to hospitals by the police was 2,771.

In regard to crime the total number of persons apprehended by the City Police was 1,181. The indictable offences reported numbered 609, and in respect of these 481 persons were arrested or summoned. Of these, 202 were convicted, 52 discharged, 173 dealt with by probation orders, &c., and 54 sent for trial, 40 being convicted. For non-indictable offences 2,906 persons were arrested or summoned and 2,247 convicted summarily. There were now 249 aliens registered in the City.

The provision of new residences for 150 married members of the force at Brixton had proved most advantageous and was much appreciated. The rebuilding of the police station at Bishopsgate and the hospital for the members of the force was now the only outstanding question as regards buildings which required early consideration.

INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS

The annual examination of the Institute of Marine Engineers for student graduateship and the accompanying diploma, open to graduates and others not yet associated with the Institute, will be held on April 13 to 16 next at centres arranged to suit candidates. The superintendent engineers of the leading shipping companies recognize the possession of this diploma as proof of all-round ability in the technical subjects required as the foundation of a successful career as a marine engineer. The next examination for the Lloyd's Register Scholarship, value £100 per annum, and tenable for three years at an approved university, will be held May 11-12 next at various centres. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Institute of Marine Engineers, 85, The Minories, London, E.C.3.

FIRST FRENCH MINISTER TO IRISH FREE STATE

M. Charles Alphand, the first French Minister to the Irish Free State, arrived at Kingstown yesterday afternoon. He was met by Mr. Diarmid O'Hegarty, Secretary to the Executive Council, and Alderman Joseph Walsh. A guard of honour from the Irish Free State Army was drawn up on the Carlisle pier, and the Army band greeted the new Minister with the *Marseillaise*.

WOMAN'S FRAUD ON TWO SISTERS

SENTENCE OF THREE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE

At the Middlesex Sessions yesterday BESSIE HORROCKS, 35, described as a servant and stated to be M.A. of Manchester University, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences and obtaining credit from various women with intent to defraud. The trial had been postponed from the previous Sessions as, it was stated, Horrocks was in a nursing home.

Mr. Frederick Levy, prosecuting, alleged that Horrocks had perpetrated a fraud on two sisters which was so cleverly engineered and plausibly carried through that the two women had lost their life savings. He said that Mrs. Lucy Waite and her husband came from Canada and took over the management of Taverner's Hotel, Hunter-street, W.C. In the summer of 1927 Horrocks stayed at the hotel as a boarder. She told Mrs. Waite that she was a candidate for the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. Waite had herself been in the mission field in China and she was impressed by Horrocks's statement. The hotel was to be sold, and Horrocks told Mrs. Waite that if she had a little money to spare she could help her to invest it. She said she was a cousin of Mr. Edward Horrocks, a director of Messrs. Horrockses, Crewdson, and Co., Limited, cotton spinners, of Preston and Manchester. The shares were held by the family, she said, but each shareholder had the privilege of introducing a friend.

Mrs. Waite became very interested, especially as Horrocks told her a dividend had been paid of 17 per cent. and sometimes 20 per cent. She was so plausible that Mrs. Waite gave her £300 for investment in the company. A little later Mrs. Waite left the hotel and obtained a position as a deaconess at a mission at King's Cross. Mrs. Waite's sister, Miss Mary Lawrence, said Mr. Levy, was also induced to advance £200 for investment in the company, and neither of the two sisters had received a proper share certificate. Mr. Levy said that Horrocks was able to pay one or two dividends through robbing Peter to pay Paul. Having got the money from the two sisters she took money from one account to pay the other. No person of the name of Edward Horrocks had been connected with the firm of Horrockses, Crewdson, and Co. for 100 years, and Mr. Levy alleged that the story was made up for the purpose of extracting money.

At the close of the case for the prosecution the defendant went into the witness-box. Examined by Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., she said that she lived in Northern-grove, West Didsbury, near Manchester. In 1927 she stayed for a week-end at Taverner's Hotel, which was then managed by Mr. and Mrs. Waite. She and Mrs. Waite had a common interest in missionary work. She was told that Mrs. Waite had some money left her by a sister, and she asked Mrs. Waite if she was going to live on it or invest it. She (the defendant) mentioned Horrockses, Crewdson, and Co. as being a reliable firm, and said she understood the interest they paid was very high.

The defendant said that she had met a Mr. Edward Horrocks while on holiday at Skegness, and he told her he had a substantial interest in the company. Her grandfather was named Horrocks, and he had a cotton mill in Bolton. Mr. Edward Horrocks was a distant cousin and lived on the outskirts of Preston. She gathered that Mr. Edward Horrocks was a director of Horrockses, Crewdson, and Co.

Horrocks said that she tried to see if she could get any money invested for Mrs. Waite in the company, and she wrote to Horrockses and Crewdson, Piccadilly, Manchester, she having received a cheque for £300 from Mrs. Waite. She received an answer that she could not invest any money in the company. She did not tell Mrs. Waite that she was not able to invest the money, because she had promised Mrs. Waite a high rate of interest and she felt that Mrs. Waite was depending upon that in order to live. "Like a fool," she added, "I decided to pay that interest myself."

She said she paid the cheque of Mrs. Waite and Miss Lawrence into her current account at the bank, and she forwarded several securities of her own to Mr. Edward Horrocks to invest in the names of Mrs. Waite and Miss Lawrence. Dividends became payable to her on those securities, and she put the dividend money into her banking account. She received 6½ per cent., and she made it up to 14½ per cent., and paid it to Mrs. Waite. She received interest from Mr. Horrocks. She trusted him absolutely, and since that case had been on she had instructed her solicitors to try to find him, but they had been unsuccessful. The £300 she received from Mrs. Waite she posted to her bankers at Witney, and she added £100 out of her own money, as Mrs. Waite said she wanted to make the amount up to £500, but at the moment she could not afford to pay more than £300. She regarded herself as being responsible for the money, and she made a will in favour of Mrs. Waite. She had no intention of defrauding either Mrs. Waite or Miss Lawrence.

The jury found Horrocks *Guilty*.

Detective-Sergeant Nunn proved a previous conviction for stealing a purse containing £13 in notes at Ryde, Isle of Wight, in March, 1926, when she was fined £15. During the time that she obtained the money from Mrs. Waite and Miss Lawrence, said the witness, she also obtained by similar means from a Miss Foster living in the same house as herself at Northern-grove, West Didsbury, Manchester, the sum of £400.

Mr. Cassels said that the defendant had not pleaded "Guilty" to this allegation, and had not asked for it to be taken into consideration when the sentence was passed. He did not think it right for the detective to tell the Court any details of the case.

Mr. Levy said that the witness had been making inquiries about the previous history of Horrocks, and he was entitled to give the Court the result of his inquiries.

Dr. Morton, medical officer at Holloway Prison, was questioned about the health of Horrocks. He said that recently she had apparently lost the use of her legs. There was no disease at all to be made out, and he considered that it was hysterical paralysis. "If she was told she could go she would very likely run," added the witness.

Mr. Cassels, who made a plea for mitigation of sentence on account of Horrocks's health and the fact that she had been in custody for 10 weeks, said that she would plead "Guilty" to the other offence of obtaining £400 and asked to have it taken into consideration.

The CHAIRMAN, in passing sentence of three years' penal servitude, said that it was a cruel and wicked fraud on these women. It was not a sudden, unpremeditated offence, but had been extending over some period.

FRAUDS ON TRADERS

EIGHT MEN SENTENCED AT MANCHESTER ASSIZES

The trial was concluded at the Manchester Assizes yesterday of nine men charged with false pretences, fraud, and conspiracy. Eight of the accused were found *Guilty*. The ninth man, MAURICE BERKOVITCH, 38, merchant, of Broughton, Manchester, was found *Not Guilty* and was discharged.

Mr. JUSTICE CHARLES passed sentence on those found *Guilty* as follows:—

ARTHUR HENRY BROWN, 48, manager, of Kettleshulme, nine months' imprisonment in the second division;

ARTHUR SHORROCK, 61, buyer, of Burnage, Manchester, nine months' imprisonment in the second division;

ELLIS STANNING, 21, secretary, of Cheetham-hill-road, Manchester, 20 months' imprisonment with hard labour;

HARRY STANNING, 26, salesman, also of Cheetham-hill-road, Manchester, three years' penal servitude;

SAMUEL MASON, 28, merchant, of Cheetham, Manchester, nine months' imprisonment with hard labour;

LOUIS RUBINSTEIN, 51, merchant, of Cheetham-hill, Manchester, 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour;

DAVID BERKOVITCH, 48, merchant, of Broughton, Manchester, 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour; and

JOSEPH SCHWELLER, 52, merchant, of Cheetham-hill-road, Manchester, four years' penal servitude.

Seventeen counsel were engaged in the case, which lasted nearly a fortnight. Over 130 witnesses gave evidence, and the exhibits in the case numbered 450.

In summing up, Mr. JUSTICE CHARLES said that the jury would have no doubt that the books and the minutes of the companies had been faked, and deliberately faked. There was a lulling into a sense of security, in that the early goods were paid for. Goods worth over £13,000 had been obtained from various traders without being paid for.

"The defence," his Lordship continued, "common to most of the accused was that wrong was being done, but 'I am not guilty: I was pushed into it by others.' They all said they had not had a farthing, and the £13,000 had slipped through a hole. They were all giving each other away as hard as they could."

THE CASTLEFORD EXPLOSION

EXPERT EVIDENCE AT INQUEST

JURY'S RECOMMENDATION

The Coroner's inquiry into the explosion at the chemical works of Messrs. Hickson and Partners, Limited, Castleford, on July 4, when 13 lives were lost, 32 people were injured, and great damage caused to property, was resumed at Castleford yesterday.

Dr. H. E. Watts, Inspector of Explosives, was present, and Mr. R. S. Bishop, of Bradford, represented Messrs. Hickson and Partners, Limited.

The CORONER said that the explosion occurred in or near a mixer in which sulphuric and nitric acids were mixed, and the jury would have to say whether the occurrence was accidental or the result of negligence, and, if so, what was the degree of negligence.

Mr. George Herbert Frank, technical director and works manager, said he was in the laboratory and saw a small brown cloud over the nitration department. He went out and saw a bright light. It was followed by a big roar, and all went very dark. He tried to dive under some wood for cover and then came out and sent for the fire brigade. He asked the brigade to try and extinguish an outbreak at the benzole house and also to train hoses on to the chlorine tank. Later the Leeds fire brigade arrived, and with two of the men he searched for and found some of the dead and injured. The place was full of fumes at the time. He described the technical details of the acid mixer.

After the explosion he warned the workers remaining in the unaffected portions of the works and cleared them out. He could not say whether or not the acid mixer was working on the day of the explosion. There should be nothing in the mixers but the two acids. Neither of the acids nor the mixture would burn. The mixture was not explosive. Referring to the nitric acid "egg," he explained that this was a heavy metal container. An old one near the mixing plant was blown into fragments. He gathered up portions of another one from as far away as 600 yards. Portions of the mixers were found scattered over a wide area, some of them in an office 700 yards away.

DEVASTATING EFFECTS

The CORONER.—What was the effect of the explosion?—There was an enormous pressure of wind. Two walls, one a 14in. one, were blown over, and plant at the south of the mixer was moved bodily. The heavily built nitric acid stills were shattered, and the roofs of all our buildings were broken.

Do you think all this is from an explosion in the region of the mixer spreading outwards?—Yes.

Have you any opinion as to what there was in the process to cause a fire and an explosion?—There should be nothing in it to cause that. The process had been carried on at the works since 1915.

Can you suggest any cause?—On the Saturday morning afterwards I felt certain that a hydro-carbon had got into a wrong department. That would explain the brown fumes, the possibility of fire, and a vapour explosion.

Mr. Frank said that there were benzine and other hydro-carbons in the works, but he did not see how they could have found their way to the mixer. The nitric acid drums were easily distinguishable. It was not likely that if benzole had been put in the nitric acid "egg" by mistake it would have passed unnoticed.

Mr. J. Law (Superintending Inspector of Factories).—If there had been an undue amount of nitro bodies in the acid supplied to the mixer, would there have been an explosion?—I don't think so.

Would it have had any effect?—I don't see how it could have formed brown fumes. There is one possibility—that the agitators in the mixer failed and then there might have been a boil-over. I do not think the boil-over would have caused an explosion.

Mr. Frank produced portions of nitric acid and hydrocarbon drums, showing that entirely different screw keys were necessary for opening the bungs. There was little possibility of the drums receiving the wrong contents. After the explosion they found a benzol drum near one of the "acid eggs."

The CORONER.—If the wrong drum had been used someone made rather a grievous mistake?—Yes.

A SHOUT OF "FIRE"

Arthur Edwin Swales said that on July 4 he was working at the mixer. He prepared the mixer and filled the "egg" with nitric acid. There was no doubt about it being acid. At times there were doubts, owing to a difference in colour, and then a sample was tested. He had never found anything else but the acid. On July 4 he left the mixer to take a sample of the sulphuric acid to the laboratory, when he heard the foreman, Mathews (one of those killed), shout "Fire." The mixer was left running when he went with the sample. They both dashed towards the mixer. He picked up a hose and was just going to shout a warning not to put water in the mixer when the explosion occurred. The flames were coming from inside the mixer. The witness agreed that he turned on nitric acid into the mixer before starting the agitator, though he had been told that the agitator should be started first.

Hubert A. Hoyle, manager of the sulphuric acid department at the works, said that they had tried, with samples of acids such as were in use when the disaster occurred, to create either flames or an explosion, and had failed. He could advance no theory to account for the accident. He had spent a fortnight studying the problem and could think of nothing.

Arthur Redman, another employee at the works, who took the acid drums to Swales, said it was impossible to mistake them for hydro-carbon drums. His mate and he saw fumes over the mixer and started running. He glanced back and saw it all in flames. Then came an explosion and timber and bricks fell all round them. His mate was hit.

Mr. Frank, recalled, said that he did not think there could have been any leak in a benzole pipe line near the mixer which could have accounted for what occurred. At the same time that theory could not be entirely dismissed, and he was of opinion that some benzine or toluine had got in somewhere.

Mr. Sidney H. Newman, Inspector of Factories, Home Office, who carried out an investigation at the works, said that there could be little doubt that the fumes observed were caused by the introduction of some organic matter into the mixer. The contents might then boil over, and if they met wood or other organic matter could quite easily cause a fire.

The CORONER.—Would an explosion be likely to follow?—It is impossible to say.

Mr. Newman added that he was convinced that certain oils floating on the sulphuric acid in the storage tank had found their way into the mixer.

Dr. Watts said that he thought the more probable cause of the disaster was that some nitro body had got into the mixer, with the result that there was an uncontrolled nitration, and subsequent explosion.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death from the explosion, which occurred in the acid mixer." They added that the explosion was accidentally caused by the presence of nitro body in the mixer and that there was no negligence. They recommended that in future acids should be tested before being placed in the "eggs."

The Court sat for nearly 12 hours.

MONEYLENDER'S DEATH

STORY OF ATTACK WITH STEEL BAR AT KEIGHLEY

Mr. Oliver Preston, moneylender, of Keighley, who is believed to have been attacked in his office by an unknown assailant with a steel bar, died early yesterday without recovering consciousness. Police officers remained throughout the night at his bedside in the hope that he would recover consciousness sufficiently to throw some light on the mystery.

A business caller at Mr. Preston's office on Saturday found him lying on a couch unconscious with severe head wounds evidently caused by a steel bar which was by his side. Near him was a pool of blood. Keighley's annual holidays began on Saturday, and as he was busy Mr. Preston did not go home on Friday night. It is stated that he had a large sum of money in his possession to lend out before the holiday started. The office had not been ransacked, but Mr. Preston's pocket had been cut away. The West Riding police have been engaged during the week-end on the affair, but no arrest has yet been made.

THE SALE ROOM

KEATS AND BURNS MANUSCRIPTS

Books, manuscripts, and other documents from many sources brought £6,396 at Sotheby's yesterday, the two highest prices being paid for Keats and Burns documents.

The late Dean Kitchin's fine autograph manuscript of Stanzas VII. and IX. of John Keats's "Isabella, or the Pot of Basil," on two pages, with important variations from the printed version, fell to Mr. Walter Hill, of Chicago, at £640, while Mr. Robert Burns's fine letter from Robert Burns to his brother, Gilbert Burns, July 10, 1796, one of the poet's last letters, written 11 days before his death and relating to his illness, went for £630 to Messrs. Maggs, with Mr. Dunlop, of the Burns Cottage Museum, as the underbidder.

A series of five autograph manuscripts of Sir James M. Barrie, the property of Mrs. Gilbert Cannan (Mary Barrie), comprised *Walker, London*, or *Houseboat*, 73 pages octavo—£380 (Pickering); and those of four short stories believed to have been published in magazine form only, "A Tilly Loss Scandal," 59 pages, 1890—£190 (W. Hill); "Bad Form," or "An Inconsiderate Waiter," 51 pages, 1891, £200; "Is it a Man?" 22½ pages, £125; and "A School Revisited," 19 pages, £120 (these three were purchased by Messrs. Maggs). There were various other Barrie items, notably Miss Violet Vanbrugh's copy of "Tommy and Grizel," 1900, with presentation inscription "To Violet Vanbrugh, the best of all possible Kate Ommaneys," £64; Mrs. Walkley's copy of "Courage," the rectorial address delivered at St. Andrews University, May 3, 1922, presentation copy to A. B. Walkley, £46; and "An Edinburgh Eleven," 1889, inscribed "To Margery, from J. M. Barrie," £70 (these three were bought by Mr. Walter Hill).

The autograph manuscript of George Gissing's "Veranilda, a story of Roman and Goth," published posthumously in 1907, on 114 pages quarto—£370 (Harrison); and a fine series of 72 letters, 1880-1902, addressed by Gissing to his sisters, Madge and Margaret, and mostly dealing with his literary struggles—£320 (G. Wells). Other letters included one from C. Dickens to Laman Blanchard, concerning "Barnaby Rudge"—£92 (Maggs); one from Thackeray to J. M. Kemble, dated Paris, December 13, 1836—£43 (Halliday); and one from Shelley to John Williams, May 14, 1814—£74 (West). Among the printed books, a presentation copy of G. B. Shaw's *Man and Superman*, 1903, inscribed by the author to Violet Vanbrugh—£68 (March); C. L. Dodgson, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," 1866, second edition—£110 (Schener); A. Trollope, "La Vendée," 1850, in original boards, wanting the paper labels—£100 (Fletcher); C. Brontë, "Jane Eyre," 1847—£190 (Thorp); R. Burns, "Poems," Edinburgh, 1787, inscribed by the poet "To Miss Ainslie at Berrywell as a mark of affectionate esteem by the author"—£128 (Maggs).

AMERICAN BOOKS AND SILVER

A small collection, in 146 lots, of rare Americana, English trade and other pamphlets, the property of an English nobleman, brought £7,045 at Sotheby's on Friday. More than one-half of this total, £4,000, was paid by the Rosenbach Company, with Messrs. Quaritch as the underbidders, for a very fine copy, uncut and unbound, of Richard Rich's "Newes From Virginia," 1610, a quarto of eight leaves, an exceedingly rare poem of which only four other copies appear to be known, and of which Lord Leconfield's copy sold for £6,500 in 1928. Among the other lots were:—C. W., "Plaine Description of the Bermudas," 1616, 16 leaves quarto—£320 (Rosenbach); D. Defoe, "The True-Born Englishman," 1700—£82 (Quaritch); R. Hamor, "A True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia," 1615—£820 (Quaritch); L. Hughes, "Petition to the Privy Council," about 1625, concerning the petitioner's hardships in Bermuda—£165 (Rosenbach); the manuscript of this is in the British Museum; Ben Jonson, *Time Vindicated to Himselfe and to His Honors*, undated, but *circa* 1623, entirely unrecorded, no publication earlier than the folio of 1640 being known—£500 (Quaritch); E. Nicholls, "The Dolphin Danger," 1617, an apparently unrecorded naval item—£66; and A. Pope, "An Essay on Criticism," 1711—£60 (both bought by Messrs. Maggs).

At Christie's yesterday the American plain tankard, 7¼in. high, by John Edwards, of Boston, Mass, 1720, described in *The Times* on July 11, was bought by Mr. Permain for £525; while an American plain tankard engraved with the name of "Field," 3¼in. high, by John Coney, of Boston, 1720, went to Messrs. Crichton at £260. The day's total amounted to about £3,500, and other lots included an Elizabethan chalice, 1567, 4oz. 3dwt., which sold at £83; a James II. beaker, by M. Best, York, 1686, 2oz. 18dwt., £47 17s. (both bought by Christopher); Major Morrison's silver-gilt cup and cover, richly chased with bacchanals, and engraved with "Henry Earl of Lincoln to Brice Fisher, Esq., 1751," 15in. high, by P. Lamerie, 1742, 99½oz.—£497 10s. (Crichton); and an Irish tazza, engraved with a coat-of-arms, 9¼in. diameter, by T. Boulton, Dublin, 1696, 13oz. 8dwt.—£77 1s. (Burfitt).

Old English furniture, Japanese ivory, textiles, &c., from various sources brought £4,066 at Sotheby's on Friday. A fine Chippendale cistern with a circular basin top of double ogee form, 18in. diameter, 31in. high, the property of Mr. C. M. Greenly, sold to Mr. Rixson, Dunstable, Beds, for £750. A Hepplewhite sideboard and a pair of urns on pedestals *en suite*, the sideboard with slightly shaped front of serpentine form, the rounded back inlaid with satinwood, 84in. wide, the urns 67in. high—£420 (Price and Christy); a Louis XV. mantel clock, by Jean Baptiste Baillon, with a circular dial surmounted by a figure of Cupid supported on a bronze figure of an elephant, the whole mounted on a Ringwood casket decorated with finely-chased ormolu mounts, 26in. high—£300 (Jacobson); a William and Mary bracket clock by Thomas Tompion, with chased brass and silvered dial and cherub spandrels, in a basket-top ebonized case, 14in. high—£280 (J. C. Hurst), and a Queen Anne walnut card-table, 55in. wide—£110 (Becker).

SMALL HOLDINGS

CAUSES OF A LETHARGIC POLICY

A large variety of matters is dealt with in the report on the work of the Land Division of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1929 (Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net).

Discussing the operations of county councils under the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1926, the report says that the work was very limited, but the area of new land acquired was rather larger than in the two previous years—namely, 4,289 acres, as compared with 3,202 acres in 1928 and 2,338 acres in 1927. During 1929 new land was acquired by six councils—Beds, Cornwall, Hants, Lincs (Holland), Suffolk (East), and Surrey—for the first time under the Act of 1926, but there were still, at the end of the year, 19 county councils in England and Wales who had not acquired any additional land whatever under that Act. The majority of county councils are apparently still deterred from taking energetic action by the economic difficulties or by the absence of an insistent and strongly pressed demand for holdings in their locality.

The agricultural depression is doubtless still one of the principal causes of the general lack of activity, while the prevailing high cost of equipment, houses, buildings, &c., which is not reflected in a correspondingly higher level of rental value of the holdings when equipped, encourages a lethargic policy, which is the more to be regretted because there is undoubtedly a keen demand for small holdings throughout the country, which quickly shows itself whenever holdings are available.

Including land sold for small holdings, the total area of small holdings provided by councils at March 31, 1926, was 442,620 acres, occupied by 28,586 small holders. By December 31, 1929, the area had increased by 2,127 acres to 444,747 acres, but the number of occupiers had fallen by 400 to 28,186.

COMMUNIST LEAFLETS FOR BOY SCOUTS

The North London MAGISTRATE (Mr. Basil Watson, K.C.) yesterday inflicted the maximum penalty of £5, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, on J. FEDER, who gave an address at Seven Sisters-road, Tottenham, and was summoned under a London County Council by-law for distributing leaflets at Clissold Park, Stoke Newington. He asked for time to pay, but an officer of the Court said he had given a Communist office as his address, and the MAGISTRATE declined to grant the application unless a fixed address was given. Three park-keepers stated that during a Boy Scout demonstration Feder and another man distributed leaflets to the Scouts, and people assembled there. Leaflets handed up to the magistrate were headed:—"Be prepared for the trap which is set to catch you during the Islington Scout Week." "Support the Indian Revolution." "Communist Party's Call to the British Workers."

ROMAN BRITAIN

INSCRIBED COLUMN TO SEVERUS II.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Recently there has come into the possession of the Somerset County Museum at Taunton Castle, and into the charge of Mr. H. St. George Gray, an inscribed Roman column of Ham Hill stone found at the end of May in widening Venn Bridge on the Fosse Way, just within the parish of Stoke-under-Ham—closely bordering Tintinhull and Martock.

It was found rather deeply buried in the south bank of a small stream close to the roadway. The position is on the north side of the district known as Stanchester, where some remains of the Roman period have been found, chiefly those in connexion with building, and a little west of two barrow-like mounds, 70 yards long running due east and west, and known as "The Trutts." Trial excavations in 1905 did not reveal their purpose. The column is 48½in. in height; the circumference of the narrower or upper part is 37in., and at the base 43in. owing to the presence of mouldings which extend to a total height of 11½in. The diameter of the column at the top is 11in., and at the bottom 13½in.

Columnar bases for statues are fairly common, but the inscription on the Stoke specimen stands alone as a find in Britain (with one exception—a Kentish example bearing the names of Severus II. and another emperor). The inscription on the Stoke specimen is as follows:—

IMPFLVAL
SEVEROPI
OFELNOB
CAES

Imperatori Flavio Valerio Severo Pio Felici Nobilissimo Caesari—"To the Emperor Flavius Valerius Severus, pious and fortunate, most noble Cæsar." He may have been fortunate for a short time, but his piety is not quite so certain!

The dating is an easy matter, for the reign of Flavius Valerius Severus was short, A.D. 305-306. He was "Nobilissimus Caesar" from May 1, 305, to July 25, 306. He then became Augustus, and was put to death in 307. Severus II. was born of a humble family in Illyria, and was distinguished chiefly if not solely for his vices. But the perverseness of the man was the cause of his advancement.

The Kentish stone referred to is a very rude roadstone, from the Roman road from London and Springhead to Rochester, now to be seen in Maidstone museum. It mentions the names of Flavius Severus and Maximinus Daza; and its date is A.D. 305 or 306. This is probably the only stone in this island which mentions these two rulers, and the Stoke stone is apparently the only one found in Britain which commemorates Severus II. alone.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE

APPOINTMENTS BY PASTORAL SESSION

The Wesleyan Conference in its pastoral session at Leeds yesterday, the REV. DR. WORKMAN presiding, made the following appointments:—

President of the French Wesleyan Conference, the Rev. Moise Alain, of Honfleur.

President of the Welsh

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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OUR OWN DOORSTEP

By CALLISTHENES

"If every one swept his own doorstep the city would be clean."

There is a fine flavour about this old Chinese proverb. Its wisdom was never more needed than now.

There is a craze at the moment for sweeping other people's doorsteps, for getting the Government to sweep all the doorsteps, to appoint inspectors to see that in the interests of the common weal all doorsteps are swept—by somebody else.

It is often forgotten that these activities on other people's doorsteps, the cumbrous interferences by the State, the inspections by men in uniform, may be the taking over from the individual duties which he ought to perform himself, which he could and should perform better than anyone else.

A Government pays a deplorable price for a cleaner city when it renders its citizens unfit to sweep their own doorsteps. Yet that is the price paid when paternalism, and grandmotherliness and interference begin to flourish.

Community of aim there must be, but it should never kill individuality of effort. All these things apply to men and women. The progress of the State is dependent upon the individual will to progress and the individual will of men and women grows only by exercise, not by compulsion.

In this House we desire the city to be clean but we do not wish anyone to sweep our doorstep for us.

We desire the commerce of this country to be the finest in the world, to be maintained everywhere at the highest standards of usefulness to the public, of thoroughness in workmanship, of reliability in merchandise, of soundness and economy in administration. But our idea of bringing that about is to attend to our own business ourselves, and give it our most ultimate effort and ability—ourselves to seek every thinkable method of doing it better.

It is not our idea to get the Government to bring about these desirable results by legislation and inspection, partly because we believe it to be impossible, and partly because we do not consider it desirable even if it were possible. The exercise of individual will and courage and enterprise is among the supreme pleasures of life and we would not forfeit it for all the State efficiency in the world.

We hope that the city may be cleaner, but we know that in these respects at least no one sweeps his doorstep more diligently.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

SONG O' MY HEART
WITH
JOHN McCORMACK
WORLD-FAMOUS TENOR
POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, REGENT STREET, W.1.
Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Langham 1744.

ART IN SCHOOLS

PROVISIONS OF THE HADOW REPORT

Mr. W. CECIL EATON, Principal Assistant Secretary to the Board of Education, presided at a lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum yesterday, held in connexion with the Board's course for art teachers. The lecture was given by Mr. Walter M. Barnes, president of the National Society of Art Masters, who spoke on "The Hadow Report and its possible effects on Art Schools."

Mr. EATON said they all anticipated with every confidence that the school-leaving age would be raised in April next. That was a climax to the Hadow Report, which, as opposed to the Acts of 1870, 1902, and 1918, dealt with the actual substance and content of education, with the school as a school and not as a machine. Under its provisions there would in many cases be a room for a library and a large room which would be used for the study of art. The additional year, from 14 to 15, would be particularly valuable in the study of this subject, so that when boys and girls went out into the world they might carry with them an appreciation of the beautiful. Manufacturers might be stimulated to make things which would be beautiful instead of ugly. (Cheers.)

Mr. BARNES said that the Hadow Report pulsated with life, and contained an ideal which they should all share. The difficulties of carrying out the recommendations, however, could not be minimized. Progress would have to be made slowly, for it was too much to expect that they could all be implemented at once.

MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

VALUE OF SHORT COURSES

LORD DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, presented the awards at the Midland Agricultural College, Kingston, near Leicester, yesterday. He spoke of the rapid growth of colleges throughout the country as a result of public spirit, due in each case to one person. To be experts of industry they needed long courses of very technical instruction; but the man who was going to farm his own land did not desire all that training. For him the short courses of six months were more suitable than long university courses. A new development was probably needed, and the Prime Minister had hinted that they wanted more research into the economics of agriculture.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL

The thirty-third triennial musical festival will be held at Norwich on Wednesday, October 22 and three following days. Elgar's *The Apostles* will be given on the opening morning. New works by Arthur Bliss and Vaughan Williams are promised. The former's "Deliver my soul from the sword" is a setting for chorus, orchestra, and orator, who on this occasion will be Mr. Basil Maine. Dr. Vaughan Williams's new work is a suite for orchestra. Both composers will conduct their own works. New to England will be the Slavonic Festival Mass of Janacek which was introduced to Western Europe at the Geneva Festival last year. Other oratorios to be performed are Delius's *Sea Drift*; *Elijah*; Handel's *Solomon*, and the *B Minor Mass*. There will also be a Wagner programme and a miscellaneous concert. The only symphony in the festival is Brahms's third, but there are four concertos with Mr. Arturo Bonucci (violoncello), Miss Myra Hess, and Mr. Lamond (piano), and Miss Jelly d'Aranyi (violin) as soloists. Mme. Gota Ljungberg will sing in the Wagner concert.

NO BID FOR CUMBERLAND SEAT

There was no bid at Cockermouth yesterday for Armathwaite Hall, on the shores of Bassenthwaite Lake, with its deer park and gardens of 115 acres, and salmon and trout fishing in the River Derwent. The auctioneer stated that unless an offer is received within a few weeks the hall will be pulled down.

Entertainments

THE BAYREUTH FESTIVAL

"PARSIFAL"

NEED FOR OVERHAULING

(FROM OUR MUSIC CRITIC)

BAYREUTH, JULY 25

Parsifal at Bayreuth needs overhauling. It should be taken in hand soon, for the reputation of the Festspielhaus depends on its handling of *Parsifal* in a peculiar degree. Wagner designed his last work for the special conditions which his own theatre afforded and wished it never to be given in any other conditions. Though that wish has been set aside, the fact remains that its presentation as part of an ordinary repertory season of opera is never satisfactory and is generally repugnant to those who take its subject-matter at all seriously.

The first thing to be overhauled is the behaviour of the audience. We said the other day that some of the newcomers do not know the rules. Then why not tell them? We suggest that with every ticket sold should be issued a plain statement in English of what is expected from every ticket-holder. That he should be in time, since no door can be opened after the music has begun, that he should not speak even in a whisper after the lights are lowered or move from his seat till they go up again after the act; that there must be no applause at all after any act of *Parsifal* and none after the other operas until the lights go up; these are main essentials. One person who breaks any one of them disturbs the peace of the whole audience, and it was for a peaceful hearing of his works that Wagner designed his Festspielhaus. Unless one can be sure of getting that there is no object in going to Bayreuth.

DR. KARL MUCK'S CONDUCTING

Dr. Karl Muck is the last of the great conductors trained in Wagner's own ideas of what the interpretation of *Parsifal* should be, and the performance of Friday as far as *tempi* and dynamic contrasts were concerned had that unimpeachable authority behind it. But in details of execution it was far behind the earlier performances of the week. One heard the individual players of the orchestra shuffle from note to note of the unison statements of the opening theme, and it was difficult to believe that it was the same choir singing the Grail scene, and more particularly the Knights' entrance in the third act, as that which had made the pilgrims' chorus and the Hall of Song scene the most thrilling experiences of the performance of *Tannhäuser* a few days before. The choral singing was very ragged; one has heard the several choirs of the Grail scene better tuned and timed at an English Three Choirs Festival. There were mistakes, such as that of the singer of the motto, "Durch Mitleid Wissend," at the end of the first act, who came in a bar too soon. By the way the Isolde of Wednesday night made a similar mistake early in her second act, but what is a momentary slip in a well-knit performance appears as a symptom of disease in a slack one.

Among the principal characters Herr Kipnis's Gurnemanz was the most impressive. One could admire, too, the manly appearance, the forthright manner, and the acting of Herr Gunnar Graarud as Parsifal, especially under the stress of emotion in the second act, but his singing in the third act missed many of the subtler implications of the part. It is worth noting that he plays the last act without hair on his face. The traditional make-up with the parted beard intended to suggest the pictures of the Saviour pardoning the Magdalene was a feature of this act which many felt to be not in the best of taste. Mme. Maria Rösler-Keuschnigg's performance as Kundry, though full of character and passion, is spoilt for the musical ear by the difficulty of knowing on which of two or three notes the voice is intended to be poised. Others, too, were guilty of the emotional wobble which is the ruin of good music.

THE STAGE SETTING

Some day the whole stage setting of *Parsifal* will have to be reconsidered. At present the first and third acts with the moving scenery remain what they have always been, while the middle act, Klingsor's castle and the flower maidens' garden, has been the subject of more than one experiment. The present setting is not particularly effective; the dropping of curtains of the Nottingham lace variety seems a poor evasion of the direction that Klingsor and his whole tower should sink and the garden rise and fill the stage in its place. No doubt the moving scenes representing the walk to the temple of the Grail in the other acts are preserved out of a feeling of piety towards what the composer planned, but the panoramic views moved left and right on rollers now seem a very crude device which moreover distracts attention from some of the most glorious music Wagner ever wrote for the orchestra. These difficulties in *Parsifal* await solution on the lines of the scenic transformation in *Tannhäuser*. In the latter's third act the change from the Wartburg to the Venusberg was almost imperceptible. The eye merely discovered that something had happened, and the new forms seemed gradually to materialize and take the place of the former scene. It was not to be expected that more than one opera should be given the completely new study and the fresh representation which has been bestowed on *Tannhäuser* in this festival. But *Parsifal* should be the next on the list; its renovation is overdue, and Bayreuth's *Parsifal* should be the ideal one.

CIVIC VISIT TO SWEDEN AND DENMARK

THE LORD MAYOR TO ATTEND STOCKHOLM EXHIBITION

The Lord Mayor has accepted an invitation, conveyed to him by the Swedish Minister in London, from the Municipality of Stockholm to visit the Swedish capital while the Exhibition of Arts and Crafts is being held.

He will be accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, their son, Mr. W. I. Waterlow, Sheriff and Mrs. F. H. Bowater, and Mr. F. E. Newson Smith, the Chief Commoner of the Corporation, and attended by the Swordbearer and Macebearers, and the City Marshal. Their stay will last from August 30 to September 4. The Crown Prince of Sweden will receive the civic party on behalf of the King at the Royal Summer Palace at Drottningholm.

On leaving Stockholm the City representatives will proceed to Copenhagen, where they will be the guests of the municipality.

EXCAVATIONS AT VERULAMIUM

Excavations on the site of the ancient city of Verulamium, at St. Albans, began yesterday. The work, which at present is preliminary, was started in three places. It is under the supervision of Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mrs. Wheeler, who is a Fellow of the society.

CARS OF TO-DAY

HILLMAN STRAIGHT EIGHT

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Hillman Straight Eight is a nice-looking car inside and out. It has a number of attractive features and some which could be improved. As a well-fitted five-seater saloon it costs only £445.

The body gives comfort and the roof good amount of head clearance. All six side window glasses can now be moved by handy winders, the four forward ones down flush and the two after ones half-way. There are roof ventilator and light, a long interior reflecting mirror, although this is set rather high in comparison to the top of the back window, an electric wiper, and a large one-piece screen; this last might be made to open out further. Very comfortable spring arm rests are placed at the sides of the back seat, pockets are attached to the back of the front seats and a deep cupboard is on either side of the neat instrument board which is indirectly lighted and set back at a convenient angle. Here are a petrol gauge and a water temperature indicator. A ventilator is fitted into either side of the scuttle. There is safety glass all round and chromium-plated bright parts; the front seats are adjustable. The catches should be made so that the driver's seat cannot slide back when not wanted. The front floorboard is held by catches, the battery is under the front seats, and the tools can be got at through a trap in the back floorboard. Although the speed and pull-up hand brake levers are on the offside, the driver can get in by this doorway; the other three entrances are quite good. The bonnet, in three pieces, is ingeniously arranged so that the top section can be swivelled up and stayed to either side according to the side piece which is left in place. There is a grid at the back and behind it are the spare wire wheel and 29 by 5.50in. tire.

The eight cylinders are in line and integral with the upper half of the crankchamber. The piston diameter and travel are 63 and 105 mm., which make a capacity of 2,620 cc. The nominal horse power is 20, but the stated brake horse power is 50 at 3,000 r.p.m. Both crankshaft and camshaft each run in five bearings. The sparking plugs are within easy reach on the offside and the chain which rotates the camshaft also serves for the auxiliary drives on this side, while it is automatically tensioned. Just behind the timing case the vertically-driven make-and-break and distributor are to hand for inspection. Aft is the generator, held by a strap and rotated by a Vernier coupling. The valves are over-head, and in the aluminium cover, held by three good-sized hand screws, is a large oval oil filler with a strainer. The level of the oil in the base can be quickly seen near the steering box. The coil for the ignition is on the dash.

The honeycomb radiator has an extension tank at the top and two adjustable head stays, is in a shell, and has thermostatically controlled shutters. The lower water lead is bolted to the radiator and to the cylinder casting; a large and accessible tap is for drainage. An impeller is combined with the fan, but although the gland is adjustable and there should be enough clearance for repacking, the half-casing is lower it instead of underneath. The temperature of the water is taken from the pipe leading to the radiator. The valves have double springs and on the nearside of the engine are the pushrods. There is forced lubrication throughout and alteration of clearance is by a threaded piece and lock-nut at the push rod end of each rocker. The exhaust manifold, which is above and bolted to the centre of the inlet has five ports; the induction manifold has four; both are of square section and the exhaust pipe is forward. The holding nuts are moderately accessible and the carburettor, which is easily reached, has an acceleration pump. It is supplied with petrol from a 14-gallon tank at the back, which has a two-gallon reserve supply and a filler and gauze towards the nearside, by a mechanically-driven pump on the engine which passes filter. The oil pump is driven off the camshaft and is on the outside of the crankchamber where it can be got at. The pressure can be varied here, and below on the side of the base a hand wheel allows drainage and a plate enables the filter to be got at. The single plate clutch runs dry and has a ball bearing withdrawal for which there is an oiler on the outside of the casing. The spigot ball bearing is packed with grease when erected and has a grease-retaining washer. The bearing for the clutch pedal has a grease valve and presumably the shaft bearings are oiled from the gearbox. The starter is built-in on the nearside.

There are four forward speeds with ratios of 5, 7.75, 12.85, and 20 to 1. The speed lever works in a fixed gate which is independent of the frame and on the offside. The gearbox filling arrangement is rare now. On the offside is the vacuum servo for the four-wheel brakes. The open propeller shaft has metal universal joints and the spiral bevel driven back axle is half-floating. The case is built-up. There are level and drain plugs and a vent at the top. The springs front and back are half-elliptical; those behind are underslung and on the car sent for test by Messrs. Rootes, worked with hydraulic shock absorbers. The front springs had frictional absorbers. Stops are not fitted behind the back shackles. The shackles have Silentbloc bushes.

The chassis has six brakes; the four back ones are worked by cable; the front brakes have rods. There are convenient means of adjusting both sets primarily by hand by a wheel under the floorboard for the four-wheel set and by a knurled nut on the top of the hand brake lever. Common cables are used which give some compensation. The front brakes work on the pull-rod system and the spindles are neatly carried in the axle. The front brakes have hand wheels for separate adjustment: the means of regulating the rear brakes is not so convenient.

ON THE ROAD

I still think that the engine could be improved, possibly by a double carburettor or different manifolding, in respect of power output at the lower speeds, otherwise it always runs smoothly and quietly up to near its limit. Much work can be done on top, but the engine is rather slow in response at low rate under load. Between 30 and 50 miles an hour the acceleration is clean and quick. The cooling was ample and the clutch and change speed actions were excellent; changes are light and soundless with double clutching. The suspension might be devised to save some movement. The steering and brake actions were good, the former being easy yet free from vibration, the wheel being well placed; the lock is wide. The turning circle is 43ft. The hand brakes were of use when in motion and the four-wheel brakes, with the servo, were powerful yet well-graded and even. After rather prolonged use backwards one of the rear ones did not pull off at once. The lower gears were fairly quiet. The greatest speeds on the level on second, third, and top, were about 25, 45 and 65. The test rates were not outstanding. On the stretch 52 was reached, on the 1-in-22½ hill 30 and 39 and, with a standing start on third, the original Dashwood Hill was climbed with 26 miles an hour at the crest. The car started all right on top, but would only face a third of the slope. The road was wet, there were two persons in the car, and the slight wind was ahead. Wheelbase, track and ground clearance measure just over 10ft., 56in., and 8in.

"Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual edition—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

THE PALLADIUM

Calculated miscalculations in a performance of tumbling acrobatics given by Joe and Pete Michon at the Palladium this week win the laughter which is always provoked by unexpected falls. The pair of comedians begin their performance rather crudely with an exchange of Broadway humour, but this is only an introduction to an extraordinary medley of bumps, jumps, slides, and scrambles that is really funny, and in a curious way clever.

Mr. Seymour Hicks uses a passage from a familiar farce by Sacha Guitry for a variety theatre appearance. There was a time when Mr. Hicks played the part of an impatient lover waiting for a lady, who should have stayed at home, with a sure if breathless abandon that excused everything even to an English audience; but the pace was slackened a little last night, probably through the mishap of an injured foot. The episode, with the acting of Mr. Hicks, however, remains lightly and frivolously amusing.

Mr. Harry Holman and Miss Edith Manson mix American jokes and heavy sentiment in the sketch *Hard-Boiled Hampton*; Michel is an expert dancing xylophonist; and Mr. Don Cummings spins ropes with great agility.

Eight Dutch Rover Scouts left Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday to "hike" to Glasgow, where they will be visitors at the British Rover Scout Moot at Auchengillan. Lord Baden-Powell has sent a message to the Moot.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND CRICKET

To-night, at 9.45, a recital will be given by Mr. Keith Falkner (baritone) and Mr. Cedric Sharpe ('cello). Their programme will include compositions by Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Handel, and a group of Japanese folk-songs. A description of the Fourth Test Match between England and Australia will also be broadcast at intervals during the day from the National transmitter.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 29, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—Warm Weather Worries, by Miss Helen G. Souter. **11-11.30** (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12:—Lilian Fisher (soprano); Joseph Sleath (baritone). **12.30**:—Organ Recital. **1**:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **1.30**:—England v. Australia: An eye-witness account of the Fourth Test Match, from Manchester. **1.40-2**:—Orchestra. **2.5-2.30**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30**:—England v. Australia: An eye-witness account of the Fourth Test Match. **4.40**:—Orchestra, from the Prince of Wales' Playhouse, Lewisham.

5.15:—Children: Ses Christopher Robin. . . . Songs from Now we are Six (A. A. Milne), sung by Dale Smith. Christopher Robin and Pooh come to an Enchanted Place, and we leave them there (A. A. Milne); Sand between the Toes, and Lines and Squares, from When we were very Young (A. A. Milne). **6**:—Mr. Robert Harris, reading Poems on the Country-side—4. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.30**:—England v. Australia: An eye-witness account of the Fourth Test Match, by Major G. A. Faulkner, relayed from Old Trafford, Manchester. **6.40**:—Chopin Studies, played by Frederick Dawson. **7-7.20**:—Holidays off the Beaten Track, 1—Russia, by Mr. E. F. Wise.

7.30:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Joseph Farrington (bass). **9**:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.25**:—The Progress of Music, by Dr. George Dyson—Summary; Illustrations chosen by Listeners. **9.45**:—Keith Falkner (baritone); Cedric Sharpe ('cello). **10.30-12**:—Orchestra, from the Ambassador Club. **12-12.30** (**261.3** only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Gwendoline Brotherton (mezzo-soprano); Fred Adlington's Octet. **1**:—Organ Recital. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Midland Regional programme. **8.25**:—News. **8.30**:—My Early Days at the Abbey Theatre, by Miss Sara Allgood. **9**:—Mary Abbott (pianoforte). **9.15**:—Sob Stuff, by Gordon McConnel; The Strictly Limited Company: Paul England, Anona Winn, Foster Richardson, Wynne Ajello, Philip Wade, Harman Grisewood, Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold (pianos); The Gershom Parkington Quintet; The Chorus, conducted by Leslie Woodgate. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **1**:—Organ Recital. **2-3**:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell. **5.15**:—Children.—The Craft of Khafra, a Play of Ancient Egypt, by Bladon Peake; Sydney Heard (flute); Jacko (entertainer). **6**:—London regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Organ Recital by Gilbert Mills, relayed from The Church of The Messiah, Birmingham. **7.15**:—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Harry Sennett (tenor); Elsa Tookey (violoncello). **8.25**:—Midland News. **8.30**:—London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **4**:—See Edinburgh. **5.5**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Edinburgh. **7.30**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—See Edinburgh. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST—1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **4**:—The Radio Quartet; Eva McCombe (soprano). **8**:—Marjorie Brown (violoncello). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Stop Press. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.30**:—The Poultrynest, a play in two scenes, by Daphne Steward. **7.45**:—The Orchestra; May Busby (soprano). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-12.30**:—National programme. **4-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF—968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—See Cardiff. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—See Cardiff. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Leighcastr Gaedhilge. **7.45**:—Recitations. **8**:—Concert. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **4**:—See Edinburgh. **5.5**:—Irene Davidson (reciter). **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—Mr. John Easton—Flim Fever. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Edinburgh. **7.30**:—The Kilsyth Public Band, conducted by Herbert Bennett; Elliot Dobie (bass-baritone); Nettie Selanders (soprano); Rab and the Registrar, a sketch by Dutton Scott, with James Gibson and Moultrie Kelsall. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—See Edinburgh. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (308.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **4**:—See Edinburgh. **5.5**:—Irene Davidson (reciter). **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—Mr. John Easton—Flim Fever. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Edinburgh. **7.30**:—The Kilsyth Public Band, conducted by Herbert Bennett; Elliot Dobie (bass-baritone); Nettie Selanders (soprano); Rab and the Registrar, a sketch by Dutton Scott, with James Gibson and Moultrie Kelsall. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—See Edinburgh. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—Gramophone Records. **1-2**:—National programme. **4**:—Orchestra, conducted by Laddie Clarke; Mabel Whiteley (contralto), relayed from Parker's Restaurant, Manchester. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Margaret Denison—Travelling on the Great North Road, from Leeds. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.30**:—England v. Australia, an eye-witness account of the Fourth Test Match, by Major G. A. Faulkner, relayed from Old Trafford Cricket Ground, Manchester. **6.40**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. T. Russell Goddard—The Farne Islands, from Newcastle. **7.30**:—Mary and Kathleen Leach (piano and ukulele duets). **7.45**:—Alfred Barker and his Orchestra; Reith Unwin (bass-baritone), relayed from the Royal Prince's Parade, Bridlington. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7-7.20**:—Commander J. I. Hallett—Plymouth Navy Week 1930. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—See Cardiff. **7**:—See Cardiff. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.)(288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—See Manchester. **1-2**:—National programme. **4**:—See Manchester. **5.15**:—National programme. **6.30**:—See Manchester. **6.40**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Manchester. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—See Manchester. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Trio Music and News. **8**:—Chimes, Weather and Exchange Quotations. **10.5**:—Concert of Sardanas. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Literary Selections. **11.15**:—Vocal Quartet Music.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7:—Talk. **7.30**:—Recital of Folk Songs. **8**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **10**:—Time and News. **10.15**:—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m., 2kw., 4.30:—See Leipzig. **5.30**:—Talks. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9**:—Recitations. **9.30**:—Programme from Leipzig, followed by News from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (475m.), 1.5kw.—7:—Concert—Overture, The Force of Destiny (Verdi); Ballet Music from Les petits riens (Mozart); Sextet from Lucia di Lammermoor (Donizetti); Magic Moon (Humphries); Brise de mer (Leoncavallo); Selection from Die toten Augen (d'Albert); Prelude (Rachmaninoff); Minuet and Scherzo (Schubert); Liebesfeier (Wedingartner); Slavonic Dance No. 16 (Dvorak); Selection from The Land of Smiles (Lehar). **8.30**:—Topical Talk. **9**:—Concert of Chamber Music—String Quartet in D Minor, Death and the Maiden (Schubert); String Quartet (Fortner); followed by Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

BERNE (405m., 1kw.—7.55:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Talk. **8.30**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. In the Interval at 9, Comic Monologue, and at 10, News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (270m.), 12.5kw.—7.35:—Orchestral Concert of Operatic Music. **8.30**:—See Prague. **10.15**:—Dance Music followed by Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.),—7:—Weather for Farmers, followed by Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—The Young Holiday—Pictures from the Evangelical Holiday Camp at Köben-on-the-Oder. **8.10**:—Weather, followed by Talk for the Business Woman. **8.35**:—Orchestral Concert—Military March (Schubert); Overture, Alessandro Stradella (Flotow); Intermezzo and Barcarolle from The Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach); Two Asiatian Peasant Dances (Merkling); Overture, Marinarella (Pucik). **10.10**:—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35:—Readings. **8**:—Violin Recital. **8.30**:—Extracts from a Painter's Sketch Book. **9**:—Orchestral Dance Music. **10**:—See Prague. **10.15**:—Programme from Bratislava. **10.55**:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—La Journal parle. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.30**:—Talk: Belgian Painting since 1830. **8.40**:—Concert. Selection (Lincke). Songs; Waltz; Intermezzo (Lincke); Canzonetta for Trumpet (Borghini); Selections (Saint-Saëns):—(a) from La princesse jaune; (b) Dances from Samson and Delilah; (c) Algerian Suite. In the Interval at 9:—Topical Talk. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—7.20:—Racing Results. **7.30**:—La Tosca—Opera in three acts (Puccini), followed by Tzigane Music from the Cafe Barons.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—3.30:—Concert from the Wivel Restaurant. **4.15**:—Reading. **5.40**:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **6.20**:—Reading. **6.30**:—Weather and News. **7.15**:—Time Signal. **7.30**:—Educational Talk. **8**:—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2**:—Reading. **8.15**:—Talk on the following Transmission. **8.30**:—Relay from the Phoenix Theatre of the Co-Optimists' Summer Revue, 1930, alternating with a Recital of Modern Melodies. **11**:—News; Report of the Danish Radio Clubs' Dance Music. **12** (midnight):—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—7.10:—Review of Economic Geography. **7.30**:—Agricultural Report. **7.45**:—Radio Journal. **8**:—Concert and News.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.),—7:—Time; Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Quintet Music. **8**:—Orchestral Concert. **10.30**:—News; Sports Notes, and Weather. **10.50**:—Orchestral Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (560m.); KIEL (232.2m.). 7:—D. 13,000—a Radio Sequence (Harro Feddersen). **8**:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert of Opera Music. **10**:—Talks: Weather; Political and Miscellaneous Announcements; Sports Notes and News. **10.20**:—Café Kröpke Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,071m., 6.8kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Morning Concert. **11.10**:—Divine Service. **11.55**:—Trio Concert. **12.55**:—New Gramophone Records. **1.40**:—Programme for Women. **4.40**:—Gramophone Records. **5.40**:—News in Esperanto. **5.55**:—Gramophone Records. **6.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.20**:—Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—Talk. **7.40**:—Concert of Chamber Music. Trio No. 1 in G major for Violin, 'Cello and Pianoforte (Haydn); Trio No. 5 in D major (Beethoven). **8.40**:—Recitations. **8.55**:—News. **9.15**:—Chamber Music. **9.50**:—Recitations. **10.5**:—Chamber Music. **10.40**:—Gramophone Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.8kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Time and Gramophone Records. **9.40**:—Time and Daily Service. **10.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **11.40**:—Time Signal. **11.55**:—Quintet Concert. **1.40**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—Song and Pianoforte Recital. **3.10**:—Gramophone Records of Chamber Music. **3.40**:—Gramophone Records. **4.10**:—Children. **5.10**:—Concert from the Tuschinsky Theatre, Amsterdam. **6.25**:—'Cello and Pianoforte Recital. **6.55**:—Talk. **7.40**:—Time and Orchestral Concert.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6.15:—Talk. **6.40**:—Orchestral Selections. **7.30**:—Violin and Pianoforte Recital. **8**:—Orchestral Selections. **8.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15**:—Military Band Music.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.). 4.55:—Topical Talk. **7**:—Economic Review. Weather and Sports Notes. **7.15**:—French Conversation. **7.40**:—Discussion. **8.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Der Kammersänger, Three Scenes (Frank Wedekind). **10**:—News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notes.

LEIPZIG (259m., 1.8kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—4.30:—Orchestral Concert. **6.5**:—Talk for Women. **6.30**:—Talks. **7.40**:—Military Band Concert. **9.30**:—Recital of Minnelieder and Ballads. **10**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA7 (424m.), 2kw.—8:—Concert. Exchange, Market Prices, and Programme for Children. **9**:—Dance Music. **9.25**:—News. **11**:—Chimes. Time, Exchange, and Lucia di Lammermoor—Opera (Donizetti), on Gramophone Records, followed by News.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m., 7kw.—7.20:—Announcements. **7.30**:—Concert of Light Music. **8.20**:—Giornale radio; Weather. **8.40**:—Time; Literary Notes. **8.40**:—Chamber Music, from the Works of Mendelssohn and Mozart, and Italian Songs for Soprano. **9.10**:—Concert, followed by Dance Music.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—7:—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. **7.5**:—Main Programme, The Magic Flute, Opera in Two Acts (Mozart), relayed from the Prince Regent Theatre. After the Opera, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (260m.), HAMAR (357m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15:—Weather, News, and Agricultural Report. **7.30**:—Reading, The Legend of St. Olaf. **8**:—Norwegian programme. Recitations and Popular Norwegian Melodies. **9**:—Festival Assembly at Nidaros Cathedral. **10.20**:—Weather, News, and Topical Talk.

**PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.),

Imperial and Foreign News

TURKEY AND PERSIA

SOVIET INFLUENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The lawlessness in Asia Minor, generally ascribed by the Turkish Government to Kurds, is a symptom of the general demoralization of Central and Western Asia following the collapse of the old dynasties from Turkey to China. It can only yield to the chastening influence of a military régime such as both Turkey and Persia, with the ideals of nationalism and modernism, are establishing in the lands that lie between their capitals. Turkish nationalism is the more theoretic but also the more practical in the organization of its gospel. It penetrates all society at home and throughout Asia Minor.

The saner Turkish publicists are frank about the necessary gradualness of social reform. A recent leading article in *Vakit*, which has erred on the side of subserviency to the Government since it left the hands of Ahmed Emin, commented on "the distance to be travelled" and the inappropriateness of etiquette books in Turkey, teaching the exact angle to bend over a lady's hand, when few of its readers were yet sufficiently civilized to shut the door of a tramcar after entering it.

The complete assimilation of social usages to Western models will come perhaps too soon, but more to be regretted is the advance *pari passu* with it of indifference to the most valuable legacies, material as well as spiritual, of the old civilization. The condition of the Seljuk monuments at Konia and Brusa has lately been the subject of correspondence in *The Times*, and the same neglect is noticeable in Eastern Asia Minor, at Erzerum, and by all accounts at Sivas. Again, indifference to tradition has gone farther than Western canons of good taste would allow when *yazajis* (professional scribes) can hammer all day on typewriters in the former holy of holies of Moslem Turkey, the mosque of Aya Sofia in Stambul.

The alphabet has been changed, doubtless for the better, but the result, so far, has been much the same as a strict censorship. A comparatively small proportion of the populace can read fluently enough to do so for pleasure, except the few who could already read a Western language before the reform. In Eastern Turkey it is rare even for officials to be able to read as fluently as they can write. Scarcely anything is published besides newspapers and school books, and the bookshops in Pera are entirely filled with works in French, English, or German. A recent effort to give some impetus both to education and the nationalist movement has been the foundation of "the people's reading rooms," which are to be established in every town of moderate size in Turkey. But at the present rate of publication in the new script it will be some time before there is anything in Turkish to fill the shelves, or anything besides newspapers stuffed with propaganda for the "people" to read.

PERSIAN EXCLUSIVENESS

The nationalist movement in Turkey has no exact counterpart in Persia, the other new militarist nation of the Middle East, apart from the exclusiveness common to all non-Western States which have lately adopted a guiding policy of nationalist progressive reform. But this exclusiveness, though it reflects no such radical change in national life, implies a like jealousy of foreign capital and enterprise.

When the choice has to be made between the two ideals of national self-sufficiency and modernization, the former is preferred, with the unfortunate result in Persia of the backwardness in public works. Initiative is reserved to the State, which has scarcely the financial means to deserve the monopoly. Needs such as a cement factory (outside the domain of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company there is none in Persia), iron works, electric power, and efficient lighting in Teheran, have been sacrificed for this reason. Concessions are rarely granted even to Persian private individuals genuinely following public and not private interests, owing to the risk of possible foreign intrusion.

The withdrawal from Western influence, economic as well as political, which characterizes the new nationalist autocracies in Asia, gives colour to the view of a division of the Old World immediately after the Great War into two camps. At first the division may have been fostered by the tendency of the Islamic world to see itself in opposition to the Western Powers, owing to the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire resulting in further encroachments upon the domain of Islam. But the nebulous character of Islamic solidarity was soon betrayed by the secularizing policy of its supposed champions, and by the intrusion into the non-Western camp of the U.S.S.R., which openly sponsored religious persecution.

OLD AND NEW IN ASIA

Mustapha Kemal, who after the Treaty of Sèvres was the protégé of the Indian Khilâfat Conference, soon showed his hand. The Turco-Soviet *entente*, in so far as it was representative of a real identity of interests in international relations, proved that the division in the Old World had become the opposition of entirely secular interests, of non-Western nations intent on building up a civilization on modern lines, and resisting their exploitation by nations already modernized, and, as it seems to the East, born with silver spoons in their mouths. The influx into Afghanistan of Turkish instructors for Amanullah's army and the dispatch of young Afghan women to Turkey for higher education did not represent sympathy between a new and an old Islamic Power, but between a new combatant in the ranks of Pan-Asiaticism and the veterans who had already proved their worth at Lausanne.

The keystone of the Soviet policy of friendship with the renascent Orient is naturally the Turkish alliance. The speech of the new Turkish Ambassador in Moscow, when he stated that friendship between Turkey and the U.S.S.R. "was born at a time full of memories of both peoples" was echoed by the action of Mustapha Kemal and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdi Bey, in telegraphing their congratulations to Kalinin and Karakhan respectively on the occasion of the official anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the date of the storming of the Winter Palace. In December Karakhan visited Angora in person for the confirmation of the 1925 Paris treaty of "amity and alliance," and said in the course of a speech, "Each nation alone is a great power, but Turkey and Russia combined are ten times as great."

Nor has Soviet foreign policy been without its successes in Persia. Whereas the Soviet-Turkish entente is a purely diplomatic relation, with the "proof of amity and sincerity lying in the principle so firmly established that each country should determine its own internal affairs," as Karakhan stated last December, the influence of the U.S.S.R. in Persia is the result of economic penetration. Owing to its geographical position Northern Persia is dominated commercially by Russia, and the U.S.S.R. does not neglect the political uses of this advantage. The Soviet Russian colony at Teheran is the largest foreign settlement, and "Soviet-Persian schools" are established at Teheran, Tabriz, Resht, and other northern towns.

More important is the fact that, as very nearly all foreign news comes to Persia by wireless through the Tass Agency in Moscow, even the most casual news items are given an anti-European bias, and misleading accounts are published of the economic and political triumphs of the U.S.S.R. The Persian Government grants scholarships to 110 students annually to study in Paris and other French universities. As yet there is probably no question of the U.S.S.R. competing with Western Europe in cultural influence among the highly educated official classes, as it has done at intervals in Afghanistan and China.

Soviet propaganda has a greater influence on European economic and political prestige. It is helped by the affinity between the methods and ideals of Nationalism and industrial progress on State-controlled lines in Russia, Turkey, and Persia, and by the removal of the traditional barrier to good relations with an anti-religious dictatorship which will follow the gradual mediatization of Islamic vested interests in Persia as well as in Turkey.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

PLANS FOR REBUILDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 28

The King of Italy has now finished his extensive tour of the earthquake area and has returned to Rome. During the three days that his Majesty was in the region he spared himself no fatigue. His tireless energy under a baking sun has made him still more dear to the hearts of his people.

The King's suggestion that Villanova should be rebuilt upon a safer site will, it appears, be adopted, and the same course is to be taken at Melfi and at other places recognized to be dangerous. There is to be no delay in such work or in reconstruction. The programme of the Government will no doubt be made known after to-morrow's special meeting of the Cabinet. In the meanwhile, Signor Mosconi, the Minister of Finance, has announced that the collection of taxes is to be suspended in the afflicted area.

Signor Crollalanza, Minister of Public Works, has sent in two further reports to Signor Mussolini, in which he states that the work of reconstruction will be begun immediately, and it is intended, so far as possible, to provide new houses for the homeless before the winter. It is estimated that at Melfi, for example, the new houses should be completed at the end of three months if the weather remains favourable. The latest official reports available give no further figures of casualties. The work of relief tends in some way to increase in difficulty, as many refugees who fled away in the first moment of terror are now returning and require to be provided both with shelter and with food.

One notable comment on the impression produced by the disaster upon the whole nation is the generous and impulsive disregard of Signor Mussolini's order that there should be no public or private subscription. Banks, trade unions, private firms and individuals are all contributing considerable sums of money, while 10 children left orphans are being adopted by the Fascists of Forlì, the Duce's birthplace.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. MacDonald from Signor Mussolini:—"I greatly appreciate the sympathy which your Excellency has so kindly shown with the Italian nation in the grief which has overtaken them. I beg to express my deepest gratitude."

THE NINTH CENTENARY OF ST. OLAV

REOPENING OF NIDAROS CATHEDRAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, JULY 28

The celebrations of the ninth centenary of the death of St. Olav at the battle of Stiklestad began splendidly to-day with the reopening of the Cathedral of Nidaros [Trondhjem], the interior of which, after having been in process of restoration at the expense of the State ever since 1869, has been completed, even if the exterior is still unfinished. At 8 o'clock this morning, in glorious weather, the Oslo express, with the King and Queen, the Crown Prince, Cabinet Ministers, and other officials, arrived and their Majesties immediately proceeded to the Stiftsgaarden, the official country residence of the Royal Family during its visits to Nidaros.

The reopening of the Cathedral, at 11 o'clock, was preceded by a procession of an immense number of Prelates and clergy. First came the seven Bishops of Norway in their beautiful new official robes, worn to-day for the first time. Next followed a number of laymen and ecclesiastics, among the former being the Prime Minister and the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, and among the latter all the foreign Prelates who had come from Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Scotland, Sweden, and the United States. Finally came a great array of Norwegian clergymen wearing their characteristic black cassocks and white ruffs. On entering the Cathedral the Bishop of Guildford, representing the Archbishop of Canterbury, walked with the Most Reverend Dr. Bogle, Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

The service began immediately after the arrival of the King and Queen with the Crown Prince, who were received with the playing of the first verse of the Royal Anthem, of which the melody is the same as the British. Dr. Stören, Bishop of Nidaros, preached a sermon explaining the importance of the resurrection of the Cathedral in the religious life of the nation. The whole service was very impressive, and the Cathedral conveyed an overwhelming impression of beauty and grandeur.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S.R.), JULY 28

It is officially announced at Bulawayo that Mr. Downie, Minister of Mines, will succeed Sir Francis Newton towards the end of the year as High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

Mr. Moffat, the Premier, in making the announcement, which was generally expected, paid a tribute to the business ability of Mr. Downie, who, he said, would be greatly missed by the Government at this end, but it was necessary to send their best men to London. Mr. Moffat also praised the fine work in London done by Sir Francis Newton and expressed the deep sympathy of the people of the Colony with Sir Francis in his recent bereavement. The Governor, Sir Cecil Rodwell, in opening the Bindura Show, associated himself with the sympathetic references to Sir Francis Newton's loss. A memorial service for Lady Newton (who died in London last Thursday) was held in the Cathedral here to-day.

CHANGING PARTIES IN GERMANY

NEW LIBERAL MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 28

The dissolution of the Reichstag has thrown the German party system into a state of flux, in which the outlines of its future grouping are quite obscure. The Nationalists are disintegrating into groups, from one or more of which a strong Conservative Party may or may not arise, and a new movement has now begun in the bourgeois Centre which aims at evolving a corresponding Liberal Party. The new "State Party," as it is called, was formed yesterday in a restaurant in the Potsdamer Platz.

The State Party, combining all non-Socialist and non-Conservative elements willing to work for the State, was a cherished conception of the late Herr Stresemann, and since his death those who stood closest to him have been working for its consummation. Yesterday they met and drew up a statement announcing the formation and programme of the party.

The most prominent signatories are members of the Democratic Party and of the Young German Order. The Democratic leader, Herr Koch-Weser; the present Vice-Chancellor, Herr Dietrich, whose plain talking to the Reichstag has gained him much popular approval lately; and the Prussian Finance Minister, Herr Höpker-Aschoff, are among them. The Democratic Party, formed in the confusion of 1918 as the only Left bourgeois party, will presumably dissolve, as its leaders have left it. This party was strong intellectually. Its Press included such newspapers as the *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Vossische Zeitung*, *Börsen Courier*, and, possibly, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Numerically, however, it dwindled at each election, and had only 25 seats in the last Reichstag.

The Young German Order is represented among the signatories by its head, Herr Artur Mahraun, and other prominent members. This association of the Young German Order with the Democrats is the most promising thing about the new party. Founded in 1918 by Herr Mahraun, then an officer of long War service, as one of many semi-military and extreme Nationalist organizations, the Order has developed into one of democratic and almost romantic ideals. It recently formed a political party, which won two seats in a State election, and, as it has a numerous membership and wide organization, its association with the Democratic Party should form a basis of strength, provided its members are prepared to follow their leader.

There are also among the signatories a number of non-parliamentary members of the People's (the late Herr Stresemann's) Party. There are also, surprisingly, two or three trade union officials, representing large memberships, who have gravitated away from the "Conservative working-man" circles in the Nationalist Party. The People's Party itself stands officially aloof from what it describes, rather unkindly, as "the rechristened Democratic Party."

The founders of the party hope to attract a large body of Liberal, and particularly young Liberal, opinion, and their manifesto deliberately leaves the door open to such newcomers. The political programme is vague and at the same time comprehensive; among its positive recommendations are those of a strong foreign policy leading to the revision of treaties, and "national defence against neighbours who are continually increasing their armaments." At home it stands on the Constitution, honours the Republican symbols, and appeals especially to the younger generation to join a new front. It advocates financial reform, the support of agriculture, election reform, and the reshaping of the Reich to eliminate obsolete State frontiers and prerogatives.

ROUND-EUROPE AIR CONTEST

BRITISH PILOTS' MARKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

BERLIN, JULY 28

Seven further competitors in the Round-Europe contest for light aeroplanes, including Mr. Carberry (Mono Special), Lady Bailey (Gipsy Moth), and Miss Spooner (Gipsy Moth), reached Berlin to-day. Sixteen competitors, including all the British entrants, have now arrived, and 35 machines have still to come, nine of the original 60 starters having so far fallen out.

As seemed probable yesterday, Captain Broad (Gipsy Moth) and Mr. Butler (Gipsy Moth), the first to reach Berlin, were the only competitors to gain full marks for speed and reliability round the circuit. Unless Mr. Butler's disqualification is revoked Captain Broad therefore stands alone at the head of the list at this stage of the contest with 270 points, Herr Poss (Klemm) following with 264, Herr Morzik (B.F.W.) and Mr. Carberry with 263, Herr Polte (B.F.W.) with 262, and Mr. Thorn (Avian) with 250.

VIENNA, JULY 28

On the withdrawal of an order forbidding starting on account of bad weather around Prague, five competitors in the Round-Europe contest and one non-competitor, a Spaniard, left for Prague this afternoon. Fourteen competitors are expected to pass through Vienna to-morrow.

ARGENTINA AND BRITISH TRADE

SIR MALCOLM ROBERTSON'S ARTICLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 28

La Nacion, commenting on Sir Malcolm Robertson's article in *The Times* of July 24, says it seems evident that British opinion is moving decidedly towards what is called Empire Free Trade, which means taxing non-Empire goods, including Argentine products.

The competition of these with products of the British Dominions has, it remarks, given Lord Beaverbrook a subject for an attack which in turn has impelled better informed men like Mr. Harold Cox and Sir Malcolm Robertson—whose views are endorsed by *The Times*—to state the real facts and to demonstrate that, though Argentina is not part of the Empire, it has attracted more British capital and with better results than have been obtained in many of the British possessions. Foreseeing the trend of the new British policy, *La Nacion* concludes that the ratification of the D'Abernon Trade Convention by the Senate would constitute an official reply and initiate a new era in Anglo-Argentine relations.

La Prensa declares that the intervention of Sir Malcolm Robertson, a distinguished diplomatist, who knows Argentina, in a political question affecting British commercial policy is not very happy, as by so doing he is likely unwittingly to have strengthened an already widespread prejudice against Argentine trade policy.

La Nacion publishes a statement by Sir Herbert Gibson, who, speaking not as chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce but as a member of the Argentine Rural Society, deprecates any form of Empire free trade which disregards Argentina's unique position among Great Britain's customers.

SPANISH ANARCHISTS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 28

The police yesterday arrested 61 Spanish revolutionaries near Paris during the course of a meeting in which they are alleged to have been plotting against the Spanish Government. Several of the men were known to the police as anarchists and had already been expelled from France.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN IN INDIA

SIGNS OF WEARINESS

In its review of the situation for the week ended July 26 the Government of India states that there is renewed activity in the North-West Frontier Province. In regard to the situation generally, the Government says there are some indications of weariness in the Congress movement, and counter-propaganda is producing definite results.

In Waziristan the situation continues to improve, the review states. The Razmak Brigade, which moved out to Tauda China on July 10 in order more closely to support the Scouts and Khassadars, advanced to Ladha on July 23, after some fighting with hostile gatherings, which it dispersed. The presence of the column is producing a good effect in hastening the submission of hostile sections, already severely shaken by continuous air action.

Alingar Fakir continues his activities in the Utman Khel country, north of the Swat River, and he appears to contemplate crossing to the south of the river again. Air action will be taken against any part of his *lashkar* [detachment] which does attempt to cross the river. A cavalry regiment has been moved to Tangi, and the levy posts in the neighbourhood of Kot Totai have been strengthened.

An Afridi *jirga* [council] at Bagh on July 18 was unusually strong and fully representative of all sections except the Aka Khel, Kamarai, and Shipah, who attended in small numbers. A contingent of about 600 Orakzais was also present. The results of the Political Agent's interview with the *jirga* on July 13 were reported at the gathering, and it was resolved that raids should be organized against the Government pending compliance with the tribes' demands. It was also decided that parties of Afridis should start at once to tour in the Orakzai country and establish Afridi-Orakzai unity. In pursuance of this decision, contingents of Afridis left for the Orakzai country next day, and have been enlisting so-called "volunteers" and proclaiming their intention to hold a mass Afridi-Orakzai *jirga* near Khanki Bazaar on July 25.

Aeroplane reconnaissances over the Bara and Mastura valleys have been heavily fired at on several occasions during the week.

There are signs of a revival of agitation in the Utmanzai and Turangzai villages of the Charsadda *Tahsil* [revenue district], and meetings are being held again. On July 22 Taroba village, in the Nowshera *Tahsil*, was visited by an armed gang of the Hassan Khel of Jafakor, dressed in khaki. They represented themselves as Frontier Constabulary, and summoned two villagers outside the village, where they shot them dead. It is believed that this was done in prosecution of inter-village feud.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS

In other parts of India there have been several clashes between the police and volunteers. These arose mainly out of picketing, but none was on a large scale. There has been much picketing of schools and colleges, and the object appears to be, not merely to prevent pupils and students from attending Government schools, but to obtain the boycott of all educational institutions with a view to obtaining more active recruits for the civil disobedience movement. The success so far achieved has been limited. In Assam several schools have been burnt down.

The campaign against the payment of land revenue continues in Gujarat, but, with this exception, all the local governments report that collections of land revenue and other Government dues are satisfactory.

Summarizing the general position in the Provinces, the Government says there has been a definite decline in the movement in Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, and Delhi, but in Bengal student activity may give fresh encouragement. In the Punjab there has been a marked improvement during the past month, but the Sikh situation is still unstable. The United Provinces report greater activity in the villages, in regard both to meetings and to propaganda parties. In the Bombay Presidency Gujarat continues to show signs of some improvement. The position in Bombay City is little changed, and attempts are being made to win over Labour. The movement has had very serious effects on trade and business, and the industrial outlook is gloomy. The movement has gained force in the Central Provinces, where it was late in establishing itself on a firm basis, and the situation there has definitely deteriorated.

The Viceroy's address to the Central Legislature on July 9 has been favourably received in the Press, and has undoubtedly strengthened Moderates in favour of constitutional methods. The economic evils of the civil disobedience movement are attracting increased attention.

THE FLOODS IN SIND

15,000 REFUGEES FROM THREATENED TOWNS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 28

Several engineers and railway officials left for Shikarpur last night to organize means to combat the floods. Shikarpur Town remains in imminent danger; the water now skirts the railway line between

Shikarpur and Sultankot, heading towards the town. Engineers propose to attempt to divert the water into the Khirtar Head.

Five thousand rupees [£375] has been sanctioned from the Sind Flood Relief Fund to meet the needs of starving refugees. Lorries and trains are conveying refugees to Sukkur, and special trains continue to reach Karachi with refugees, 15,000 of whom have now been removed from Larkana and Shikarpur. One hundred constables left Sukkur yesterday for Shikarpur for relief work. Cases of robbing and looting are reported.

The Shiam Sunder Printing Press at Lakhi Gate, Shikarpur, collapsed yesterday owing to the undermining of the foundations by water. Five Indians were buried in the ruins, but all were extricated alive. One, however, is in a critical condition.

GENERAL ELECTION IN SPAIN THIS YEAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JULY 28

The Minister of the Interior, General Marzo, informed Press representatives in Madrid to-day that it was the Government's firm intention to hold General Elections and to convoke Parliament before the end of the year. The Government was determined that the elections should be conducted on impartial lines.

AUSTRALIAN BUDGET

CANBERRA, July 28.—In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, refused to accede to the Opposition's demands for economy and for a reduction of expenditure of £4,000,000, and curtailed the debate on the Budget. Mr. Latham's amendment was defeated by 34 votes to 19.

Mr. Latham on July 22 moved a reduction of the first item by £1 as an instruction to the Government to reconsider the Estimates for the purpose of reducing expenditure, including the salaries of Ministers, by about £4,000,000.—*Reuter.*

EMBARGO ON SOVIET PULPWOOD

BRITISH STEAMER DENIED ENTRY IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 28

Two cargo vessels—one British and one Norwegian—laden with Soviet pulpwood, were to-day denied port entry and cargo discharge permits by the Collector of the Port of New York. The British vessel is the Grelisle, and the Norwegian the Christian Börs.

These vessels were on the high seas at the time of the United States Treasury's announcement of the embargo on Soviet pulpwood. At first permission was obtained from the Treasury for vessels still at sea to enter United States ports and disembark cargo. Two vessels were allowed to discharge cargoes of pulpwood from Archangel last week. Since then, however, it appears that American interests have protested against the extension granted by the Treasury for vessels on the high seas, with the result that the extension has been withdrawn. Representatives of Amtorg, the Soviet trade organization here, called on the Collector of the port just before the permits were refused, but apparently without success. Both vessels have obtained temporary permits allowing them to take advantage of the shelter of the port, but not to discharge cargoes. They are now anchored under the statue of Liberty, awaiting further developments.

The American Wage-Earners' Protective Conference, in which are representatives of trade unions with a membership of about half a million, has begun a campaign for an immediate embargo on imports from Soviet Russia which can be shown to come under the head of dumping, and an ultimate embargo on all imports from Soviet Russia. The conference is affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and under the leadership of Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the Federation.

It is believed that a complete embargo would be possible under a provision which was written into the Hawley-Smoot Tariff largely at the instance of the leaders of the Federation, but which does not become operative until January, 1932. Under this provision, which goes far beyond the provisions of the old tariff, "all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict or by forced labour, and indentured under penal sanctions, shall not be entitled to entry at any ports of the United States, and importation thereof is hereby prohibited." Forced labour is defined in the new law as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for its non-performance, and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily."

The success of the demand for an embargo on Soviet pulpwood has already aroused great interest among manufacturers of other commodities who feel themselves insufficiently protected by the present tariff rates, and the new campaign will have their hearty support. On the other hand, those same large business interests which were so much reviled as "unpatriotic internationalists" during the recent debates on the tariff, and which are less worried by Communist propaganda than by the Federation of Labour, are rather disturbed by the latest developments. Their point of view is expressed in a leading article in the *Journal of Commerce* this morning, which points out that, although the present movement is aimed chiefly at Soviet Russia, rubber produced in many oriental countries and many tropical and South American products might easily be excluded if the precedent were once established. "It is not likely," the journal adds, "that this new-fangled plan will be favourably received by other nations, least of all at a time when there is in almost all parts of the world an increasingly considerable surplus of goods and raw materials. We might possibly have enforced some such system 10 years ago, but it is out of the question to do it to-day, and the effect of it will necessarily be a still further weakening of our export trade, already reduced, as the latest figures show, by well toward one-third of the 1929 amount."

THE ARREST OF M. VALDEMARAS

STRICTER ISOLATION ORDERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 28

The Lithuanian authorities have now ordered a stricter isolation of M. Valdemaras, the former Prime Minister, who was banished into the interior last week. This action follows an incident on Saturday, when M. Valdemaras's friends threatened the police guarding him with violence. Supplementary police have been stationed in the neighbourhood.

The arrest last Thursday was a surprise for M. Valdemaras. He returned home from a walk to find waiting for him a number of police, some in uniform, whom he at first refused to admit. The police, however, produced the order for his banishment, and when M. Valdemaras refused to leave Kovno they handed him the warrant for his arrest. Overcome with fury, he rushed to the telephone, but found it was disconnected. He screamed and stamped, shouting that the warrant was not in order, as he had never legally given up his posts of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and the warrant omitted these titles. He calmed somewhat when the police threatened to use force, and consented to sign that he had read the warrant, and added, after his signature, "Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Lithuania."

The police informed M. Valdemaras that his wife could remain at liberty in Kovno. He showed some anxiety about his belongings, particularly his library, and when it was officially sealed insisted on adding his own seal. Throughout the proceedings the police apparently endeavoured to act gently, but adopted a sterner attitude when this appeared the only means to induce M. Valdemaras to carry out their orders.

After the arrest the police took him by motor-car to a village about 25 miles from Telsiai. For the first two days he enjoyed considerable liberty. Two or three friends visited him, and he entered their motor-car, but the police objected, and a stormy altercation followed. Now the police will not allow visitors or journalists to approach him. He is housed with a local priest, who is almost his only companion, in a small wooden house meagrely furnished. As there is no spare bed he must sleep on the sofa.

Baltic newspapers have published a statement by M. Tubelis, the Lithuanian Prime Minister, to the effect that the banishment of M. Valdemaras is not only for a year, as has been reported, but for as long as martial law continues in Kovno. In spite of warnings, he adds, M. Valdemaras has constantly endeavoured to foment disorders and discontent with the Government.

Visitors who saw M. Valdemaras before his isolation report that he is suffering from megalomania, and that he is very depressed and nervous. He calls himself a victim of *putsch* maniacs, but, according to the Press, he had himself organized a *putsch* for to-day. The authorities have arrested some eight or ten more of his supporters in Kovno.

LILLE METAL WORKERS' STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 28

The strike which began among metal workers in the Lille district as a consequence of the employers' refusal to compensate them for contributions involved by the social insurance scheme has spread to the textile trades in the area, and work in the two industries is almost at a complete standstill. Negotiations are continuing between the representatives of workers and employers, but no acceptable solution has yet been reached.

Eleven thousand persons employed in the metal industry are still on strike, and they have been joined by 15,000 textile workers.

FRENCH OPPOSITION CAMPAIGN

SOCIALIST-RADICALS AND M. TARDIEU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 28

The campaign which the parties of the Opposition recently promised to organize against M. Tardieu's Cabinet in preparation for the Autumn Session has evidently come to nothing. Yesterday at Cavanac, M. Albert Sarraut, Senator for the Department of Aude and a former Minister of the Interior, in a speech delivered to the local Socialist-Radical organization, indicated that his party had broken with the Socialists, and that a revival of the old Cartel was out of the question.

M. Sarrant declared that the Socialists had shown their intention of framing their policy solely to suit their own interests, and that therefore the Socialist-Radicals must turn their eyes in another direction if they hoped ever to see their programme translated into action. He considered that an *entente* with the other Republican parties was still possible. The opposition of the Socialist-Radicals to M. Tardieu's Government, he added, was dictated, not by hostility to the Republican elements of the majority, or even to M. Tardieu personally, but only to those elements of clericalism, Conservatism, and pseudo-Republicanism with which his majority was allied. It was desirable that the party should take part with the Republican groups in the responsibility of Government.

While the party could hardly be expected to accept the disdainful offer made by M. Tardieu at Dijon to enter the present majority by a sort of back door, it could, and should, envisage a just and loyal agreement with the other Republican groups for a common solution of the social questions of the day. It would, of course, be absurd to give this proposal for a Republican Union the appearance of constituting an anti-Socialist front, but it would be equally absurd to subordinate the interests of the party indefinitely to the dictates and vetos of the Socialists. The Socialist-Radical party could easily collaborate with the other Republican groups while remaining true to itself.

Both M. Daladier and M. Herriot delivered political speeches on the same day, the former at Pertuis, and the latter at Villefranche-sur-Saône. Though neither referred to the question of a reconstruction of the Cabinet on the lines put forward by M. Sarraut, both refrained from criticizing M. Tardieu's policy, and seemed to prefer to leave over questions of future combinations to be dealt with at the forthcoming party congress at Grenoble.

So far there has been little opportunity for the discussion of M. Sarraut's speech, and neither the Press of his own party nor that of the Socialists has commented upon it. Such criticism as is forthcoming expresses the view of the Government's supporters—namely, that there is in the present Chamber no majority for a coalition of the kind proposed. At the same time, M. Tardieu has on several occasions shown his desire to placate the Socialist-Radicals and to secure their cooperation. Now that the party has definitely broken with the Socialists its prospects may be considered to have improved.

AFGHAN INSURGENTS DEFEATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, JULY 28

Reports from Kabul state that Dar ul Aman and Paghman were threatened with attacks lately by bands of Kohistanis and Kohidamanis, led by an uncle of the late Ameer Habibullah (who was executed on November 3, 1929). Troops from Kabul were successful in repulsing them and returned with prisoners. The Afghan Government announced, to the sound of drums, on July 23 that 3,000 insurgents had been captured.

Telegrams in Brief

The Duke of Brabant was present at the opening at ANTWERP yesterday of the International Congress of Tropical Agriculture.

Prince Takamatsu of Japan arrived at OSTEND on Sunday from Paris. To-day he is visiting Ypres and the battlefields of Flanders.

Under the MALTESE Press Law, 1929, Mr. Joseph Degiovanni has been fined £12 for having published a seditious article in his newspaper *Internazionali*.

Aladar Tamas, a Hungarian Communist leader, was arrested in BUDAPEST on Sunday on a charge of having made extensive preparations for the Communist demonstrations on August 1.

Mr. John Magerasen, aged 37, of London, was killed yesterday in a motor-car accident on the ATTI-MOSS road. While driving a car containing his wife, his sister and three young children, he lost control and the car swerved and crashed into a ditch.

A denial has been issued by the Military Directorate in BOLIVIA of the report that General Kundt, the former Chief of Staff of the Bolivian Army, had fled the country. General Kundt, the Directorate says, is still in refuge in the German Legation in La Paz.

Mr. John Bell, Assistant Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in PARIS, who is retiring after more than 40 years in journalism, was entertained at luncheon yesterday by his colleagues of the Anglo-American Press Association, of which he was a former president.

Signor Savino, the Italian airman who recently attempted a flight from Rome to Australia, has decided not to continue the flight. On Saturday he is leaving KARACHI, where he arrived by steamer from the Persian Gulf, in an attempt to fly back to Rome in five days.

Two Paris medical students who on Friday attempted to climb the Aiguille de Bionassay, in the MONT BLANC range, by the difficult north flank, were overtaken by a violent snowstorm. One of them, Jean Rey, was rescued with both arms and legs frozen. The other has not been found.

A reduction of the motor-car tax in VIENNA was announced on Saturday. The tax will in future be £1 3s. 6d. per annum per horse-power on each of the first 10 h.p., £2 1s. 2d. for each of the next 10 h.p., and £3 for each additional h.p. above 20. Commercial vehicles and taxicabs are exempt from taxation.

LEAGUE AND INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JULY 28

The new permanent Executive Committee of the League of Nations, which is to follow and direct the development of international intellectual cooperation on behalf of the main League Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, will consist of Mme. Curie (Poland), Señor Casares (Spain), M. Destrée (Belgium), Sir Frank Heath (Great Britain), Professor Kruss (Germany), M. Roland Marcel (France), Professor Gilbert Murray (president of the League Commission), M. Painlevé (president of the Governing Body of the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation), and Signor Rocco (Italy).

This committee has been instructed to work out the details of the reorganization of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation and to take measures for its operation.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES AT SYDNEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JULY 28

One thousand men started this morning on relief works. Attempts at picketing by unemployed men organized by the Communists were rudely rebuffed. The Communists then turned their attention to the free breakfast kitchen in the city, declaring it "black," but the kitchen managers, with police protection, served hundreds of free breakfasts.

Other Foreign News on following page

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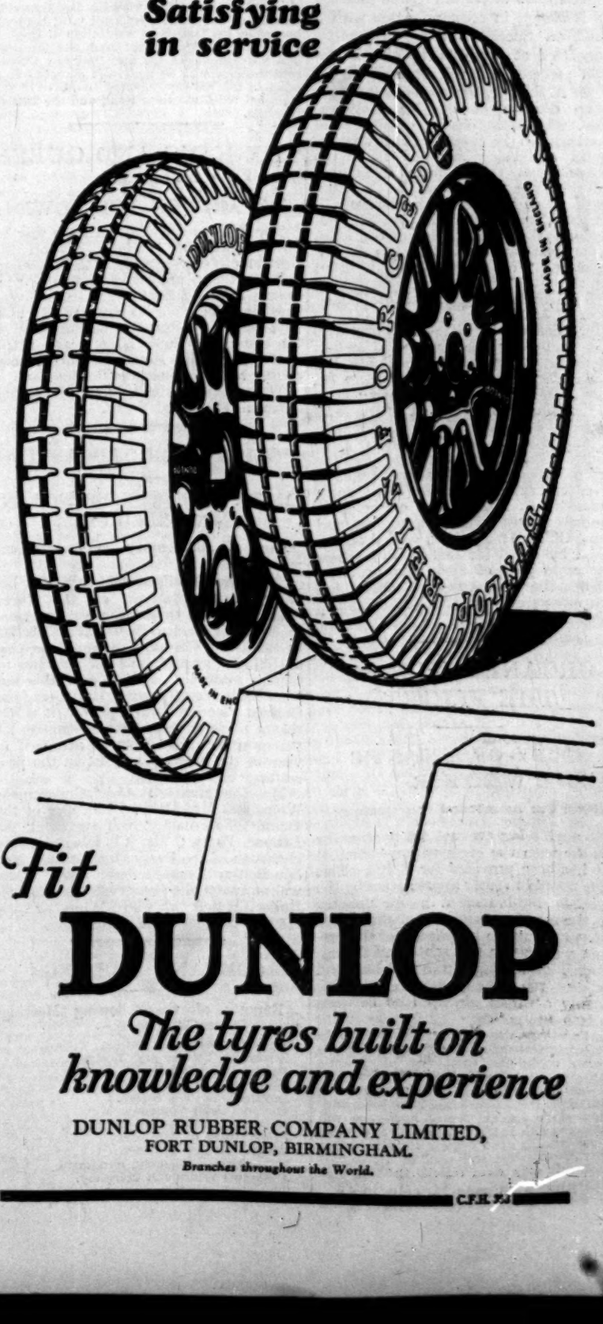
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THE R 100

CANADA FLIGHT BEGUN

NORTHERLY ROUTE SELECTED

SPECIAL CHARTS FOR WEATHER

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CARDINGTON, BEDS, JULY 29

The airship R 100 left here on her flight to America at 3.2 this morning, having delayed her departure for half an hour in consequence of adverse weather reports from the Canadian side of the Atlantic.

The airship will probably follow the great circle course which, without deviations, will mean a flight of 3,242 miles, taking her past Birmingham, over the Irish Sea to Dublin and Roscommon, across the Atlantic to the north of Newfoundland, over Anticosti, and then up the St. Lawrence past Quebec to Montreal. Should the weather make it advisable she may take a rather more northerly course by which she would cross the Canadian coast near Belle Isle.

It is fairly certain that the actual course will exceed the mileage of whichever course across the Atlantic she takes. It may be necessary to fly round bad-weather areas or to vary the course in

order to take advantage of favourable winds. This was the experience of R 34, the only British airship which has hitherto crossed the Atlantic, and while a general course has been plotted, the conditions met in flight will determine the route. With so large an airship as R 100, the product of 10 years' research since R 34 made her voyage to America and back, this flight is largely an experimental one. The airship is carrying over 30 tons of fuel, which should give her a margin for the journey even if headwinds are met most of the way.

Very few passengers in addition to the officers and crew are being carried. Squadron-Leader R. S. Booth is in command. Wing-Commander R. B. B. Colmore is on board as director of airship development, and Major G. H. Scott, who commanded R 34 on its Atlantic flight, is in the airship in his capacity of assistant director of airship development. The flying crew of the ship consists of five officers and 32 men, and the only other persons on board are Mr. F. M. McWade (Air Ministry inspector), Sir Dennistoun Burney and Mr. N. S. Norway (of the constructing firm), and Lieutenant-Commander R. St. J. Prentice, of the aircraft-carrier Courageous.

The voyage is expected to occupy not more than three days, but just as a wide margin has been allowed as to loading and fuelling the ship, so provisions for a much longer time are on board. Food for five days is being carried. This consists of ordinary rations for three days, reserve rations for one day, and emergency rations for one day. The weight of this is about 17cwt., and in addition about 500 gallons of water for drinking and washing will be needed.

SIGNALS SYSTEM

An elaborate signals system on both long and short waves will ensure that the ship is always in communication with a shore base. Special weather charts will be transmitted at intervals by the Fultograph process, and will be received by Mr. M. A. Giblett, superintendent of the airship division of the Meteorological Office, who is in charge of this vital department in the airship. Other weather reports are being supplied from the Meteorological Office, from Greenland, from ships at sea, and from the Canadian and the United States weather bureaux.

R 100 is the fastest airship in the world, having reached a top speed of 81¼ miles an hour during trials. She has a total displacement of 156 tons, and is fitted with six of the latest Rolls-Royce Condor III.B petrol engines, giving a total horse-power of 3,900.

Her officers and crew include many who have had long and valuable airship experience. Squadron-Leader Booth, her commander, was the senior officer on board R 33 when she broke away from the mooring tower at Pulham and weathered a gale over the North Sea with a crumpled bow. Squadron-Leader E. L. Johnston, the navigating officer, filled the part of navigator in the first Imperial Airways flight to India and back. Captain G. F. Meager, first officer, commanded airships during the War, and Flying-Officer M. H. Steff, second officer, loaned by R 101 for this flight, has had long experience of kite balloons. Mr. Giblett, the meteorological officer, has been associated with this side of airship navigation since 1921.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FLIGHT

STUDY OF ATLANTIC WEATHER

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

No airship has ever set out to cross the Atlantic with the organization behind it that has been provided for R 100. This is due mainly to early appreciation by the British airship branch of the Air Ministry that the secret of successful airship transport is a complete knowledge of the prevalent weather on any route and the importance of setting up a wireless and weather reporting system covering minutely a broad airship lane between two terminal points.

R 34's voyage was practically a plunge into a meteorological unknown compared with the elaborate study now completed of Atlantic weather from an airship point of view, and even the Graf Zeppelin, making occasional flights to the U.S.A., could not have the wealth of data at its disposal almost hourly, as will be the case with R 100. That is the advantage of concentrating upon definite Empire routes; energy is conserved and used to the utmost value. It may seem curious that with all

(Continued on page 16, column 4)

RED ADVANCE IN CHINA

FOREIGNERS LEAVE CHANGSHA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 28

As a result of the movement of a large force of Communists from Kiangsi into Hunan, the capital, Changsha, is in danger; the Government troops are retiring to the west and foreigners are being taken away by the British

gunboats Apis and Teal, the Japanese Futami, and the United States gunboat Palos. There may be some difficulty for these vessels in getting out of the Siang River [the main waterway of Hunan] owing to the falling of the water.

Another large Communist force is threatening Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi, and many refugees are arriving at Kiukiang, which is denuded of troops owing to the operations for the relief of Nanchang. A force of bandits is known to be only 20 miles from Kiukiang.

OFFER TO BUY DANISH WARSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, JULY 28

An agent of a foreign Power—said to be China—has offered to buy the Danish coast defence ship Niels Juel, if the Government will sell her. The vessel will be examined by the foreign agent, but no sale will be effected unless all parties in Parliament consent to it, though it is agreed that with the money realized by the sale a new Danish cruiser could be built. The price offered for the vessel has not been mentioned, but it is rumoured to be from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 crowns [£550,000 to £833,000].

** The Niels Juel, of 4,200 tons, was completed in July, 1918, and first commissioned in 1923. Her principal armament consists of 10 5.9in. guns.

THE BEDFORD BOOK OF HOURS

SECURED FOR THE NATION

The Trustees of the British Museum announced yesterday that arrangements have been made which will secure for this country not only the Luttrell Psalter but also the Bedford Book of Hours, the fate of which was in the balance up to the last minute. The official statement adds:—

The appeal made a fortnight since met with a response so far satisfactory as to bring the balance needed within such limits that the Trustees and the National Art-Collections Fund could, at the cost of greatly straining their resources, complete the purchase; and this both bodies have agreed to do. They were led to this decision in part by their own sense of the historic and artistic importance of these manuscripts, and in part by their appreciation of the enthusiasm for their acquisition shown by very many who could themselves only contribute small sums.

For this successful result the Trustees are indebted, first and foremost, to the magnificent generosity of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who has once again shown his friendship to our country and to the British Museum by an act of self-denying liberality on a grand scale. Next, to the National Art-Collections Fund, who have drawn most liberally on their resources, and have used their influence with their members and the public. At the last moment it is their action that has been the decisive factor. Finally the Trustees have to thank a great multitude of subscribers, often of small sums, whose contributions and encouragement have made this result possible.

To all those who have helped, whether by money or by influence, the Trustees offer their most cordial thanks. Both books will continue to be on public view in the Grenville Library of the British Museum until September, when the temporary exhibition of English Illuminated MSS. closes; and the Trustees desire to emphasize the fact that any further contributions will be gratefully accepted as a relief to the gravely depleted resources of the National Art-Collections Fund and the British Museum.

THE KING AND QUEEN

DEPARTURE FOR COWES

The King and Queen, on their way to Cowes, will leave Victoria Station for Portsmouth shortly after 11 this morning.

Preparations are being made at Portsmouth in the hope that, if the weather continues fine, their Majesties will be able to attend an afternoon performance of the tattoo at Whale Island, where the centenary of the Royal Naval gunnery establishment is being celebrated.

Their Majesties will later proceed to Cowes in the Royal Yacht.

POLITICAL BROADCASTING

INTER-PARTY CONFERENCE ON EXTENDED USE

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

A conference will be held this week between representatives of the three political parties to see whether an agreement can be reached by which the British Broadcasting Corporation would be permitted to transmit political speeches at regular intervals. In the past this has been limited to speeches at the close of the General Election campaign, but it is felt that a more extensive use of wireless for this purpose might now be arranged in view of the growing interest in the proceedings of Parliament.

Mr. Tom Kennedy, Chief Government Whip, and Mr. Attlee, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will represent the Labour Party; Mr. Chamberlain, the chairman of the Party Organization, and Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, Chief Whip, will represent the Conservatives; and Sir Robert Hutchison, Chief Whip, and Sir Herbert Samuel the Liberals.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following Meetings appear in our City pages:—

Anglo-Spanish Construction.
Australian Estates and Mortgage.
British and South Pacific Trading.
Home and Colonial Stores.
International Tea Stores.
Maypole Dairy Company.
National Omnibus and Transport.
Union Bank of Australia.
Wells' Watford Brewery.
West African Diamond Syndicate.
J. Samuel White and Company.
Zinc Corporation.

EMBASSY DRINKS IN U.S.A.

FRIENDSHIP AND LIQUOR

VIRGINIAN PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 28

Another attack on the immunity which doth hedge an Ambassador appears this morning in a letter given to the Press by Mr. Samuel Woods, "a leading farmer" of Arlington County, Virginia, in which Sir Ronald Lindsay is told, among other things, that his resort to the diplomatic privilege of importing alcoholic liquor is "doing much to weaken the friendship of the United States for Great Britain." A copy of the communication has gone to the British Embassy, but is not likely to have more than a formal acknowledgment.

Unlike the letter sent in May of last year to Sir Esme Howard (now Lord Howard of Penrith) by Mr. James Carter, another Virginian, this one avoids the more flagrant forms of discourtesy. Mr. Woods, it is true, asserts that the British Embassy is encouraging the "lawless" element in this country, but this element he believes to reside in what he curiously calls the "foreign cities and States" of America, and he solemnly assures Sir Ronald Lindsay that these foreigners within the Republic are "unfriendly" to Great Britain, and are the very people who make the cohorts of "Big Bill" Thompson of Chicago, and who once tore the British flag from its place outside the Union League Club in New York. He warns the Ambassador, moreover, that "rum in this nation is now fighting in its last trench."

If Mr. Woods is right, then practically every trained observer in the country is wrong. To-day it is prohibition, entrenched in the Constitution, which is on the defensive, and the attackers have never before been so numerous, so well led, so heavily armed, or so confident of ultimate victory. Their ranks are swelled daily by deserters from the "dry" army, many of them from the commissioned ranks. Only the other day it was announced that Colonel Reeves, once Prohibition Administrator of the State of New Jersey, had become secretary of the Chicago branch of the Crusaders' Band of Eager Young Americans of the Old Stock, who want the Eighteenth Amendment repealed. Colonel Reeves's faith in prohibition had been killed by what he "had gone through and seen." He asserted that "70 per cent. of the men employed in prohibition enforcement are engaged in watching the other 30 per cent.," and added that of 140 men under him in New Jersey he "was sure of the honesty of only half a dozen." Many of them he had caught in "conspiracies and shake-down schemes," but none was ever convicted.

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL

The New York *Herald-Tribune* to-day remarks shrewdly that the reasons given for Colonel Reeves's defection would have been a sensation last spring, but are a commonplace now. Similarly, a statement some weeks ago by the medical officers of a great life insurance company that their records showed an increase of 600 per cent. in 10 years in deaths from alcoholic poisoning caused very little stir; and there was comparatively little denial or surprise when representatives of the American Federation of Labour some time since cast doubt upon the first article of the "dry" creed—the increased industrial efficiency which had come of prohibition. And as for the Virginians who write to British Ambassadors, they seem blissfully unaware of the fact that Washington, capital of a "dry" land, cannot be made the model city President Hoover would like to see it because it lies between those inexhaustible sources of domestic supply, the States of Virginia and Maryland.

If it had not been for the religious issue and for the banging of the prosperity drums—now so silent—the Presidential campaign of 1928 would probably have been a much better test than it was of the relative strength of "wet" and "dry" sentiment in the United States. The attack upon the Eighteenth Amendment in full force has yet to be made, and may be driven home in 1932, but in the meantime there are the operations of raiding parties to be watched next November in certain individual States. Looked at in this way, the election now to come will have a special interest and importance.

REPORTS TO LAMBETH CONFERENCE

RECRUITING THE MINISTRY

The following official statement on the progress of the Lambeth Conference was issued last evening:—

The Conference resumed its full sessions this morning under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Canterbury with a view to receiving the reports of the six committees during the next fortnight, and to considering resolutions passed upon them.

The first report presented was that of the fifth committee, dealing with the ministry of the Church. The Bishop of Grahamstown, chairman of the committee, introduced the report. A series of resolutions were submitted on the supply and training of candidates for Holy Orders and voluntary clergy by the Bishop of Manchester, chairman of the sub-committee. A number of resolutions were adopted with amendments. The following Bishops took part in the discussions:—

Bishop Palmer, the Bishop of Truro, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Birmingham, Norwich, Blackburn, Tennessee, California, Chichester, and Dornakal, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of New Zealand, the Bishops of South Dakota, Gibraltar, London, San Joaquin, Madras, Durham, Calcutta, Gloucester, Pretoria, Kobe, St. Albans, and Michigan, Bishop Wylde, the Bishops of Tinnevelly, Bloemfontein, and Exeter, Bishop Nash, the Bishops of Montreal, Delaware, Johannesburg, Southwark, Labuan and Sarawak, and Colorado, Bishop Howells, and the Bishops of Uganda and Natal.

In the afternoon resolutions dealing with deaconesses were introduced by the Bishop of Blackburn, chairman of the sub-committee. The Bishops of Wangaratta, Rhode Island, Winchester, Kansas, Southwark, and Truro took part in the discussions.

The consideration of this Report will be resumed to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday in the Prime Minister's Room, House of Commons. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

AN ALL-PARTIES DELEGATION

STATEMENT TO-DAY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

There will be references to the coming Round-Table Conference on India in both Houses of Parliament this afternoon.

In the House of Commons an announcement will be made of the composition of the British delegation to the Conference. It is now known that the delegation will be representative of all the three political parties and not only of the Government, as was intended originally. There has been discussion as to the possibility of including in the delegation Sir John Simon, not as a representative of the Liberal Party, but as the Chairman of the Statutory Commission, but it is understood that the Government have decided not to extend a special invitation of this description.

The order paper of the House of Lords for this afternoon still contains the question, of which Lord Burnham has given notice, asking whether

having regard to Lord Irwin's statement at Simla on July 9, the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission will form the main subject of consideration and discussion at the Round-Table Conference, which is to assemble here in November.

A number of Conservative members of the House of Commons, including Brigadier-General Clifton Brown; Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, Lord Stanley, Sir Alfred Knox, Lord Cranborne, and Brigadier-General Makins, have handed in a motion expressing high appreciation of the behaviour of the Indian police and of the British and Indian troops during the recent disturbances in India. There will be no opportunity to discuss the motion, but it is felt that the excellent work which has been done should not be lost sight of.

BRITISH INDIA AND THE STATES

PLEA FOR PARTNERSHIP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 28

The Maharajah of Kolhapur, speaking at a birthday Durbar, said the assurances given by the Viceroy should satisfy all legitimate political ambitions. It was the sacred duty of Indians, both Princes and people, to speak with one voice about their needs, and to help the Government to reach a satisfactory solution.

There need be no conflicting interests between British India and the States, the Maharajah said. Both sides could fully achieve political, economic, and national greatness only by the advancement of India as a whole, and India could rise to her fullest height only by cooperation with the British Empire. "I am confident that British statesmanship will prevail. The clouds will soon pass, and before another year is out the States and British India will be firmly established in an enduring partnership with the British people, to the benefit of India as a whole and of the Empire to which we are proud to belong."

After long negotiations between the cloth associations and the Congress Boycott Committee in Bombay, it was decided to intensify picketing from to-day unless all business in foreign cloth was suspended. Seven hundred *Satyagraha* volunteers were to-day sent out to picket the markets and cloth shops throughout the Bazaar, and it is announced that picketing on this scale will be continued for two months if necessary. This campaign is separate from the picketing of European shops in Hornby-road and of liquor shops, which is to be continued indefinitely.

Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member in the Bombay Government, emphatically denies the report that Sir Ramaswami Iyer interviewed Mr. Gandhi in prison, and also states that Mrs. Naidu is in a prison a quarter of a mile away from Mr. Gandhi, who would have had no opportunity of going to see her. With Sir Ramaswami Iyer sticking to his story and the Bombay Government flatly contradicting him, this curious tale of a prison interview temporarily comes to a dead end. Unfortunately, it is not possible to obtain any statement from the person most concerned. Mr. Gandhi is better qualified than anybody to say whether it was himself whom Sir Ramaswami interviewed.

SAPRU-JAYAKAR MISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar again visited Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Naini Gaol to-day. In a statement to-night they said they had placed all the facts before the Pandits, with whom they had had a long discussion. They were given a letter for delivery to Mr. Gandhi, which Mr. Jayakar is taking to Poona to-morrow morning. They were unable to say more at this stage, but in the course of conversation it was indicated that they were satisfied with the progress of the negotiations. Pandit Motilal Nehru is stated to be unwell, suffering from insomnia.

BRITISH POLICE SERGEANT STABBED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28

Sergeant Ford, of the Calcutta Police, was stabbed in the back while on duty in the Burra-Bazar this afternoon. His assailant, who is believed to be an up-countryman, plunged a knife nearly a foot long between the shoulder blades of the policeman, and then stepped back into the crowd and escaped. The sergeant was removed to hospital, where his depositions were taken.

Sergeant Ford, who joined the police six months ago from the 24th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, had been on special duty in the Burra-Bazar for several weeks dealing with pickets.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN SIND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 28

The police have seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition from a Moslem named Makoro, who had taken up his abode in the railway passenger house at Nawabshah.

** Extracts from the Government of India's weekly review of the situation are published on p. 13.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENT

The Colonial Office announces that Captain C. E. Cookson, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone, has been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, in succession to Mr. M. A. Young, whose promotion to be Chief Secretary in Palestine has recently been announced.

FOURTH TEST MATCH

A SHORT DAY'S PLAY

PROBABILITY OF A DRAW

At the close of play in the fourth Test Match at Old Trafford yesterday England, having batted for less than an hour, had scored 251 for the loss of eight wickets.

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 28

Manchester weather has been for many years a subject for ribald jesting, like Wigan pier. It was at its most tiresome to-day because the rain would cease to fall at intervals, raising hopes which were not destined to be fulfilled. Just as the umpires were thinking of going out to inspect the wicket another shower fell to make a further postponement inevitable. Upwards of 14,000 people were cozened by it into paying their half-crowns before luncheon, being imbued with altogether admirable patience until in the late afternoon. Then the sun came out and Widdowson, the groundsman, got busy with a squeegee, and at 5.30 p.m. the Australians took the field. It is highly improbable that the ground was really fit for play, but there were almost as many people present as there were on Friday or Saturday, and they deserved that everything possible should be done for their entertainment.

Every intelligent spectator must have supposed that conditions would favour the batsmen, but this has been one of those matches in which little happens but the unexpected. McCabe, who opened the bowling from the City end, bowled Leyland with the first ball he sent down to him. Apparently Leyland was unprepared for the pace at which the ball cut through and came on from the pitch. Presumably on the principle that when fortune is in impish mood it is wise to do the obviously wrong thing, Woodfull put on Wall at the other end. How he managed to keep his feet is a mystery, for the batsmen several times had to be content with singles for strokes which would certainly have been worth two apiece if they could have turned at the crease to start the second run. Naturally there were few notable strokes. Tate once off-drove McCabe for 4, but when he tried the straight drive, whose disuse is frequently deplored by cricketers of lengthening memories, he was caught at mid-on. Subsequently the light became bad and just before the umpires ruled it unfit for play Peebles tried an off-drive and was caught in the slips. It is now as certain as anything can be that the match will be drawn. This means that the final game at the Oval must be played to a finish. That being the case there will be no necessity to play such long hours as in the first four matches. It would be a pity if either side should be called upon to bat on six or seven consecutive days before the morning dew has evaporated from the wicket or after the light has begun to fade. Either of these accidents may occur in the latter part of August.

Score:—

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, c. Duckworth, b. Tate	..	54
W. H. Ponsford, b. Hammond	..	83
D. G. Bradman, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Peebles	..	14
A. F. Kippax, c. Chapman, b. Nichols	..	51
S. McCabe, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	..	4
V. Y. Richardson, b. Hammond	..	1
A. Fairfax, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	..	49
W. A. Oldfield, b. Nichols	..	2
C. V. Grimmett, c. Sutcliffe, b. Peebles	..	50
P. M. Hornibrook, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Goddard	..	3
T. Wall, not out	..	1
Byes, 23; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 7	..	33
Total	..	345

ENGLAND.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. Oldfield, b. Wall	..	31
Sutcliffe, c. Bradman, b. Wall	..	74
Hammond, b. Wall	..	3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Hornibrook, b. McCabe	..	54
Leyland, b. McCabe	..	35
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Grimmett, b. Hornibrook	..	1
Tate, c. Ponsford, b. McCabe	..	15
Nichols, not out	..	7
I. A. R. Peebles, c. Richardson, b. McCabe	..	6
Duckworth, not out	..	0
Byes, 13; l.-b., 12	..	25
Total (8 wkts.)	..	251

Goddard to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	21	5	33	2
Tate	30	11	39	1
Goddard	32.1	14	49	2
Peebles	55	9	150	3
Leyland	8	2	17	0
Hammond	21	6	24	2

FALL OF THE WICKETS

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
106	138	184	189	190	239	243	330	338	345

ENGLAND.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
108	115	119	192	199	222	237	247

UMPIRES.—Chester and Hardstaff.

PROTECTION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

LAND INCLUDED IN NEW BILL

The Bill is now being drafted by which the Office of Works will seek wider powers from Parliament to ensure the protection and preservation of ancient monuments. It is understood that the measure will take the form of an amending Bill to the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913, and will be ready for introduction early in the new Session.

The need for fresh legislation was made apparent by the proposal to quarry near Hadrian's Wall. It is the intention of the Government not only to prevent interference with land between the Wall and the Vallum, but to protect at certain points the amenities of a larger area. The Bill now being prepared will have a wider application than the special case of the Wall, as general powers are desired to extend the protection given to ancient monuments to the land which surrounds buildings which have been scheduled.

LORD HAIG'S STATUE

It is hoped that the new and larger model for the statue to be erected in Whitehall as the national memorial to Lord Haig will have been completed by the sculptor, Mr. Hardiman, in November.

As a result of the controversy which arose last year over the design originally approved by the assessors, Mr. Hardiman was asked to modify his model, and he began his task in March. He asked for eight months to carry through the work. When the design is finished it will have to be considered by the assessors, but it is hoped that before the end of the year a decision may be taken which will enable the actual statue to be commissioned.

HONOUR OF THE COMMONS

AN M.P.'S SPEECH

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

LORD WINTERTON acted in the best traditions of the House of Commons to-day when in defence of the honour of the House, he challenged the right of one Socialist member to insult other Socialist members. It appeared that on Saturday Mr. Sandham, one of the six members who voted against the suspension of Mr. Beckett, made a speech in Manchester in which he was reported to have said that Socialist members took bribes and got drunk without experiencing the censure of their leaders, and that their conduct was in keeping with the traditions of the House. LORD WINTERTON moved that this speech was a gross libel and a breach of privilege. He pointed out that the alleged charge of bribery was the more unpardonable, and that such a charge had never been tolerated, whether made inside or outside the House. He would have no objection if the Prime Minister wished to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

Socialist members were clearly impressed by the action of Lord Winterton, who is known as one of their most unsparing political critics, and gave him an appreciative cheer. This changed to a mutter of disgust when there was no response to the SPEAKER's call upon Mr. Sandham to reply. The PRIME MINISTER, flushed with indignation, declared that Mr. Sandham ought to have been present, but in his absence it was right to move the adjournment of the debate so that he (Mr. Sandham) could attend to-morrow. SIR WILLIAM MITCHELL-THOMSON obtained the SPEAKER'S assurance that Mr. Sandham would be notified.

INDIA AND EGYPT

During question time Mr. BENN promised a statement before the recess upon the composition of the British delegation to the Round-Table Conference on India; and confirmed the fact that the Conference would be held in St. James's Palace immediately after the Imperial Conference. He added that he was considering whether anything could be done to counteract misrepresentations of British policy in the United States.

Mr. DALTON gave a reassuring report upon the situation in Egypt. The British Government was satisfied with the protection given to foreign lives and property and had not felt it necessary to call upon British troops. He defended the inclusion of Nahas Pasha in their warning, because Nahas Pasha was the leader of a majority in the Egyptian Parliament, though technically in Opposition; and because if both he and the Egyptian Government failed to protect foreigners, the British Government would have to.

THE BRIBERY CHARGES

CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS' CALL FOR INQUIRY

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

When the debate is resumed this afternoon on Lord Winterton's motion declaring that Mr. Sandham's speech on Saturday was a gross libel and a breach of privilege of the House of Commons, an amendment will be submitted by five Conservative members—Mr. Henry Mond, Captain Bourne, Sir Basil Peto, Captain Balfour, and Mr. Ramsbotham—asking for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations of bribery which Mr. Sandham has made against the Labour members. It is understood that the Government are in favour of referring the whole matter to the Committee of Privileges, but the supporters of the amendment will urge that the accusation which has been made is so serious that the only way to deal with it effectively is by an inquiry by a Select Committee which would have power to call for witnesses and papers and to take evidence on oath. Such a committee would not, of course, be set up until next Session.

CANADIAN ELECTION

YESTERDAY'S POLLING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 28

Polling in the General Election for the Dominion Parliament took place to-day. Reports from all parts of the country indicate the prevalence of fine weather: almost tropical heat is prevailing in Central Canada. The polls opened at 8 o'clock this morning and will close at 6 o'clock in the evening.

In Ottawa and other cities all the polling booths were soon full, which indicates the probability of a heavy vote. All parties have efficient organizations for bringing out their voters, and large fleets of motor-cars are at their disposal.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader, are receiving the returns in the capital.

The Conservatives have won two seats in Halifax. Partial returns show that they are leading in most of the constituencies in Nova Scotia.

AMERICA AND INDIA

REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

Many readers have written to ask for reprints of the articles on "America and India" by Dr. Edward Thompson, which appeared in *The Times* last week, and from more than one quarter the suggestion has come that they would be welcome in a convenient form for posting to friends in America. The articles were an exposure of the misrepresentations of Indian conditions which are being widely circulated in the United States. The writer is an Englishman, well known as poet and novelist, who has had missionary experience in India and is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford University.

Arrangements have therefore been made in response to this demand to republish the articles as a pamphlet, copies of which will be ready to-morrow. The pamphlet will be sold at 2d.; single copies post free 2½d.

Special rates for quantities, carriage paid, are as under:—

Copies	
25	4s.
50	8s.
100	15s.
250	£1 15s.
500	£3 5s.
1,000	£6.

Copies may be ordered from The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or from any bookstall or newsagent. Copies may also be obtained from the New York office of *The Times*, 280, Broadway, New York City.

POLITICAL NOTES

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

CONFERENCE BEGUN

The first meeting of the three-party conference on the position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund was held at the House of Commons yesterday evening. Miss Bondfield and Mr. Hartshorn are representing the Labour Party; Sir Henry Betterton and Major Elliot the Conservatives; and Mr. Ernest Brown and Mr. Foot the Liberals. There was a general discussion on the points which are to be considered as to the finance and the administration of the Fund, and there seems to be little doubt that the six members concerned will have to curtail their holiday if the investigation is to be completed in time for the Government to proceed with legislation next Session. Unless there is a considerable improvement in the state of employment the borrowing powers of the Insurance Fund will have to be increased during the winter, and the Government would like to have the report of the three-party committee before any further legislation is brought forward. One of the first questions to which the committee will turn its attention is the position of insured workers during the transitional period.

The Parliamentary Liberal Party discussed last night three proposals for keeping the rank and file in touch with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, who are to cooperate with the Cabinet Ministers who are dealing specially with unemployment. Mr. Lloyd George himself suggested that four members should be chosen to take part in the proceedings of the Shadow Cabinet. Another proposal was that the committee should consist of the chairmen of the various party committees; and a further suggestion was that 10 members of the party should form the liaison committee. Fears were expressed that the tendency might be to do away with the weekly meetings of the full party, and eventually the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow, when a decision will be taken.

With reference to Lord Ullswater's statement in his letter to *The Times* yesterday that Lord Craigmyle's memorandum on the alternative vote as published in *The Times* contained a great deal of matter which was not contained in his memorandum as submitted to the Electoral Reform Conference, it should be explained that the memorandum was published in the final form in which it was submitted to the Prime Minister after the Conference had ended its work. Lord Craigmyle, in a covering letter to Mr. MacDonald, stated that he had corrected and supplemented it in view of the discussions of the Conference, and that he submitted it to the Prime Minister on account of the constitutional import and, possibly in the near future, the wide practical urgency of the question.

At a recent meeting of the Private Members' Committee of the Conservative Party the view was expressed that it would be helpful if Mr. Chamberlain, as the chairman of the party organization, would attend a meeting of the committee and discuss the present political situation before the recess. Mr. Chamberlain accordingly attended last night's meeting. His attention was drawn to a statement in a morning newspaper that he had lunched during the week-end with Lord Rothermere. He did not deny that there had been such a meeting, and he declared that he was willing to meet in full and frank discussion anybody whose views and actions might play an important part in the development of Conservative policy.

Mr. Churchill will open the debate on Egypt to-day, and Sir Kingsley Wood will be the first Conservative speaker on Russia. There is some disappointment among Conservative members that the occasion is not to be used for a discussion on general Foreign Office policy instead of on the two special subjects which have been selected.

During the last year the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland has concentrated its chief attentions upon advertising the attractions of this country in the United States. One result is seen in the announcement made yesterday that, in spite of the disturbed financial conditions in America earlier in the year, 16,410 British *visas* had been attached to American passports at the British Consular Office in June, compared with 14,652 during the same month of last year.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

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THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ON THE LEVEL	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ATLANTIC	2.15 to 11
Capitol	COCK O' THE WALK	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE GAY NINETIES	12 to 12
Kensington	JAZZ HEAVEN	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE GIRL IN THE MOON	2 to 11
Plaza	THE TEXAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BAD ONE	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Wind south-west to west, moderate, fresh locally; showers and bright intervals; local thunder; moderate temperature. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A committee appointed by the Electricity Commissioners, strongly contends, in a report issued yesterday, that the present multiplicity of tariffs should cease, and that there should be a standard multi-part tariff. (p. 11)

After the Coroner's Court had sat for nearly 12 hours yesterday at Castleford, at the inquiry into the explosion at the chemical works on July 4, when 13 lives were lost, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and said that there was no negligence. (p. 11)

The Lambeth Conference met again in full session yesterday after an interval devoted to committee work, and began its consideration of the report of the Committee on the Ministry of the Church. (p. 14)

Sir Hesketh Bell, speaking in London yesterday, emphasized the dangerous effect on native races of the exhibition of unsuitable films, such as those depicting white women in cabaret shows. (p. 16)

The first public demonstration of television in the cinema was given yesterday afternoon as part of the programme at the Coliseum. (p. 12)

Navy Week is fixed for August 2-9, omitting the Sunday, and the public will be admitted to the Royal Dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport, and allowed to inspect ships of all types. (p. 7)

It was announced yesterday that the Trustees of the British Museum have secured for the nation not only the Luttrell Psalter, but also the Bedford Book of Hours. (p. 14)

The annual report of the Commissioner of the City of London Police Force (Sir Hugh Turnbull) is published. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Public Works Facilities Bill and other measures were dealt with. On the Public Works Loans Bill Lord Hunsdon referred to the four new appointments to the Board. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Land Drainage Bill was considered on the Report stage. At question time Ministers made statements on the position in India and Egypt. Attention was called to a speech made by a Labour member during the week-end and the question of privilege was raised. The debate was adjourned till to-day. (pp. 8 and 9)

Last evening the three-party conference on the position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund met for the first time. (p. 14)

Two members of each of the three political parties will take part in a conference on the advisability of an agreement on the extension of political broadcasting. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Polling took place yesterday in Canada in the General Election for the Dominion Parliament. (p. 14)

A large force of Chinese Communists is threatening Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, from which foreigners are being taken away in British, Japanese, and American gunboats. Reds are also threatening Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province. (p. 14)

Shikarpur, Sind, is still threatened by the floods, and an attempt to divert the waters from the town is to be made. Fifteen thousand refugees have been removed from Shikarpur and Larkana. (p. 13)

At the suggestion of the King of Italy, some of the Italian villages which were ruined in the earthquake are to be rebuilt upon safer sites. (p. 13)

Leaders of the German Democratic Party and the Young German Order have formed a new political organization under the name of the State Party, which will seek to combine all non-Socialist and non-Conservative elements willing to work for the State. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen will leave London for Portsmouth on their way to Cowes this morning. (p. 14)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Only an hour's play was possible in the fourth Test Match at Manchester yesterday owing to rain; in that time England's score of 221 for five wickets was taken to 251 for eight. (pp. 7 and 14)

In reply to Kent's total of 282 Surrey scored 303 at the Oval yesterday, Kent, in their second innings, making 89 for two wickets. (p. 7)

The Royal Thames Yacht Club concluded their two-days' regatta at Ryde yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Favourable Exchange Movements; the Depreciated Peseta; the Grocery Merger; Australian Pastoral Industry; Union Bank of Australia Meeting; Cables and Wireless Receipts; and the Outlook for Lead and Spelter. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street money was fairly plentiful. Discount rates weakened slightly. The Bank reported the sale of £222,000 in bar gold and the receipt of £450,000 in sovereigns, while £400,000 in sovereigns was set aside. Foreign Exchanges moved in favour of London, the New York rate rising to $4.87 and the Paris rate to 123.75f. Eastern silver exchanges were higher. Spanish currency depreciated and the Argentine and Brazilian exchanges were lower. Gold declined ½d. to 85s. 0½d. per oz. and silver 3-16d. to 16½d. (p. 20)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet and irregular. British Funds were firm and a number of foreign bonds improved, while strength was shown by Gold and Copper shares. Home Rails suffered a sharp fall. In the Miscellaneous market Brewery shares received fresh support, but renewed weakness was shown by the shares of Store companies. (p. 20)

A NEW EFFORT

An inter-party Committee began an examination yesterday into the cost of Unemployment Insurance. This is the first occasion on which all parties have collaborated upon any aspect whatever of the problem of unemployment, and it affords welcome evidence of a readiness to sink the political in the national importance of the problem. Nevertheless the scope of the Committee's work should not be exaggerated. It owes its existence to MISS BONDFIELD's confession during the debate last Wednesday that she was deeply concerned with the danger which threatened the principle of insurance, and was at the same time at a loss to know how best to avert that danger. The Committee therefore is not going to suggest plans for the improvement of employment; it is not even going to make a further attempt to define what is "genuinely seeking work." The objections—chiefly that political opinions on these large questions were too sharply at variance—which proved fatal to the calling of an inter-party conference some weeks ago are still valid. The present Committee does not replace the conference which MR. BALDWIN refused to enter. It seeks only to divide the total number of unemployed into categories, to decide which are properly insured and which are not, to study the incidence of the cost of maintaining them, and to see whether some less burdensome system can be devised. The task of the Committee, like the task of the Blanesburgh Committee, will be to see whether the principles of insurance can be saved by agreed measures. It may be hoped that the analogy with the Blanesburgh Committee will end there. The recommendations made by the representatives of all parties of that Committee were either disregarded or carried out in a manner which nullified the whole spirit of their Report. The result has been that the principle of insurance, instead of being rendered inviolable, has become further debauched by its ever closer association with Poor Relief. In this case history must not repeat itself.

Thanks indeed to the partial failure of the Act of 1927, and the complete failure of the Act of 1930, to follow the Blanesburgh Report, the situation to-day is very much more embarrassing than when that Report was issued in 1927. The finances of the Unemployment Insurance scheme are in a frightening condition. The debt of the Insurance Fund stands at £43,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of £25,000,000 a year. But the Fund is only charged with the benefit of those who are entitled to it by certain definite qualifications, of which the basis is that they should have paid thirty contributions during the last two years. Even assuming, therefore, that no change takes place in this statutory qualification, which Socialists have so often denounced as unduly harsh, contributions would have to be increased by about fifty per cent. if the Fund is not to run further into debt. Moreover figures given by MISS BONDFIELD last Wednesday show that during the first three and a half months of the present financial year some 320,000 persons could not qualify for benefit from the Fund, but were receiving benefit from the Exchequer at the rate of £19,000,000 a year. If the State contribution to the Fund be added to this figure, it will be seen that in cash alone, apart from money advanced on loan to the Fund, the taxpayer will have to find some £35,000,000 this year to maintain the unemployed, or rather more than he will find for the elementary education of the children of this country. These figures show how terribly difficult the task of the inter-party Committee will be. The Government, through MISS BONDFIELD, have several times ruled out both a policy of increasing contributions from other than the taxpayer and a policy of decreasing benefits. If therefore the Fund is to be made solvent, it would appear that actuarial qualification must be made more difficult, and the number of those who will *not* draw benefit from the Fund must be increased. The alternative is to bring into insurance the "good lives" hitherto excluded—namely, agricultural workers, private domestic servants, railwaymen, and the employees of local authorities. The Rew Committee recommended by a majority of one that agricultural labourers in England and Wales should be insured, but the Blanesburgh Committee recommended that no change should be made so long as "immunity "from unemployment" continued. No doubt the "immunity" of agriculture and the railways is more questionable to-day, but other arguments against the extension of insurance are even stronger. It seems most unjust and unwise to throw new burdens upon these industries—and particularly upon the wages of agricultural labourers—in order to improve the terms of the insurance of other industries. If the industries so far exempted require insurance, surely they have a right to a special scheme starting with a clean slate. One of the peculiar features of unemployment insurance is the enormous number of contributors who draw no benefit at all, and from the figures given by MISS BONDFIELD to the House of Commons it would appear that only about 125,000 of those now on the register have drawn benefit continuously for really long periods. Clearly to increase the number of those who have some legitimate ground for complaint against compulsory insurance is not the way to make insurance permanent or popular.

But if the Committee should decide to suggest a strict insurance scheme within the present scope of insurance, then they will have to frame a new plan for the maintenance of those who fail to qualify for benefit. They will start with the desire to separate insurance from relief. The reason why this has not been done long ago is partly, no doubt, because, although people may have exhausted their right to benefit, they are still classed as belonging to insurable trades; but also because no unemployed person should be separated from the work-finding machinery of the Ministry of Labour. Neither of these arguments is to-day an insuperable bar to the creation of a new and separate machinery to deal with the temporarily uninsured. The Local Government Act specifically charges Public Assistance Committees with the relief of the able-bodied poor. The recent Relief Regulation Order urges local authorities to provide test work, physical training, and institutional courses wherever possible. Clearly therefore the Public Assistance Committees can combine the provision of relief with relief work. If in addition representatives of the Labour Exchanges were associated with them, the unemployed would be kept in touch with chances of normal work; and the central authority—which, in view of the serious embarrassments of local authorities in distressed areas, will have to find most of the money—will have what could be made a controlling voice in administration. No changes of this kind can materially lessen the burden of the unemployed upon the nation; but, in anticipation of a more effective unemployment policy, every sound canon of administration dictates that some such change should be made.

The "July" Revolution

The famous July revolution of a hundred years ago, which is being celebrated in Paris to-day, deprived the last monarch of the elder Bourbon line of his throne, and saved for France the liberties which she had already won, but which were threatened by CHARLES X.'s reactionary and clerical bent of mind. His antiquated principles of government had been so passively tolerated by a France exhausted by war and temporarily hostile to change that the old monarch does not seem to have realized that his notorious Ordinances, which suppressed the liberty of the Press, dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, and named to the Upper House a body of peers known for the violence of their reactionary views, would inspire his people with resentment. His edicts of July 26 were described in these columns, a hundred years ago yesterday, as "arbitrary and despotic," and the comment was added that "if the French tamely "submit to these decrees they deserve their "infliction." By the time the words were written the people of Paris had already risen against "the infliction," inflamed as they were by the spirited protest of the young journalist ADOLPHE THIERS, in later life to become famous as one of the founders of the Third Republic. The old patriot liberator LAFAYETTE hurried to Paris; barricades were erected in the streets; the insurgents captured first the Louvre and then the Tuileries, while the soldiery fraternized ever more readily with the mob. The *bourgeoisie*, which was to reap the chief benefit of the revolution—for the political and administrative power passed definitely into their hands—took but little part in it. The majority of the Deputies did not at first particularly wish to depose CHARLES; but a small, dexterous and experienced body of politicians and bankers, with TALLEYRAND and LAFFITTE at their head, seem from the outset to have had in mind the nomination of LOUIS PHILIPPE as his successor. The Orleanist Prince remained in hiding until the fourth day; and then proceeded—still at a certain risk to himself—from the Palais Royal to the Hôtel de Ville and was proclaimed Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. CHARLES X. listlessly abandoned his card-tables and chess-boards at St. Cloud and moved to Rambouillet, from which he proclaimed his abdication in favour of his young grandson. Then, still preserving the faded ceremonial of a superannuated Court, he made his way slowly to England—to which eighteen years later his supplanter was to follow him in exile.

The July Revolution, though it gave a great impulse to the romantic movement of French literature and liberated progressive ideas, had more important results outside France than within it. Its influence spread swiftly across the northern frontier into the kingdom of the Netherlands, releasing the national Belgian forces which had long demanded separation from Holland and now set up the independent kingdom of Belgium. The wave of liberal ideas spread over most of Europe, and provoked insurrections in Germany, Poland, and Italy, abortive in almost every case, for the hand of METTERNICH still lay heavy over the Continent and was not to be removed until the fiercer risings of 1848. These national and liberal movements in Europe proved indeed to be premature, but they filled its cities with exiles, dreamers, and conspirators, men like MAZZINI, who did not doubt that their hour of triumph would arrive. In this country, which fortunately does not usually dramatize its revolutions, a great impulse was given to the liberal ideas which culminated in the great Reform Bill two years later. The 1830 Revolution incidentally sent to end his career here the greatest diplomatist of his age, for TALLEYRAND, reaping the reward of having once more unerringly backed the coming man, was appointed by LOUIS PHILIPPE French Ambassador in London, and did much by his dexterity and tact to keep Great Britain and France together during the long and difficult negotiations that followed the Belgians' declaration of independence.

Contributory Negligence

The daily toll of road accidents, both to pedestrians and to vehicles and their occupants, gives practical importance and general interest to a judgment delivered yesterday in the House of Lords. The action arose out of a claim by a widow for damages for the death of her husband, who, as she alleged, had been killed in a collision between his motor-cycle and the defendant's motor-car as a result of the defendant's negligence. The House of Lords have held that the defendant was not liable. Although such a case must be brought under the Fatal Accidents Act, which allows claims to be brought by dependents of those killed through accidents, the same principles govern liability as in ordinary non-fatal "running-down" cases. This class of accident forms the majority of civil jury actions tried in London, and probably also at Assizes, while County Courts have their fair share. Nor does there seem to be any prospect of diminution in their number. It is essential, therefore, that a clear and recognized direction on the law should be put before juries. If the sole question were simply whether a defendant was or was not negligent, no difficulty or confusion over the law might have arisen. But a complicated strand was woven into that otherwise simple procedure by the frequent plea of a defendant that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. The need for an authoritative statement of the correct direction became apparent because there has been a tendency on the part of Judges, in their natural and proper desire that juries should return clear-cut verdicts, to get juries to say what was the "real," or the "effective," or the "substantial" cause of an accident. The substitution of one word for another was regarded by some as a piece of adjectival infelicity which did not atone for the incompleteness of the direction. The House of Lords, however, have laid it down that, though it is essential that the law should be correctly and fully stated, it should nevertheless be expressed in plain and simple terms, adapted to the special circumstances of the case. "It is not the whole law of "negligence that needs exposition in every case, "but only that part of it which is essential to a "clear understanding of the issue which the "jury has to determine." They consider that, having regard to the facts of the present case, the law was sufficiently stated by the trial Judge, and that his concluding sentence "Whose "negligence was it that substantially caused the "injury?" was the crucial question. And in the course of the judgment LORD HAILSHAM stated that the law has long been settled. The plaintiff must establish the defendant's negligence, but if it is shown that by the exercise of reasonable care the plaintiff could have avoided the accident he cannot recover; while "if, though the plaintiff was negli-"gent, the defendant could have avoided the "collision by the exercise of reasonable care, "then it is the defendant's failure to take "reasonable care to which the resulting damage "is due, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover." In having regard to the facts of any particular case it must not, of course, be overlooked that sometimes an appreciable lapse of time may occur between the two acts of negligence, while sometimes they may be so nearly contemporaneous that it is impossible to say that either party could have avoided the consequences of the other's negligence.

The importance of a correct charge to the jury is manifest. It lays down the law, and is the beacon which guides the jury in their consideration of the evidence to determine which of the parties has succeeded in observing, and which has failed to carry out, the duties cast on them by the law. In the light of that direction the responsibility of deciding who shall pay for an accident is, however, a question of fact for the jury, a task not always easy. Many accidents undoubtedly occur through sheer unreasonableness and because the parties, or one of them, refuse to give way or to slacken speed. The party responsible for a collision resulting from wilful obstinacy or mere negligence is rightly mulcted in damages for any injuries caused, and condemned in costs. But where contributory negligence is proved, a strong argument can be adduced for introducing the Admiralty rule that each party must pay in proportion to his degree of liability for the accident. Amid the conflicting testimony—sometimes mistaken recollection, sometimes deliberate lying—of rates of speed, position on the road, proper look-out, and other details, which maps and photographs do not always clear up, the difficulty of applying the rule of contributory negligence is obvious. Juries must often feel some compunction in coming to a conclusion in a case involving the application of the rule, knowing that their verdict will fall one way. They would find it easier, and it would certainly be fairer, to assess the proportion of blame, with a discretion given to them to say whether the action of either party was such that he ought to bear the whole of the liability.

Self-Advertisement

It is not easy to maintain that a crowd, or any other gathering of men, is nothing more than the sum of its component items. Men in the mass are constantly doing things which individually they would be afraid or ashamed to do. That is true not only of the more violent forms of behaviour such as mobbing, rioting or lynching. There is, for instance, self-advertisement. The last thing that the ordinary decent man likes to be called is an advertiser of himself or his belongings. But a number of ordinary decent men gathered together in the capacity of municipal magnates will go to great lengths in advertising the beauty or the salubrity of the place in which they live. They tell the world that it has more hours of sunshine than any of its rivals along the coast; that its waters are an elixir as life-giving as those of world-famous spas; that the most beautiful spots of a beautiful land lie at its very gates. So acutely do they feel any restriction of their power to give publicity to the attractions of their locality that it has been found necessary to summon a conference to discuss the relaxation of statutory limitations on the expenditure of public money for the purpose. This communal practice of self-advertisement has spread from individual resorts to whole countries. Even our own rather self-satisfied insularity has given way under the impulse, and a vigorous "Come to Britain" movement follows meekly in the wake of the extensive and expensive efforts of other countries to broadcast their national charms.

No one thinks any the worse of the individually modest gentlemen who carry on these topical campaigns. It is probable, indeed, that indignant ratepayers would drive them from public life if they failed to do it. Even more certainly would that be their fate if they plastered hoardings with pictures of themselves and distributed pamphlets descriptive of their own capacities and merits. The discrimination might seem, at first sight, a little hard on the individual. For the humblest of them is dependent on interpretation by his fellow-men, and it is only natural that he should wish that interpretation to be favourable. It is when he goes farther and does his little best to ensure that it is favourable that he comes upon the snags. A recent speaker called attention to the necessity of distinguishing between self-expression and self-advertisement. They are by no means the same thing, though the felt need of the one has a tendency to degenerate into the practice of the other. The vital difference is that self-expression comes of what a man is, self-advertisement of what he wishes to be thought to be. The problem is to make the two things one. No amount of shouting will produce grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. The listiest blowing of one's own trumpet will not shake down the walls which fence about the world's regard. In the long run a man is judged by his fellows not by what he tells them about himself, but by what they find him in character and conduct. His real task is actually to be what he would have them think him. Even so he must put all his weight on being, and not on being thought to be. If he is always thinking of the impression that he is making, he will mar even the greatest qualities by becoming self-conscious, affected, and ultimately artificial. The sovereign recipe is the whole-hearted pursuit of some absorbing and worthy aim. The esteem and affection of those about him will come as the unsought embellishment of something even greater than themselves. He may then say to his own soul, if he can purge the utterance of its touch of pagan arrogance, "The "vulgar saw thy tower, thou sawest the sun."

HADRIAN'S WALL

CONTINUED DANGER OF DISFIGUREMENT

AN INVITATION TO MR. LANSBURY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Parliament is shortly adjourning for some months and with it many things will sleep. If among these is the recently aroused interest in what is left of Hadrian's Wall, the nation may wake up in the autumn to find itself committed to acquiescence in a further step towards the destruction of that great national monument.

Ever since the Romans left the process of more or less deliberate demolition has been going on. To-day barely 10 miles of the original 73 remain visible above ground. The eighteenth century has a particularly discreditable record. The strategic road then constructed from Newcastle to Carlisle was actually laid for more than a third of its length on the foundation courses of the Roman Wall!

We all rejoice to know that the fort at Housesteads, together with the adjacent portion of the Wall, has been handed over to the National Trust. But there is reason for profound uneasiness as to what may happen to the finest section of all, the magnificent stretch which runs along the crags of the Great Whin Sill from Housesteads over Winshields to Great Chesters and thence over the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall to Carvoran. Hitherto it has been largely protected by the very loneliness which makes its surroundings so impressive. Near Carvoran, however, a quarry which was started on a modest scale many years ago, and which has already devoured a Roman mile-castle as the only alternative to leaving it standing alone on the top of a pillar of rock, is now within 100 yards of that part of the Wall which is most nearly in its original condition. It would be folly to shut one's eyes to the dangerous possibilities latent in the formation of a company bearing the ominous name of "Roman Stone Limited," and empowered to exploit the mineral rights over a large area to the west of Housesteads, up to and including the Wall, and between it and the Vallum. The building of motor roads throughout the country is giving an enormous stimulus to the demand for material. We have heard that the promoters speak of extracting 100,000,000 tons.

No doubt the working of the whinstone would give a much-needed fillip to employment in the district. But, as you yourself reminded your readers some weeks ago, there is abundance of equally suitable whinstone not very far away, while the volume of employment would not be lessened by a change. Nor need one question the sincerity of the promoters' disclaimer of any intention of attacking the Wall itself. We miss, however, any reference to the inevitable disfigurement of the adjacent landscape, and even in regard to the Wall the force of circumstance may prove irresistible. Is there not a homely proverb which testifies to the excellence of good intentions for paving purposes?

We understand that, although no sheds nor the threatened overhead means of transport have yet been erected, tentative operations have already been begun. What the public, we are sure, would like to have before Parliament rises is a statement from the First Commissioner of Works (as to whose sympathies we are assured) of the outcome of his negotiations with the promoters of the projected company. If he could supply for publication in your pictorial page, on which such a fine picture of the Wall itself at this point recently appeared, a plan showing exactly what he has been able to arrange, it might have the effect of allaying the apprehensions which are so widespread.

It is a matter for congratulation that the First Commissioner is at this moment having a survey of the whole Wall made, and that he has in hand a Bill to strengthen the existing Ancient Monuments Act. In this he will receive the hearty support of all who believe in the value of our historical possessions, and the quicker he can proceed the better will they be pleased.

We hope the First Commissioner will be able to inform the nation that the Bill will be introduced and pressed at the earliest moment in the autumn.

Yours, &c.,
RUDYARD KIPLING.
CHARLES OMAN.
H. A. L. FISHER.
JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD.
JOHN BUCHAN.
GEORGE MACDONALD.
PHILIP E. PILDITCH.

House of Commons.

PANEL DOCTORS AND PATIENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—So much has been said and published on the subject of laxity in certification by doctors under the National Health Insurance regulations, and about the enormously increased demands on the Sickness Benefit Funds, that you may consider it worth while to publish the following personal experience. It appears to be an admirable illustration in miniature of one of the difficulties of the present situation.

I took over a new practice early in May. Soon thereafter a patient called and informed me that he had been "on the panel" for some years. When I examined him I failed to find sufficient clinical grounds on which to feel satisfied that he was totally incapacitated as required by the regulations. Being unwilling to refuse certificates which had been granted by three of my predecessors, I referred the patient to the Regional Medical Officer, who examined him afresh and then concurred in my opinion. Accordingly, I refused any further certificates.

At that time I had seven persons from the small village whence the patient came on my panel list. To-day, some six weeks later, I have two. Very shortly I shall probably have none. No one of the other patients who have transferred has been seen by me.

Such an experience gives one to think. Is honesty really the best policy, as our copy-books used to inform us? Sooner or later service under the National Health Insurance Acts must be made a whole-time employment and the doctor thereby removed from his present position of being at the mercy of disgruntled individuals, if certification is to be on a sound basis. "Free choice of doctor" has become a fetish which is due for destruction. So far as I am aware, men in the Navy, Army, Air Force, and Post Office have no choice in the matter, yet one hears of no grievance on that account.

Yours faithfully,
July 26. PANEL PRACTITIONER.

ON THE DOLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I give three examples from my own limited experience of the effect of the dole, not on the "work shy" but upon good workmen.

(1) My estate carpenter, after two years' excellent service, suddenly began to neglect his work, and obviously sought dismissal. After repeated warnings I discharged him. I found he had come into some money and sought dismissal in order to obtain the "dole," for which he in due course applied.

(2) My wife came across an excellent mechanic and his wife and child who had been living for months in one room on 25s. a week "dole." Although we had no actual vacancy we offered him a good cottage we had empty, with fruit and vegetables, and 30s. a week, to rise to £2 in a month or two if he made good. He said they would much like the job, but he felt he ought not to work for 3s. a week! Fortunately, I persuaded him. He is now earning 45s. a week, and happy.

(3) A neighbour had a good Welsh maid, daughter of a respectable miner out of work. She recently showed us a letter from her parents, saying that her sister had got herself dismissed from her factory in London to come home, that her brother at work in London was trying to do the same, and suggesting that she should try to qualify for the dole by leaving service and entering a shop and subsequently coming home, when the combined income would enable them to live without working!

Yet all of these families would have regarded Poor Law Relief as a disgrace. I have just returned from Germany, where I could hardly get people to believe that we paid young girls enough to live in idleness while 100,000 domestic servants were wanted.

I am, &c.,
London. EMPLOYER.

JULY, 1830

THE LAST OF THE BOURBON KINGS

EUROPE AND THE REVOLUTION

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that the centenary of the Revolution of July in 1830, by which King Charles X. was deposed, will be officially celebrated in Paris to-day in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, and the Municipal Council of Paris. There will be a parade of troops in front of the Hôtel de Ville, and M. de Castellane, President of the Municipal Council, will make a speech, to which M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, will reply.

Unofficial celebrations were in full swing yesterday. There was open-air dancing in the Place de la Bastille on Sunday night and last night, and it will go on again to-night. The official ceremony would have been held in the Place de la Bastille if it had not been encumbered by road repairs and work on an extension of the underground railways.

On July 29 a hundred years ago three days' street fighting in Paris culminated in the surrender of the Royal troops to the insurgents and brought about the fall of the restored French monarchy. To King Charles X., awaiting with listless fatalism in his château at Rambouillet the strokes of a destiny that he seemed unable to bestir himself to avert, there must have been a dreary irony in the contrast between the undignified scuffle that had brought about his fall from the ancient Throne of the Capets and the solemn splendours of his Coronation at Rheims only five years before. There he had been anointed with the relics of the miraculous oil of Clovis from the Sainte Ampoule (which had survived the desecration of the Cathedral by the Jacobins as though by a second miracle) and had been placed in mystic contact with the long line of his crowned forerunners. The *fleur-de-lis* had blazed around him as though in the blossoming of a second spring; the bells had pealed, the doves taken their snowy flight from the Cathedral roof; the troops of France, again mounting the White flag, had saluted in loyal homage; the Ambassadors of his fellow sovereigns were ranked around him in respect and amity. Almost it might have seemed that 1789 and 1793 and 1815 were the scenes of a bloodstained historical novel and that the *ancien régime* had walked its stately way from Versailles to Rheims without a breach.

Almost, but not quite. As was pointed out in an article that appeared in these columns upon the centenary of the famous *sacre* of Rheims, sinister faces moved through the pageant, titles of ill-omen rang discordantly through the music. At dawn the Chamberlain who met the Cardinal and clergy on the threshold of the King's lodging displayed the limp and the imperturbable mask of Talleyrand, secularized Bishop, ex-President of the Constituent Assembly, and by a patent of nobility unknown to the Ancient Monarchy, Prince of Benevento. At a solemn moment in the Coronation ceremony, the Crown of St. Louis was entrusted to the keeping of Marshal Jourdan, the Sceptre and the Rod of Justice to two noblemen of outlandish titles, the Duke of Treviso, who was Mortier, and the Duke of Dalmatia, who was Soult. Where these men moved there went ever the memory of the Golden Bees, of the Tricolor and the Eagles, of a grey coat and a cocked hat; all the insignia and associations of an Empire only half entombed at Saint Helena. The seams of the medieval scenery gaped painfully for those who had eyes to see, in spite of a momentarily contented France, a momentarily Royalist army. Behind seethed the forces of post-Revolutionary Europe, which the restored Monarchy must, if it willed to survive, somehow conciliate and tame, not hope to enchant by the mirage of a returned Middle Age.

A HOPELESS TASK

But, indeed, the anachronisms and inconsistencies of Charles X.'s Coronation were but a symbol of the difficulties of the restored régime. The recall of the Bourbons had no real political justification except on the view that what France (and Europe) needed was the return of the strong hand of the old monarchy. But the exiled princes were brought back to a land from which the feudal structure, indispensable to their success, had been razed by one of the most sweeping of revolutionary cataclysms. They were brought back saddled with a Charter of constitutionalism that required the smooth working of that Parliamentary machine whose wheels and springs have again and again exhausted the patience and thwarted the genius of Latin nations. They were brought back, worst of all, in the baggage-train of victorious enemies, the pledge of French defeat and abjection. The very genius of statecraft might have shrunk from a task such as theirs. They could not safely move to right or to left. To indulge the Liberalism of the age was to incur the frowns of the Russian and Austrian autocracies; to bare the hand of absolutism was to arouse the suspicions of England, even of Tory England. The lilies must somehow be made to shine with the glory that had crowned the brow of the eagles, but the whisper of a revival of France's military power was for years enough to draw Europe into coalition against her. To maintain poverty was to confess incompetence to raise the country from her disasters; to create prosperity was to tighten the screw of the indemnities.

WRECKED ON A THEORY

When these difficulties are fairly weighed, the verdict of history will, we think, be more lenient to the restored Monarchy than subsequent régimes, eager to vindicate the revolution of July, have hitherto allowed it to be. Had the successor of Louis XVIII. possessed his tact and prudence—for he was as determined as our own Charles II not to "go on his travels" again—the history of nineteenth-century Europe might have been strangely different from what, in fact, it was destined to be. There would probably not have been a Solferino, a Sadowa, or a Sedan, and perhaps, therefore, no War of 1914. What gains and losses might have counterbalanced these it were idle to speculate. Whatever fair prospects lay before the restored Monarchy, had it persevered in wisdom and in work—the persevering work by which Richelieu had secured the evacuation of French territory and the return of France to her place in the counsels of Europe, Baron Louis had grappled with her financial problems and Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr had reorganized her Army—all these prospects were forfeited when a sincere but narrow-minded dynast determined to re-establish effective monarchical rule, not in response to a national demand or as the solution of an urgent crisis, but in the pursuit of a doctrinaire theory of Royalty. The appointment of the ultra-reactionary and ultra-clerical Polignac (name of warning memories to the Bourbons) as Prime Minister, the famous *ordonnances* of July 26, at one swoop suspending the liberty of the Press, dissolving the Chamber, and summoning a new Parliament on an arbitrarily altered franchise, were among the most superfluous of those blunders that history reckons worse than crimes. To these four was added a fifth, as Spencer Walpole ironically observes, more reprehensible than the others. "There

were only twelve cannon in Paris, and only six rounds of grape for each gun." Well might an exasperated Wellington (feeling, no doubt, that *proximus ardet Ucalegon*) exclaim, "There is no such thing as political experience!" and invoke the memory of James II.

Nevertheless, it is curious that Emile Ollivier, who as an ex-Liberal Prime Minister of Napoleon III. can hardly be charged with complaisance towards either Royalism or clericalism, declares roundly that the patriotism of the French people should have led them to pardon Charles X. his reactionary domestic measures in consideration of the high prestige with which his Government had endowed France in the eyes of the world. It is, in truth, and must ever be, the glory of the restored monarchy that its very last act was to confer upon France a new African Empire in Algiers. By one of the most sardonic strokes of fate in history this memorable triumph was won in the very month that witnessed the fall of the régime that had, after long and patient preparation, reaped it. The feather-brained Polignac gambled, and gambled in vain, upon the African victory of General Bourmont on July 4, when he pushed his King upon the insensate course that led to the *ordonnances*. "A Alger," writes Ollivier of France on the eve of the 1830 Revolution, "nous représentions l'humanité, en Grèce, en Italie les nationalités, partout la dignité." A régime so often unjustly decried may be permitted its panegyric, the panegyric of a detached observer, even though it comprise a grain or two of exaggeration.

The political upheaval of 1830 in France gave a marked new bent to philosophy and letters. To the Romanticism of Chateaubriand, submissive to the grandeur of tradition and to the spell of medievalism, succeeded the Romanticism of Victor Hugo, the gospel of revolutionary humanitarianism. More and more poets, novelists, historians, and philosophers grew convinced of a divine "mission" to regenerate mankind. There was an eruption from the ivory tower, a flight from the graveyard of earlier romantic musing. Literary men, particularly journalists, Adolphe Thiers at their head, had played a dominant part in bringing about the Revolution, and now, pell-mell, Hugo and Lamartine, George Sand and Michelet, the ex-Catholic democrat Lamennais, Leroux and the school of the Saint Simoniens, hastened to turn the jet of their romantic enthusiasm into the paths of politics and sociology. The collapse of old forms and the revolt against the past had cleared the ground for edifices of Utopia and dreamland, exercises of fantasy which bore bitter fruit in the savagery and disillusionment of the next Revolution in 1848. The bourgeois monarchy of Louis Philippe could not long steer a ship of State that had flung its mental ballast so recklessly overboard.

THE EFFECT IN ENGLAND

Upon the rest of Europe the repercussions of the 1830 Revolution in France were formidable if less shattering than those which were to follow the explosion of 1848—indeed they were chiefly premonitory symptoms. The cement by which the diplomats at the Vienna Congress had sought to bind Belgium to Holland was effectually shattered; in Germany and in Italy there were uprisings presaging the irresistible nationalist tide of coming years; prostrate Poland broke into flame against the Tsar. In England the Wellington Ministry fell in the November following this fiery July and brought with it the end of a practical Tory supremacy of nearly half a century. When the great agitation for parliamentary Reform began in the next year the stirring of the populace and the culminating threats of paving-stones and barricades showed that the lesson of the July Revolution had not been lost upon the English Radicals.

Upon the Church of England, too, the fall of the Bourbons had its indirect but powerful effect. The Tractarian Movement, originating as a movement to defend the status and character of the English Church against suspected revolutionary designs on the part of the Reform Ministry and its abettors, was in good measure a recoil from the overthrow of hereditary kingship in France, and from the anti-clerical passions disclosed in the July revolt against the alliance of throne and altar. Newman in the "Apologia" records his feelings when travelling abroad in 1832. "A French vessel was at Algiers; I would not even look at the tricolour." Thus there came, in strange shape, from tranquil English parsonages and common-rooms a reply to the furious Parisian mob of July 1830.

So many changes of regime were to follow in France the Revolution of which the centenary has now come round, so many ancient monarchies have since 1830 followed that of the Bourbons into dissolution, that the fall of Charles X. and his dynasty may to-day seem almost a trivial ripple in European history. But at least the restored monarchy did not pass without leaving better memorials of its brief career than a legend of reaction and attempted oppression. It is, or should be, remembered with gratitude by Frenchmen every time they see the French flag floating above Algiers and every time a battalion of Zouaves passes with its picturesque exoticism, its dash and gaiety, on the way to drill or battle.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, JULY 28

The Pass List of the Matriculation Examination held in June was issued to-day.

MANCHESTER, JULY 28

The city of Salford has renewed its grant of £600 to the University for the year 1930-31.

Mr. R. M. Anderson, M.Sc., Technical Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering in the Faculty of Technology since its establishment in 1905, has resigned his appointment on his retirement from the staff of the College of Technology.

Mr. F. W. Halliday, M.A., Lecturer in German, has been appointed Tutor to the Faculty of Arts in succession to Mr. J. W. Rees.

The following appointments have also been made:—Lecturer in Surgical Pathology.—Mr. J. P. Buckley, M.A., M.D.(Cantab.), M.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S. Lecturers in Applied Anatomy.—Mr. Harry Platt, M.D.(Manch.), M.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.; Mr. D. McKay Sutherland, M.D.(Manch.), F.R.C.S. Lecturer in Regional Surgery.—Mr. A. Graham-Bryce, M.D.(Manch.), F.R.C.S.

The following have been appointed members of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine:—Dr. F. H. Lacey, Hon. Lecturer in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Mr. D. P. Sutherland, Hon. Clinical Lecturer in Tuberculosis; Dr. William Susman, Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy and Histology.

EX-POLICE INSPECTOR FINED

WILLIAM GEORGE WILLIS, a pensioned inspector of the Metropolitan Police, living at Burgess Hill, Sussex, was fined £6, including costs, at Haywards Heath Petty Sessions yesterday, for travelling on the railway without having previously paid his fare on April 13, 17, and 26, and May 22. Willis did not appear. Mr. A. V. Connolly, prosecuting, for the Southern Railway, described Willis as a pest. He was a very plausible man, and had travelled extensively on the railway in a fraudulent manner. Police Superintendent Faire said Willis had been fined in London and Brighton for bilking cabmen. Willis was convicted in three cases, and one was dismissed.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR GULLSTRAND

Professor Allvar Gullstrand, whose death is announced at Stockholm at the age of 68, received the Nobel prize for medicine in 1911 for his researches in the dioptrics of the eye.

Born at Landskrona, Sweden, on June 5, 1862, the son of a physician, he studied at the Universities of Upsala, Vienna, and Stockholm. He graduated M.D. at Stockholm in 1890, and was hon. Ph.D. of Upsala and Jena, and hon. Sc.D. of Dublin. In 1894 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology at Stockholm, and in 1913 he became professor of physiological and physical optics, retiring in 1927.

Gullstrand's researches were particularly concerned with the effect of the diffusion of light upon the eye, and he may be said to have put forward a new reading of the theory of optical images. His chief works were "General Theory of Monochromatic Aberration and Its Consequences in Ophthalmology," "Real Optical Images," "Optical Images in Heterogeneous Media and the Dioptric of the Human Crystalline Lens," "Studies in Dioptrical Methods of the Human Eye," "General System of Optical Images," "Aspherical Planes in Optical Instruments," and "The Secondary and Tertiary Laws of the Optical System"; and he contributed extensively to the transactions of learned societies. He also invented instruments for ophthalmoscopy without reflexes. He was an hon. member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, and a member or corresponding member of many academies and scientific societies on the Continent.

SIR FRANCIS TRIPPEL

Sir Francis Trippel died suddenly yesterday at Witchingham, Norfolk, in his sixty-fourth year.

Henry Francis Trippel was educated at the Real-Gymnasium, Duisburg, and at Bonn University. He was at one time the proprietor of a military college at Richmond, Surrey, and was a major in the Army Motor Reserve, which was disbanded in 1913. He was hon. secretary of the King Edward VII. British-German Foundation (United Kingdom). In the South African War he helped to raise a field force fund; in 1906 he secured the continuance of the United Services College; and in 1907 he assisted in founding the Union Jack Club, originating and editing the *Flag*. He was knighted in 1909. During the Great War the Army Council accepted his offer of assistance in recruiting, but withdrew their approval on finding that he could not carry out his scheme. Sir Francis was active in promoting funds for various public objects. In 1911 he offered the National Trust a loan without interest of the whole sum necessary to secure Tattershall Castle for the nation, but, although the council of the Trust ultimately decided that it was not justified in accepting his offer, his interposition undoubtedly eased a difficult situation. Sir Francis married in 1890, Lillian, daughter of Major William Amphlett-Moss, and leaves a married daughter.

MR. G. E. CHATFIELD

Mr. George Ernle Chatfield, C.I.E., late Indian Civil Service, died at a nursing home at Penalt on July 18 at the age of 55. Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, he passed the Indian Civil Service examination of 1898. He was allotted to the Bombay Presidency, where his father, the late Mr. K. M. Chatfield, had held with distinction for a number of years the Directorship of Public Instruction. Mr. George Chatfield's service began in Sind, where he was assistant magistrate and colonization officer in areas rescued from sterility by irrigation works. In 1916 he was appointed Collector and Political Agent, Akalkot. At the beginning of 1919 he was given the distinction won by his father many years before—that of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. Lord Lloyd selected him in April, 1923, to be Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government and one of its spokesmen in the Provincial Legislature. He held the position under Sir Leslie Wilson until 1926, when he went to the Northern Division as Commissioner. He retired at the close of the following year. He married, in 1923, Grace Mildred, daughter of Mr. C. H. Bicknell, of the Cell, Monmouth, and he leaves a son.

MR. C. A. LOCK

Mr. Christopher Airey Lock died at Dade City, Florida, on July 4, from severe injuries received in a road accident, at the age of 55. He was the fourth son of Colonel E. S. Lock, who died in South Africa, when in command of the 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, and brother of Brigadier-General R. Lock, D.S.O. He was educated at King's College, Taunton. At an early age he emigrated to Florida to join his sister, Mrs. Nevill Thompson, where eventually he settled down to a business career in the town of Dade City. In 1896 he married Lucy Spencer, and had one daughter. A correspondent writes of him:—

Christopher Lock was a man of strong character, beloved by all who knew him. He early attained to a position of importance in the county of Pasco, and everyone in the town of Dade City looked up to him for leadership. He had many business interests in Florida, and his early death will be much felt by those for whom he worked. Christopher Lock was the grandson of Edward Lock, who in 1849 moved from Oxford to reside at Halcon Lodge, Taunton. His father later inherited the family property at Headington, Oxford. His wife was the guiding influence of his life; she was seriously injured in the same accident.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROUSSEAU

A Reuter telegram from Washington states that Rear-Admiral Harry Harwood Rousseau died there on Sunday at the age of 60. He is best remembered for his close association with General Goethals in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Born at Troy, New York, on April 19, 1870, he qualified as a civil engineer in 1891 and worked for private companies until in 1898 he was appointed, after competitive examination, engineer in the United States Navy with the rank of lieutenant. He was employed in the bureau of yards and docks at Washington, and later at Mare Island Navy Yards, California. In January, 1907, he became chief of the bureau of yards and docks with the rank of rear-admiral, and was soon afterwards appointed to the Isthmian Canal Commission. From 1914 to 1916 he was engineer on the terminal construction of the Panama Canal, and was then appointed to the Commission on Navy Yards, being also, in 1917, manager of the shipyard plants division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. For his services he received the thanks of Congress and promotion to rear-admiral, Civil Engineer Corps, in 1915.

CAPTAIN MACQUEEN

A correspondent writes:—

Captain Wilson MacQueen, who died at Wadenhoe House, Oundle, recently, at the age of 77, after an illness of nearly three years, was the elder son of the late Robert Eden Wilson, of Girsby Grange, Darlington. He married, in 1891, Lily, only child of the late Rev. T. and Mrs. Bearcroft. He assumed the additional surname of MacQueen on inheriting Scottish property in 1912. Captain Wilson MacQueen joined the Army in October, 1872, and saw service with The King's Royal Rifle Corps in Afghanistan from January, 1879, to September, 1880. He was with the Southern Afghanistan Army, under Sir Donald Stewart, during the occupation of Kandahar and subsequent advance on Kabul, and was present at the battle of Ahmed Khel and surrender of Ghuzni. He marched with Roberts's force from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar, and was present at the battle of Kandahar. He also served with the expeditionary force against the Mari tribe in Natal during the Boer rebellion of 1881, and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. He was special famine relief officer in Madras in 1877-80.

Edith Mary Countess of Hardwicke died on Sunday at Woodhall Spa. She was the younger daughter of Mr. Alexander Haldane Oswald, of Auchincruive, Ayrshire, and she was married in 1869 to Captain John Manners Yorke, R.N., who succeeded his nephew as seventh Earl of Hardwicke in 1904. He died in 1909. She leaves three sons, including the present earl, and one daughter, Lady Susan Birch. The funeral will be at Hamble-le-Rice, Hants, on Thursday, at 12.30.

Our Cannes Correspondent telegraphs:—

Mr. Frederick Roosevelt Scovel died on Sunday in a nursing home at Cannes after an operation, at the age of 49. He had been for some years a prominent member of the American residential colony on the Riviera, and enjoyed the greatest personal popularity. He was one of the best tennis players, taking part in the All-Riviera Tournament. He was a first cousin of the late President Roosevelt, was born in Milan, where his family lived for some years, and was educated at Yale. A notice of Mr. Scovel as a golfer will be found on pgae 6.

EIGHT LOOMS PER WEAVER

EMPLOYERS TO MEET TEXTILE TRADES FEDERATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 28

The next step in the eight-looms-per-weaver controversy will be a meeting between the central committee of the Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation. Efforts are being made to fix the meeting for Friday in Manchester. This procedure is necessary under the joint rules for the settlement of trade disputes, before notices can be given to terminate employment, but if no agreement is reached either party is then at liberty to take whatever course it thinks fit.

Hopes are entertained among the manufacturers that, after they have heard the employers' case, the Textile Trades Federation will bring pressure to bear upon the Weavers' Amalgamation to enter into negotiations with the object of making an agreement for the gradual application of the system. Failing that a rupture seems inevitable.

Meantime it is expected that a joint meeting between sub-committees of the Manufacturers' Association and the Weavers' Amalgamation will be held in Manchester on Wednesday or Thursday, to consider the eight-looms-per-weaver experiment at the mills of Messrs. James Nelson, Limited, of Nelson. The Manufacturers' Association is strongly opposed to individual settlements between firms and the Weavers' Amalgamation, and insist that all negotiations shall be conducted through the central committees of the employers' and the operatives' organizations.

EUROPEAN COAL IN 1929

A GERMAN ANALYSIS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The annual report of the Reichskohlenrat (the German National Coal Council) contains an informative analysis of the coal trade in Europe in 1929. It includes figures of consumption as well as of production. Throughout the world the production of coal (not including lignite) was 1,321,000,000 metric tons last year, as compared with 1,215,700,000 metric tons in 1913, an increase of 8.7 per cent. In Europe the production last year was 638,300,000 metric tons, as compared with 603,400,000 metric tons in 1913, an increase of 5.8 per cent. The European production of lignite increased by 73.3 per cent. from 127,300,000 metric tons in 1913 to 220,700,000 metric tons last year. In the whole world the production of lignite increased in the same period from 129,400,000 metric tons to 230,600,000 metric tons, or by 78.2 per cent. If the lignite figures are given in terms of the coal equivalent the output of coal and lignite increased between 1913 and 1929 by 8.3 per cent. in Europe and by 10.2 per cent. in the whole world.

Last year Europe's consumption of coal and lignite (in terms of coal) was 651,000,000 metric tons, which compares with 590,000,000 tons in 1913, an increase of 10.3 per cent. Germany's consumption was 168,100,000 metric tons, an increase of 10,800,000 metric tons as compared with 1928, and of 20,200,000 metric tons, or 13.6 per cent., as compared with 1913. Last year Germany imported 8,900,000 metric tons and exported 43,000,000 metric tons, whereas in 1913 the German imports were 25,400,000 metric tons and the exports 37,700,000 metric tons.

In Great Britain the coal consumption last year was 174,500,000 English tons, an increase of 8,500,000 tons as compared with 1928, but a decrease of 14,500,000 tons as compared with 1913, or 7.6 per cent. That is to say that whereas German consumption (in post-War territory) increased in 1929 as compared with 1913 by 13.6 per cent., British consumption decreased by 7.6 per cent.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the treasurer of Guy's Hospital (Mr. F. P. Whitbread) states that 11,800 in-patients were treated last year. The average stay of each patient was 18 days. The rate of mortality was 5.2 per cent. The total cost of in-patients was £12 6s. 9d. each. The number of new out-patients was 122,953, who made 547,861 attendances. The cost of each out-patient was 7s. 8d. The total income last year was £182,785, and the total expenditure £187,320. The excess of expenditure over income was £4,535.

A scheme has been drawn up, and approved by the London County Council, for the constitution of a body representative of the teaching and other voluntary hospitals of the London area, with whom the Central Public Health Committee of the Council will consult. The official recognition of the importance of cooperation and not competition in health services with the voluntary hospitals, and of the value to the country of their vast experience, is gratifying to the governors, and will, they believe, be welcomed by the public who have long known and learned to rely upon the voluntary hospitals.

From the gift of radium by Sir Otto Beit to King Edward's Hospital Fund, half a gramme has been allocated, by way of loan, to Guy's Hospital. This quantity, distributed in varying amounts in 298 platinum needles or containers, is at present sufficient to treat those patients who are seeking the assistance of the hospital. In view of the dangerous properties of radium and its high commercial value, stringent rules to safeguard alike the patients and the staff, and to avoid loss or waste, have been put in force, and the radium placed in the custody of a sister appointed for the purpose. The stock of radium is kept in a special leaden safe, so constructed that at least six inches of lead surrounds the containers when in store. The value of the whole equipment is not less than £6,000.

The appeal for re-endowment, issued by the governors two years ago, is printed as an appendix to the report. Whether by re-endowment or from other sources it is essential (says the treasurer) that the income of the hospital be increased; and to this end the governors call in aid the benefactions, great or small, of the charitable. The hospital is in debt to the extent of nearly £150,000. The report alludes to the loss which the hospital has sustained by the death of Sir Cosmo Bonsor, Lord Balfour, and Sir Alfred Fripp.

MOTOR POLICE PATROLS

DUTIES OF NEW OFFICERS ON THE ROADS

Police officers, in plain clothes, in motor-cars and on motor-cycles, are to be employed by Scotland Yard to check the vagaries of reckless and inconsiderate road users. They will be authorized to reprimand minor offenders, but to secure evidence against others with a view to prosecution. In official quarters it is felt that the very fact of the delegation of police officers to such duties will act as a useful deterrent to drivers who disregard the safety and comfort of others.

Many complaints are received by Scotland Yard from people who allege that they have been placed in positions of difficulty by persons deliberately ignoring the generally accepted rules of the road. Not a few of the delinquents are drivers who rely on their skill in worming a way through traffic and in the last resort trust to their brakes to save them from disaster. "Cutting-in" without warning and racing to places where traffic is held up are two of the offences of which complaint is frequently made.

The disappearance of the official 20-miles-an-hour speed limit has already taken place in practice, although it will be several weeks before the removal of the limit is officially announced. It is expected that a noticeable quickening of the speed of traffic will follow. The policemen delegated to patrol duties on the roads in the Metropolitan area will have special instructions to watch for motorists driving without regard for others, whether walking or riding. The new patrols will be instructed to act with a view to making the roads safer for everybody rather than to secure offenders for prosecution.

ALLEGED FIND OF COUNTERFEIT COINS

WILLIAM PAYNE, 45, who was accused of having in his possession counterfeit half-crowns and instruments and material similar to that used in the manufacture of counterfeit coins, was remanded at Manchester yesterday. Detective Potts alleged that when he and Detective Hodgson visited Payne at a house in Clarence-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, he offered them £50 each to "square it." Potts said he found two suitcases in the house containing 16 half-crowns, six plaster moulds, a white lead roller, and other articles. When charged, Payne made no reply.

THE R 100—continued from page 14, column 1

this advance knowledge R 100, with room for 100 passengers or more is only carrying itself across to Canada. It must be remembered, however, that this is a first experimental flight, in which safety first is the predominant thought, and that until experience has been gained with the actual meteorological conditions and the best method of meeting them every available ton of lift has been devoted to extra fuel. Airships of the size of R 100 are entirely new, and it is merest common sense to start with wide margins of safety in every possible direction until practical operation has shown the normal margin needed to combat all conditions.

A selection of the regular synoptic reports issued by the Meteorological Office will be sent to the ship. These, with the reports from other sources, will enable Mr. Giblett to compile on board special weather charts every six hours, and the actual route flown will depend mainly upon the deductions drawn from these charts. Thus if depressions are ahead the course can be shaped to get on the side of the disturbance where the winds are favourable instead of plunging on blindly against possible head winds. A meteorological log, based on hourly observations will be kept throughout the flight, and this may be supplemented by photographs of cloud formations indicative of certain types of weather.

Both long and short wave transmission will be used, the call sign being G—FAAV, but the actual wave-lengths are not being disclosed. It is hoped private stations will not attempt to transmit messages, as the airship's signal schedule will be fully occupied in receiving meteorological information and transmitting essential signals. For the first 1,000 miles communication will be maintained direct with Cardington; from then to longitude 35deg. W. signals will pass *via* Rugby W.T. station; and from 35deg. W. until the Canadian coast is crossed, when communication will be direct to St. Hubert, signals will pass *via* the Louisburg W.T. station. Once within a hundred miles of the base at Hubert the airship may change over from wireless telegraphy to telephony, and Wing Commander Colmore is to give a short broadcast talk under arrangements made by Canadian National Railways.

THE NEW UNIFORM

The problem of a suitable uniform for a crew partly Service and partly civil has been solved by the adoption of a dark blue reefer-pattern suit, with gold buttons for the officers and black for the men. A peaked cap will be worn, with a badge consisting of a circle surmounted by a crown, in the centre being "R 100" or "R 101," and on the circle "Royal Airship Works, Cardington." In normal work in the ship the crew will wear heavy clothes and sweaters to keep out the cold, the uniform being intended more for shore use.

The well equipped electric kitchen will ensure ample hot meals for all on board, but the dietary is rather on Spartan and like that of the War camps. Specimen meals are:—

BREAKFAST.—Bacon or sardines, milk, tea, and sugar.

DINNER.—A: Fresh meat, vegetables, bread or biscuit. B: Preserved meat, tinned fruit, cheese, bread or biscuit.

TEA.—Bread or biscuit, jam, dried fruit, tea, milk and sugar.

SUPPER.—A: Bread or biscuit, cheese, cocoa, milk and sugar. B: Bread or biscuit, preserved meat, cocoa, milk and sugar.

The one day's ordinary rations in reserve include, besides the above foods, chocolate and meat cubes, while the one day's emergency rations consist of preserved meat, biscuits, tea, sugar, emergency chocolate, and chewing gum.

One member of the crew, Foreman Engineer W. Angus, A.F.M., was on the return flight from America of R 34, three others were on board the R 33 when she broke away from Pulham, many others saw service on the North Sea coastal airships during the War, and the remainder have had experience in the air only since R 100 and R 101 were launched last year.

THE SIMON REPORT

BOUND SUMMARIES AVAILABLE

Many requests have been addressed to *The Times* for bound copies of the two Summaries of the Report of the Statutory Commission which were published as special Supplements to the paper on June 10 and June 24 respectively. It has also been very widely suggested that these Summaries should be reprinted as a volume of smaller size.

There are certain difficulties about meeting this suggestion—one of them being the obvious importance of encouraging as wide a circulation as possible for the Report itself. Copies of the two Summaries issued by *The Times* are, however, still available, and there is a continuous demand for them. The Manager is therefore arranging to bind a limited number together as a single volume in full cloth boards, and these can be procured at the price of half a crown, post free, by application only to the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

WHITE MEN'S PRESTIGE AMONG NATIVES

DANGER OF UNSUITABLE FILMS

SIR HESKETH BELL, ex-Governor of Northern Nigeria, the Leeward Islands, and Mauritius, addressing a meeting of the British Empire Film Institute at the House of Commons last night, said that immense harm had been done by the cinema among native races, notably in the tropics. Pictures displaying the lowest forms of life among the white people were exhibited. There were distasteful cabaret episodes, scenes of arson, rape, burglary, and everything that horrified. The worst thing was the showing of white women in cabaret scenes. Nothing did more harm to the prestige of the white man in the tropics than the spread of living pictures of the wrong sort. Movements of revolt among natives could be traced from the day of the introduction of the films.

In Kenya a film was watched by the natives showing Indians making an attack upon a white settlement, scattering the men and carrying off the women. In the place where that film was shown the natives outnumbered the whites by 200 to one. The danger was obvious. He had sat down among some natives when they watched such a film. They hooted, whistled, and roared with laughter. Particularly objectionable were the long drawn-out osculatory scenes.

Natives would prefer films describing their own life. Instructional films and comedies would attract them and be quite harmless. The most objectionable films came from America, but there were some doubtful ones of English origin. He pleaded for a stricter censorship.

A resolution was passed pledging its supporters to cooperate with the Colonial Office to ensure the production and distribution of films in the Colonies and Protectorates for their moral, entertaining, and cultural values.

VILLAGE CRAFTSMEN

WROUGHT IRON WORK OF KENTISH SMITHS

The Kent Rural Community Council have issued a booklet containing pictures of specimens of wrought iron work made by Kentish smiths. Over 160 of the most skilled master craftsmen in the county, it is stated, have joined together in a cooperative society, formed to assist Kentish rural crafts as a whole, and not for individual profit.

In 1925 the council organized the first exhibit, at the Bath and West Show, of wrought iron work by village smiths to be staged in this country. A survey has since been started to obtain evidence as to the real value to the craftsmen of the work then begun. Visits have already been paid to some 300 craftsmen in their shops, and these show that while the smith's general business from agricultural sources has shown a general and steady decline, even from the depressing position disclosed in 1925, those smiths who have again taken up wrought iron work have in many cases been able to make up the loss on agricultural work, while a gratifying number of craftsmen have definitely increased the scope and profit of their businesses.

Each year, states Mr. L. Shoeten Sack, the general secretary, there is a most encouraging improvement, both in the artistic merit and technique of the wrought iron work produced in the smithies and in the business methods of the craftsmen. The experience of the past five years suggests that the countryside will be able to retain the best of its craftsmen if the public will support them wherever possible by taking advantage of the facilities now offered for obtaining really beautiful examples of workmanship from their local craftsman. The address of the Kent Rural Industries Co-operative Society is 38, Earl-street, Maidstone.

TEAM CHESS AT HAMBURG

THE CLOSING ROUNDS

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HAMBURG, JULY 27

My earlier message to-day gave the principal results in the Team Tournament [published in *The Times* of Monday]. The narrow margins between the first six teams indicate how keen was the contest. The final placing of several teams depended on the game between J. H. O. Van den Bosch (Holland) and A. Steiner (Hungary), which was the last to be finished. A curiosity of the closing round was the clean score of Iceland against Lithuania, a victory these plucky players thoroughly deserved.

The final scores are:—

Poland, 48½ points; Hungary, 47; Germany, 44½; Austria, 43½; Czechoslovakia, 42½; United States, 41½; Holland, 41; British Empire, 40½; Sweden, 40; Latvia, 35; Denmark, 31½; France and Rumania, 28½ each; Lithuania, 22½; Iceland, 22; Spain, 21½; Finland, 18; Norway, 16.

The prizes were presented at the final dinner in the Provinzialloge this evening. The players were received by the Senate of Hamburg in the Rathaus on Friday evening and entertained at supper. The Burgomaster, Herr R. Ross, welcomed them on behalf of the Senate; Dr. A. Kneb replied for the International Chess Federation, and Herr Walter Robinow for the Hamburg Chess Club.

The following are the results in the last two rounds:—

SIXTEENTH ROUND

BRITISH EMPIRE		RUMANIA	
Mir Sultan Khan	1	H. Taubmann	0
F. D. Yates	0	A. Baratz	1
W. Winter	½	S. Raloch	½
Sir G. A. Thomas	1	A. Tyroler	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½
SWEDEN		**DENMARK**	
G. Staahlberg	½	E. Andersen	½
K. Berndtsson	½	A. Desler	½
G. Stoltz	½	K. Ruben	½
E. Lundin	1	T. E. Gemzoe	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½
FRANCE		**LITHUANIA**	
A. Alekhine	1	S. Macht	0
L. Betheder	1	M. Scheinberg	0
A. Gromer	1	J. Vistanetzki	0
A. Volsin	½	A. Kolodnas	½
TOTAL	3½	TOTAL	½
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		**UNITED STATES**	
S. Flohr	0	I. Kashdan	1
J. Reiffr	1	H. Steiner	0
K. Treybal	0	F. J. Marshall	1
A. Pokorny	1	J. A. Anderson	0
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	2
POLAND		**ICELAND**	
A. Rubinstein	1	E. Thorvaldsson	0
S. Tartakower	1	J. Gudmandsson	0
D. Przepiorka	1	E. Gilfer	0
P. Makarczky	1	A. Asgeirsson	0
TOTAL	4	TOTAL	0
HUNGARY		**FINLAND**	
A. Takacs	1	B. Rasmusson	0
A. Vajda	1	H. Larsen	0
K. Havasi	1	T. Gauffin	0
A. Steiner	1	R. Krogius	0
TOTAL	4	TOTAL	0
LATVIA		**SPAIN**	
V. Petrow	1	V. Marin	0
M. Feigin	½	M. Golmayo	½
F. Apscheneck	1	P. Soler	0
A. Taube	½	A. Ribera	½
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	1
NORWAY		**HOLLAND**	
O. M. Olsen	½	J. H. O. Van den Bosch	½
O. K. Jorgensen	0	H. Weenink	1
A. Krogdahl	½	D. Noteboom	½
E. Halversen	1	S. Landau	0
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	2
GERMANY		**AUSTRIA**	
F. Samisch	1	H. Kmoch	0
C. Ahues	½	E. Eliskases	½
H. Wagner	½	J. Lokvenc	½
K. Richter	1	H. Muller	0
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	1

SEVENTEENTH ROUND

BRITISH EMPIRE		SWEDEN	
Mir Sultan Khan	½	G. Staahlberg	½
F. D. Yates	1	K. Berndtsson	0
W. Winter	½	G. Stoltz	½
Sir G. A. Thomas	0	E. Lundin	1
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		**RUMANIA**	
A. Pokorny	0	A. Tyroler	1
S. Flohr	1	H. Taubmann	0
J. Reiffr	½	A. Baratz	½
L. Prokes	1	T. Gudju	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½
UNITED STATES		**SPAIN**	
I. Kashdan	1	V. Marin	0
J. A. Anderson	0	M. Golmayo	1
F. J. Marshall	1	P. Soler	0
H. Steiner	1	A. Ribera	0
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	1
GERMANY		**DENMARK**	
C. Carls	1	E. Andersen	0
C. Ahues	½	A. Desler	½
K. Richter	1	K. Ruben	0
F. Samisch	1	A. Olsen	0
TOTAL	3½	TOTAL	½
AUSTRIA		**NORWAY**	
H. Kmoch	1	O. K. Jorgensen	0
E. Eliskases	1	O. M. Olsen	0
J. Lokvenc	1	E. Halversen	0
S. R. Wolf	1	A. Krogdahl	0
TOTAL	4	TOTAL	0
POLAND		**FINLAND**	
A. Rubinstein	1	I. Rahm	0
S. Tartakower	1	R. Krogius	0
D. Przepiorka	1	T. Ganffin	0
P. Makarczky	½	B. Rasmusson	½
TOTAL	3½	TOTAL	½
ICELAND		**LITHUANIA**	
E. Thorvaldsson	1	S. Macht	0
J. Gudmandsson	1	M. Scheinberg	0
E. Gilfer	1	J. Vistanetzki	0
A. Asgeirsson	1	L. Abramavicius	0
TOTAL	4	TOTAL	—
FRANCE		**LATVIA**	
A. Alekhine	1	A. Taube	0
M. Duchamp	½	V. Petrow	½
L. Betbeder	½	F. Apscheneck	½
A. Gromer	0	M. Feigin	1
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	2
HOLLAND		**HUNGARY**	
H. Weenink	1	A. Vajda	0
D. Noteboom	1	A. Takacs	0
J. H. van den Bosch	0	A. Steiner	1
W. A. Scheifhout	½	K. Havasi	½
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½

Adjourned game, Fifteenth Round.—D. Noteboom (Holland) drew with K. Richter, making that result Holland 2½, Germany 1½.

I append the totals of the scores of the third and fourth rounds, which were unaccountably delayed in transmission and have not appeared in the daily reports in *The Times*:—

THIRD ROUND.—British Empire, 2½; Holland, 1½, Austria, 3; Denmark, 1. Czechoslovakia, 3½; Norway, ½, Rumania, 3½; Iceland, ½, Sweden, 3; France, 1. Germany, 2½; Spain, 1½. Poland, 2½; Latvia, 1½, Hungary, 4; Lithuania, 0. United States, 4; Finland, 0.

FOURTH ROUND.—British Empire, 2½; Austria, 1½, Holland, 3½; Czechoslovakia, ½, Hungary, 3½; Denmark, ½, Norway, 2½; Spain, 1½, Rumania, 2½; Finland, 1½, Poland, 2; United States, 2, Latvia, 3; Lithuania, 1. Germany, 3; France, 1. Sweden, 3½; Iceland, ½.

Women's tournament for the championship of the world, adjourned game, Seventh Round.—Fräulein Hentschel beat Fröken Beskow, making their respective scores:—Fräulein Hentschel, 4½; Fröken Beskow, 2.

AIRSHIP PILOT FINED

At Consett (Co. Durham) yesterday, CAPTAIN J. ARTHUR DECKFORD BALL was fined £2 2s. and ordered to pay £4 18s. costs, for flying an airship at too low an altitude. Mr. Brown Humes, prosecuting, said that Captain Ball was employed by the Airship Development Company, at Cramlington, as a pilot, and on May 31 was flying over Ebchester, the airship being used as an advertising medium. While flying over Domain Farm, Ebchester, a mare attempted to bolt. It was frightened by the noise of the airship, and it was so injured that it had not been able to work since. Evidence as to the height of the airship varied from 80ft. to 150ft. Captain Ball said that in the whole of his voyage over north-west Durham the airship was never lower than 150ft., and he considered it was quite safe to stop over Consett and Ebchester at that altitude.

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE IRISH FREE STATE RAILWAYS

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs:—Final tests for the Drumm battery will be held on the Great Southern Railway during the next 10 days, and a special coach has been prepared. The Drumm battery is expected to revolutionize the existing system of electric battery charging, and if it is successful it is hoped that the electrification of the Irish Free State railways at a comparatively low cost will become feasible.

THE WEATHER

BRIGHT INTERVALS: SHOWERS

Meteorological Office, July 28

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression off Northern Ireland will move slowly eastwards and fill up. There will be showers and local thunder, but bright intervals.

Forecasts for To-day

ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., AND ISLE OF MAN.—Wind south-west to west, moderate, fresh locally; showers and bright intervals; local thunder; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W., MID., N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind variable, light or moderate; occasional rain or showers, with local thunder; brighter intervals; moderate temperature.

IRELAND.—Wind west

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to London, to view the collection of models in the Haymarket showrooms and to inspect their wonderful array of exclusive materials for tailored suits.

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 28

The King held a Council this morning at 12 o'clock. There were present :—The Lord Parmoor (Lord President), the Earl of Cromer (Lord Chamberlain), the Viscount D'Abernon and the Right Hon. Craigie Aitchison (Lord Advocate).

Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Parmoor had an audience of His Majesty previous to the Council.

The Lord Marley (Lord in Waiting), the Master of the Household, Sir Harry Verney (Groom in Waiting), Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N. (Equerry in Waiting) and the Deputy Master of the Household were in attendance.

Mr. Justice Arthur Page (Chief Justice of the High Court, Rangoon) had the honour of being received by The King, when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The King this evening.

The Earl De La Warr and Major the Hon. Richard Molyneux have succeeded the Lord Marley and Sir Harry Verney as Lord and Groom in Waiting to The King.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W., JULY 28

The Prince of Wales, attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, dined with the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, this evening, and subsequently visited the Searchlight Tattoo held to celebrate the Centenary of H.M.S. Excellent.

The Duke of Gloucester will prolong his stay in Ulster till near the end of this week.

The Portuguese Ambassador left London on Sunday for France and Portugal.

The Duchess of Devonshire has been laid up with an attack of rheumatism and will be unable to leave London for Chatsworth until the end of the week.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bute will leave 28, Queen Anne's-gate tomorrow for Scotland, where they will spend the summer.

The widow of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava wishes to be addressed in future as Brenda Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

Earl Beauchamp will leave London on Saturday for Australia. He will be away for two months and will return by way of America.

The Earl and Countess of Haddington left 19, Cowley-street on Friday for Scotland, where they will remain for the summer.

The Countess of Cavan and Miss Daphne Mulholland left 32, Princes-gardens yesterday for Inverril, Dirleton, East Lothian, and will not be back in London until the end of September. General the Earl of Cavan will leave London for Inverril on Thursday night.

Rhoda Countess of Carlisle has left 31, Onslow-square for Sandhills, Holmrock, Cumberland, where she will remain until the autumn.

Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater have left London for Campsea Ashe, Suffolk, where they will remain until the autumn.

Lord Queenborough will leave London on August 1 in the Ranpura for Marseilles.

Lord and Lady Ventry will leave 26, Evelyn-gardens next Monday for Scotland.

The Master of the Rolls will leave 2, Lygon-place, Ebury-street, on Thursday for Warwickshire, and will remain there for a few days before joining Lady Hanworth in Scotland, where they will spend the next two months.

Lord and Lady Rayleigh, the Hon. Daphne Strutt, and Miss Vida Cuthbert have left London for Terling Place, Essex.

Lady Middleton will leave 49, Montagu-square to-day for Birdsall House, where she will remain for the summer.

Sir John and Lady Dashwood left yesterday for a motor tour in Germany. They expect to be away for a month.

General Sir Alexander and Lady Godley will arrive home on July 31, and their permanent address will be 69, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

Sir John and Lady Lavery will leave London on Saturday for Ireland, where they will be the guests of the Governor-General and Mrs. McNeill at Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, for the Horse Show.

Lady Lister-Kaye left Claridge's yesterday for the Continent.

Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., and Lady Bowater are leaving for Dieppe, and are motoring from there to Biarritz.

Mr. Justice Horridge and Lady Horridge are leaving London to-day for The Hague.

Major Sir Richard Barnett has been suffering for several days from a sharp attack of pneumonia, the result of a chill contracted at Bisley.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. H. J. Waller and family have left 50, Cornwall-gardens and taken up their residence at 2, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W.7, which will in future be their permanent address. (Telephone, Western 2094.)

Mrs. E. Gibson Smith expects to leave 12, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, with her son Ian early this week for a short stay in Yorkshire before going to her house, Whiteholm, Gullane, East Lothian.

Mr. and Mrs. Knyvett Lee have left The Hermitage, Uxbridge, and their future address will be 9, Airlie-gardens, Campden-hill, W.8. (Telephone, Park 6143.)

Lady Louis Mountbatten announces that the Midnight Revue held at the London Pavilion on July 10 in aid of the Prince of Wales's Personal Fund for the British Legion cleared $11,200, free of expenses.

Lord and Lady Ravensworth and the Hon. Misses Liddell were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' command to be present at the garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 24.

Lady Rugge-Price and Miss Lowis Rugge-Price regret that they were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Command to attend the afternoon party at Buckingham Palace on July 24.

Mrs. Morrogh-Ryan and Miss Mary Morrogh-Ryan regret that they were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Command to attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace.

GOODWOOD HOUSE PARTIES

LADY BESSBOROUGH

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood will stay with the Earl and Countess of Bessborough at Stansted Park for Goodwood week.

Other guests invited are:—

Lady Moira Lyttelton, Lord and Lady Stanley, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Euan Wallace, the Earl of Durham, Major Mackenzie, Mr. Frank Goldsmith, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord John Hope, and Viscount Duncannon.

LADY LECONFIELD

Lord and Lady Leconfield will entertain the following guests at Petworth House during Goodwood week:—

Major-General the Hon. Sir William and Lady Katharine Lambton, the Earl and Countess of Midleton, Colonel and Lady Evelyn Collins, Col. the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Wyndham, Major the Hon. Humphrey and Mrs. Wyndham, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Vincent Yorke, Captain and Mrs. Bowes Daly, Lady Olein Wyndham-Quin, Mrs. Arthur James, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gordon Carter, Major-General Sir John Ponsonby, Captain Strickland, Mr. Pollok, and Major Weyland.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. D. G. R. HERBERT AND MISS CLARK

The engagement is announced of Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, of Achimota College, Gold Coast, eldest son of Sir Dennis Herbert, K.B.E., M.P., and Lady Herbert, of Clarendon Lodge, Watford, and Elizabeth McClare, only daughter of Colonel John McClare Clark, J.P., V.D., and the late Mrs. Clark, of Haltwhistle, Northumberland.

MR. O. J. PHILIPSON AND MISS Y. KREGLINGER

The engagement is announced between Mr. O. J. Philipson, youngest son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hylton Philipson, of Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire, and Yvonne, second daughter of Mr. and Mme. Kreglinger, of Château den Brandt, Antwerp.

MR. HARCOURT ROSE AND MRS. LEE

The marriage arranged between Harcourt Rose, son of the late George A. Ste. C. Rose, and Estelle Marie, daughter of the late Marquis of Sarzano, 8th Hussars, and of the Marchioness of Sarzano, of 30, Elm Park-gardens, S.W., will take place shortly in London.

MAJOR K. M. F. HEDGES AND MISS CURLING

The marriage arranged between Major K. M. F. Hedges, D.S.O., O.B.E., of The Dingle, Upper Slaughter, Gloucestershire, and Miss Dorothy Curling will take place in London at the Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street, on October 1.

MR. A. SMITH-BINGHAM AND MISS J. GARLAND

The marriage arranged between Mr. Arthur Smith-Bingham, 15th/19th Hussars, and Miss Jean Garland will take place on September 9 in London at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street.

SQUADRON-LEADER L. H. SLATTER AND MISS DAVIES

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in September, between Leonard, only son of the late Alfred Slatter and of Mrs. Napier, of Durban, South Africa, and Cecil Nancy Ashwin, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Davies, of The Brewery House, Harlow, Essex.

THE REV. C. SMITH AND MISS A. M. CARR

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Charles Smith, of Liverpool, and Agnes Margery Carr, youngest daughter of the late Thomas William Carr and Mrs. Carr, Newtown House, Carlisle.

MR. L. R. ALSTON AND MISS WOOD

The engagement is announced between Louis Raymond, younger son of the late Mr. George R. Alston, of Trinidad, B.W.I., and of Mrs. Alston, of Queen's Gate-terrace, London, S.W., and Ellinor Wenonah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wood, of Puttenham Priory, near Guildford. The wedding will take place at Puttenham early in September.

MR. R. FORT AND MISS HAMMOND-CHAMBERS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Richard Fort and Miss Mollie Hammond-Chambers will take place on September 16 at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, at 2.30.

MR. G. H. DONALD AND MISS CARVER

An engagement is announced between George Hunter Donald, B.A.Oxon. (Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kenya), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald, Cranley-gardens, Muswell Hill, and Joyce Roberton, only daughter of Dr. J. Roberton and Mrs. Carver, Cross Trees, Sutton Courtenay, Berks.

MR. C. B. ASTLEY ROBERTS AND MISS B. SELIGMAN

The engagement is announced between Clive Astley Roberts, Ceylon Police, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Astley Roberts, Badlesmere, Eastbourne, and Betty, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Seligman, 33, Princes-gate, S.W.7.

MR. C. E. BLUNT AND MISS BAZLEY

The marriage arranged between Mr. Christopher E. Blunt and Miss Elisabeth Bazley will take place in London on October 16.

MR. V. M. MCKEAG AND MISS K. D. VICARS

The marriage arranged between Mr. V. M. McKeag, Kenya Administration, and Miss Kathleen D. Vicars, of The Cedars, Hartley Wintney, will take place at All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi, in October.

MR. W. BROCK AND MISS PERRYCOSTE

The engagement is announced between William, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Brock, Stavros, Exmouth, and Honor Maud Mary Perrycoste, only daughter of the late F. H. Perry-Coste, Esq., and of Mrs. Perry-Coste, Polperro, Cornwall.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT M. PARES, R.N., AND MISS FYLER

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, of Lieutenant George Martin Pares, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Frobisher, eldest son of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Basil Pares, C.M.G., D.S.O., late Royal Horse Guards, and Mrs. Basil Pares, of Postford, Woking, and Miss Daphne Louise Vera Fyler, only daughter of Admiral H. A. Fyler, C.B., D.S.O., and Mrs. H. A. Fyler. Canon Norman Pares (uncle of the bridegroom) officiated, assisted by the Rev. B. F. Simpson, vicar of the parish.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval gown of gold lamé with a train of the same material lined with chiffon. Her long parchment-tinted tulle veil was held in place by a halo headdress of orange-blossom, and she carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies and wore a sprig of white heather on her left shoulder. Her ornaments were a string of pearls and a diamond and sapphire brooch. Miss Betty Druce was the trainbearer, and Miss Pamela Guinness and Miss Diana Lanyon were the other child attendants. They wore forget-me-not blue organdie-muslin frocks, the frilled skirts falling to the ankles. They had wreaths of forget-me-nots in their hair, and carried Victorian posies of the same flowers. There were also two grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Evelyn Pares (sister of the bridegroom) and Miss Betty Aitken—who wore delphinium-blue chiffon dresses with picture straw hats to match. They carried bouquets of gold roses and had blue enamel powder-boxes with naval crowns. Lieutenant Richard Pugh, R.N., was best man, and, like the bridegroom, wore full dress uniform. Officers of H.M.S. Frobisher formed a guard of honour as the bride and bridegroom left the church. A reception was held afterwards at the Rembrandt Hotel, when among the guests were:—

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Basil Pares Mrs. H. A. Fyler, Miss Ethel Fyler, Mrs. Norman Pares, Cadet B. Pares, Miss Pares, Miss B. Pares, Mr. Stephen Pares, Mrs. John Pares, Miss Diana Pares, Miss Dora Fyler, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. B. Pares, Sir Bernard Pares, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Holder, Admiral Sir William and Lady Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. S. Dunne, Sir William Porter, Miss Porter, General and Mrs. Watson, Flight-Lieutenant O'Sullivan, Flight-Lieutenant Gibb, Captain R. F. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guinness, Baroness Heydt, Captain Victor Hore, Surgeon-Commander and Mrs. Brownfield, Lieutenant Fisher, Commander and Mrs. Aitken, the Master of Charterhouse and Mrs. Hayter, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Joyce, Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Lewes, Mrs. Harker Taylor, Mr. A. I. Rose, Mrs. Ernest Almes, Mrs. Harold Walker, Captain Rudge, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Louise Brunner, Mrs. John Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Blagden, Mrs. Scott Chad, Miss Susan Mansel, Mrs. Hunt, Sub-Lieutenant Hunt, Mrs. Edward Moon, Mrs. Lachlan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fox, Mrs. Percy Robinson, Mrs. Bull, Miss Louise Laurie, Miss Underwood, Miss Skene.

Mrs. Bartley, Commander and Mrs. Daniell, Miss Ridsdale, Mrs. Lanyon, Mrs. Jeffcock, Miss Pugh, Lieutenant Stratton, Commander E. L. Berthon, Mrs. C. P. Cumming, Miss Black, Miss Alger, Miss Betty Jones, Mrs. King Salter, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Edward Bonsey, Mrs. Blomefield, Miss Cotes, Major and Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. F. F. Wright, Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. MacCormack, Mrs. Beauderis, Captain E. E. Parker, Mrs. Knowling, Miss Edwardes, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Cox Moore, Miss Magrath, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Langley, Mrs. Laddington, Miss Jennings, Miss G. Fyffe, Miss S. Gaunt, Mrs. Druce, Mr. Gaynar Lee, Dr. Macpherson Laurie, Captain and Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Miss Curzon, Mrs. Neville Wells, Miss G. Blunt, the Misses Stephenson, Miss Mills, Mrs. Frank Harrgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Low, the Misses Low, Mrs. Haly, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Oswald, Miss Lumley Ellis, Mrs. Gwynne Lawrence, Mrs. Kent, Lieutenant and Mrs. John Hale, Mrs. Scott, Miss Bothamley, Miss Scott, Miss Athawes, Mr. and Mrs. Pares Wilson, the Misses du Boulet, Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Sale Barker, the Misses Feverlor, Mrs. Tindal Lucas, Lieutenant Robertson, Lieutenant Fenton, Lieutenant C. G. Treichon, and Mr. Hardy Corfe.

The honeymoon is being spent in Scotland, and the bride travelled in a green mixture tweed suit with a hat of the same material.

Prince George sent the bridegroom a pair of gold and enamel cuff links.

MR. R. H. BEHREND AND MRS. E. M. KAYSER

The marriage of Mr. R. H. Behrend and Mrs. E. M. Kayser took place very quietly in London on Saturday, July 26.

The Earl of Caledon was present at the funeral of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava on Saturday.

The Hon. Sir Hugh O'Neill, M.P., was present at the memorial service for the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava which was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

SIR ROBERT WALKER'S ESTATE

MAJOR SIR ROBERT JAMES MILO WALKER, Bt. (late Coldstream Guards), of Sand Hutton, Yorks, a director of the Sand Hutton Light Railway Company, and of the Derwent Valley Light Railway Company, who died on February 11, in respect of whose estate a further grant of probate has been issued, left settled lands valued at £311,776. A grant in respect of settled property amounting to £21,130 was issued in May last, making a total estate passing on his decease of £332,906.

The settled land grant is issued to Major Henry Angus Watson, C.B., M.V.O., of St. George's-place, York, and John Percy Ernest Walker, of Moyns Park, Birdbrook, Essex, as the surviving trustees of a deed of settlement dated July 22, 1912.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM PHOENIX WYNDHAM, of Coates-gardens, Edinburgh, a director of Messrs. Howard and Wyndham, Limited, and of Robert Arthur Theatres Company, Limited, who died on April 3, aged 76, left personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £81,743.

SIR GEORGE YOUNG, Third Bt., of Formosa Fishery, Cookham, Berks, formerly Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, who died on July 4, aged 92, left unsettled property of the gross value of £9,436, with net personalty £6,936.

ALDERMAN JOHN HOOK CRANKSHAW, of Egerton, Liverpool-road, Ainsdale, Southport, licensee of the Railway Hotel, who died on April 14, left estate of the gross value of £20,244, with net personalty £11,829. He left:—

£1,000 to the Southport Infirmary to endow a bed for the sole use of patients residing in the Ainsdale Ward of the Borough of Southport.

MR. ROBERT LLOYD LEGATE, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., of Castle-street, Christchurch, Hants, who died on May 26, left estate of the gross value of £22,894, with net personalty £21,682. After some personal bequests, he left:—

The residue of the property, said to amount to about £15,000, to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Christchurch, to be called "Legate's Charity," the income to be used for tending to relief of distress among the poor of Christchurch.

MISS ELLEN MARIA LETCHWORTH, of Newlyn, Adelaide-road, Surbiton, who died on April 18, aged 95, left estate of the gross value of £14,257, with net personalty £12,931. She left:—

Upon trust, in certain circumstances, to pay £333 6s. 8d. or £666 13s. 4d. to a fund for the completion of St. John's Church, Kingston-on-Thames, for erecting or completing a tower or spire to the said church, if not already erected and paid for at her death, and if not already given.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ERNEST REINHOLT ROST, O.B.E., K.I.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service (retd), of Beeleigh, West-hill, Putney, S.W., a British Buddhist, who died on June 23, aged 57, left estate of the gross value of £5,517, with net personalty £5,256. He left:—

£200 and all his Buddhist books, pamphlets, and papers and his royalties and rights in his book "The Nature of Consciousness" to the Maha Bodhi Society, of 41, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, N.W.

MR. JOHN LEONARD BOLDEN, C.V.O., of Lansdowne-road, Holland Park, W., for many years Surveyor-General and Deputy Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, who died on April 24, aged 87, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £15,917, with net personalty £12,221.

MAJOR WILLIAM VALENTINE WEBER, D.L., of Napier House, The Leas, Westcliff-on-Sea, chairman of the Southend Conservative and Unionist Association, who died on March 22, aged 57, left estate of the gross value of £27,857, with net personalty £11,060.

MAJOR JAMES WILLIAM FRANCIS MCLACHLAN, O.B.E., late Cameron Highlanders, of Rendcombe Manor, near Cirencester, Glos, who died on April 21, aged 35, domiciled in England, left estate of the gross value of £27,859, with net personalty £27,617.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BURNSHAW, Mr. Matthias Max (formerly Bernstein), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Commercial-road, Whitechapel, E., medical practitioner (net personalty £10,084)	£10,288
FARRANT, Mr. Henry, of Temple-street, Oxford, for over 50 years a servant at Exeter College	492
HOPEWELL, Mr. John Edmond Saulnier Menra, of Lansdowne-road, Croydon, at one time of the *Irish Times* office, Dublin (net personalty £1,016)	1,105
HOREY, Mr. Edward James (65), of Merrington, Kingsgate, Bridlington (net personalty 12,319)	12,391
LEIGHTON, Mr. Douglas (66), of Kenilworth, King's-road, Richmond, Surrey (net personalty £19,388)	14,996
MAKEPEACE, Alderman Alfred Joseph (64), J.P., L.D.S., of Styvechale Lodge, Kenilworth-road, Coventry, chemist and druggist and dental surgeon (net personalty £12,383)	18,485
MATTHEWS, Mr. Joseph (55), of Stackpool-road, Southville, Bristol, civil engineer, a director of the Bristol City F.C. (net personalty £4,696)	5,842
MAWSON, Mr. Cato (68), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Ireland), of 98, Cavendish-street, Keighley, Yorks, retired dental surgeon (net personalty nil)	8,433
MEADOWS, Mrs. Rosa Anne (84), of 73, Parkhill, Clapham, S.W., widow of Dr. Charles James Barr Meadows (net personalty £7,957)	8,085
RUDLAND, Mr. Daniel, of Marshland House, Victoria-road, Wisbech St. Peter, Cambridgeshire, retired farmer (net personalty £11,648)	12,832
SHEPHERD, the Rev. Henry George, of London-road, Kilmarnock (personal estate)	5,678
WINTER, Mr. George Mitchell, O.B.E., J.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., D.P.H., of Holme Brake, West Malvern, Worcestershire (net personalty £2,284)	2,092

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. G. NAPIER WHITTINGHAM, for many years vicar of St. Silas the Martyr, Kentish Town, has been appointed by the Bishop of Gibraltar, on the nomination of the trustees, to the chaplaincy of St. Mark's Church, Florence, in place of the Rev. W. Hollowell, resigned.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster intends to present the REV. RALPH M. WILSON, vicar of St. Luke, Weaste, Manchester, to the rectory of Castleford, Yorks, on the preferment of the Rev. J. E. Eastwood.

The REV. F. TUCKER HARVEY, vicar of Walton-cum-Felixstowe, has accepted the offer of the vicarage of Stowmarket, vacant through the resignation of the Rev. J. Wood (trustees, the Church Patronage Society).

The REV. R. P. CRABBE, vicar of St. Peter's, Brockley, since 1924, and rural dean of Greenwich, has been appointed chaplain to Dulwich College.

The REV. C. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, vice-principal of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary and Theological College, Clifton, has been appointed vicar of Packington with Normanton, Leicestershire—Patrons, the Church of England and Martyrs Memorial Trust.

The REV. J. S. WRIGHT, curate of St. Mary's, Weymouth, has been appointed vice-principal of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary and Theological College, Clifton.

NOTES

The Archbishop of Melbourne will preach at St. Botoph's Church, Bishopsgate, on Thursday at 1.15 p.m.

The Friends of Canterbury Cathedral have issued (price 3d.) a special number of the *Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle* containing an illustrated record of the recent festival of commemoration. The festival led to a large increase in membership. During the four months ended July 15, 585 new Friends were enrolled, and the total is now 2,898.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MRS. LOEFFLER

A memorial service for Mrs. Sigrid Loeffler was held at Christ Church, Down-street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. G. E. Farran, vicar of Christ Church, officiated, and among those present were:—

Lady Balck, the Hon. Mrs. St. Vincent Saumarez, Lieutenant-Colonel Forsberg, the Hon. Gerald Saumarez, the Countess of Ancaster, Lady St. Audries, Viscount Valentia, Lord and Lady Allington, Lady Kylsant, Major-General the Hon. Sir Cecil and Lady Bingham, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Pravieini, Mlle. Livia Pravieini, Lady Holford, the Hon. Mrs. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther, Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Courthope, Lady Tweedmouth, the Hon. Douglas Tollemache, the Hon. Caryl Baring, Lila Lady Abinger, Sir Alan Hutchings, Lady Spring Rice, Mrs. Hamilton Wedderburn, Susan Duchess of Somerset, Lady Catherine Willoughby, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Anthony Weldon, Sir Mark and Lady Rachel Sturzis, Baron and Baroness Cederström, Lady Winifred Gore, Lady Ponsonby, Captain the Hon. Henry and Mrs. FitzAlan-Howard, Captain the Hon. John Mitford, the Hon. James Stuart, the Hon. Gilbert and Mrs. Hay, Lady Ponsonby, the Dowager Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Countess of Lindsey, Sir A. Nelson Hood (Duke of Bronte).

The Earl of Clanwilliam, the Hon. Cynthia Guest, Lord and Lady Sackville, Viscountess Adare, Mr. C. E. Bristow Bull, Miss Lockwood, Mrs. J. B. Paget, Mrs. Bishop, Colonel and Mrs. Ambrose Dudley, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Watkins, Mrs. Charles Sinclair, Mrs. Clayton, Count and Countess Wrangel, Mrs. Henry W. Marsh, Mrs. David Rice, Mr. Raymond Quilter, Mr. David Guthrie, Mr. J. Harding, Mr. A. Steward, Mrs. James Martin, Major Maitland Kersey, Mrs. Warwick Caudwell, Mrs. Baird (representing Mrs. R. Hermon), Miss Neva Pane, Mrs. Edward Lascelles, Mrs. P. Thornton Berry, Colonel Gerrard, Mrs. Nickols, Mr. Edward Tathair, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Haydon, Mr. Ian Menzies, Mr. William Taylor, Mrs. Redmond McGrath, Colonel James Forbes the Rev. Graham Dilley, Mr. A. Wright, Mrs. Edward Compton (representing Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger), Colonel and Mrs. Scott-Duff, Mr. Murray Baillie, Captain and Mrs. Maude, Mrs. Shennan, Mr. Jacobsen, Mr. A. Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Laurie, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Watt, Miss Olive Millard, Mr. J. Alexander, Captain C. L. Hargreaves, Mrs. Crookes, Mr. James Parkins, Mme. Lamouille, and Miss Martin (secretary).

THE PASSION PLAY

THIRTY YEARS OF CHANGE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A visitor to Oberammergau who last entered it when the train puffed into the little mountain town through a September dusk of 1900 goes thither to-day with many fears of disenchantment. Some of them certainly disappear during the first drive through the streets. The place is larger; there are more fine, painted houses; cars and even a few motor-bicycles hoot through the winding ways. But still the double teams, bedecked with bells, draw the picturesque cabs of different colours—pale blue, for example, with red plush cushions; still the smiling graciousness of the people greets every traveller; still the cross-crowned peak of the Kofel and the cupola of the parish church with its resounding chime stand as twin-guardians over a scene of indestructible simplicity. The town is as charming as ever, but does the Passion Play itself make the same appeal?

It should be remembered that in 1930 this sacred drama has not the unique position it held in 1900. Unique in one sense it is still and must ever be. It expresses the religious faith and the artistic ideals of a peculiar community, fashioned by a history and by traditions that the outer world cannot share. The Oberammergau Play, like the Oberammergau wood-carving and pottery, must always retain its distinctive character. But in 1900 we English were not able, as now, to see religious plays in a number of our churches at Christmas and Easter, while the public stage was rigidly debarred from handling Biblical themes. *Parsifal* was still the property of Bayreuth; Reinhardt had not produced *The Miracle*; such spectacles as the historical pageants in great English towns or the Aldershot Tattoo had not taught us the power of voluntary community-acting by masses working under the inspiration of religious or patriotic ideals. Even the statuesque poses and groupings of the peasant carvers of Oberammergau were a revelation to eyes not yet trained by the *plastique* of the great Russian dancers and ballet-designers. In short, the Oberammergau Passion of 1900 was more than its impressive self: it seemed miraculous because it was then in fact beyond comparison.

Practically the same to-day in text and structure, it has undergone in the 30 years since the beginning of this century marked changes of presentation. The new stage in its undecorated simplicity and austere straightness of line shows that the ideas of the most modern stagecraft somehow find their way from Munich up into the mountains. It is more dignified than the old classical-Renaissance façade and proscenium with its ornate sculpture—and yet the latter had a historical interest. Pictures show that the Oberammergau Passion was played in such a Greco-Roman setting at least since 1820. It was an appropriate setting. We are apt to think of this Play as a "medieval survival." And yet the Oberammergauers only made their famous vow to act the Passion every 10 years if Heaven would deliver them from the raging plague in 1633 in the heyday of baroque art and revived classical tragedy. It is no doubt true, as Dr. Bogenrieder, the present parish priest, insists in his admirable Official Guide this year, that pre-existing medieval texts were made the basis of the Oberammergau Passion. For a long while it retained the jocosity and coarseness of medieval drama, and the country-folk roared to see the imps devouring the entrails of the traitor Judas like sausage-meat. This retention of medieval tradition nearly proved the Play's undoing. The Bavarian Government at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries was everywhere suppressing with a heavy hand what it thought the scandal of the old religious plays. Even Oberammergau was interdicted in 1810, by the Minister, Montgelas, from continuing its Passion. It was saved by the production in 1815 of a new text, the work of Ottmar Weis, a priest connected with the neighbouring monastery of Ettal. This text, revised in the middle of the nineteenth century by the Oberammergau parish priest Daisenberger, remains the text in use to-day, and it is, with its Choruses, its strict exclusion of the element of comedy, and its obvious aim at approximating to the Aristotelian "unities" a Greek—if you will, a Racinian—not a medieval drama. It is also—a fact which explains its immense popularity with visitors from Protestant countries—a carefully Biblical work. No medieval legend enters into it, except that of Veronica, and she does her deed of love without miracle, while the subordinate place of the Mater Dolorosa is that of the Mother of Jesus in the New Testament, not that of the all-but-omnipotent Queen of Heaven of medieval piety. We may presume that we owe these characteristics to the date at which the present text was composed, a date when the moderating influences of the Gallican, Jansenist, and Febronian theology had not yet been overborne by the tide of nineteenth-century Ultramontanism. Set the Oberammergau Passion thus in its historical period, and Dedler's music, with its suave Mozartian and Haydnesque echoes, gains a new propriety.

One does not go to the Passion, which, however interesting as an art-form, remains essentially a religious service, to criticize the production or the acting. Some spectators may feel that the Old Testament tableaux, as presented in 1900, with their energetic naivety and copying of old pictures, were at least as striking as the more "modernist" art of the present-day arrangements; they will perhaps deplore the transformation of the lovely group of the Adoration of the Cross into a Gounodesque operatic apotheosis. But they will find gains balancing losses all through the presentation. And no susceptibilities can be hurt by recalling some of the great players of 30 years back who are not on the stage to-day. One recalls, for instance, the patriarchal form of Josef Mayr, the Prologue in 1900, who had been Christus in the year of the Franco-Prussian War; the terrible figure of Johann Zwink's Judas, with its croaking voice and savage, uncouth gestures; the benign Peter of Thomas Rendl, a living Italian Primitive. Happily two members of the 1900 cast are still prominent after a lapse of years. Herr Peter Rendl, the tender, youthful John of 1900, is the tender, venerable Peter of this year; and Herr Anton Lang, the golden-haired Christus of 1900, still brings his unrivalled dignity to the part of the Prologue. There is a felicitous continuity about this undying work. The green, pine-dotted hillside that curves over the stage, like the background of an early master's sacred picture, is hardly more unchanging than the living tradition of acting handed down from one generation to another in the historic Oberammergau families. In spite of time and pestilence, war and privation, here in this secluded valley the old saw is proved again:—*Stat crux dum volvitur orbis.*

JULY RAIN

A RUN OUT IN THE WET

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

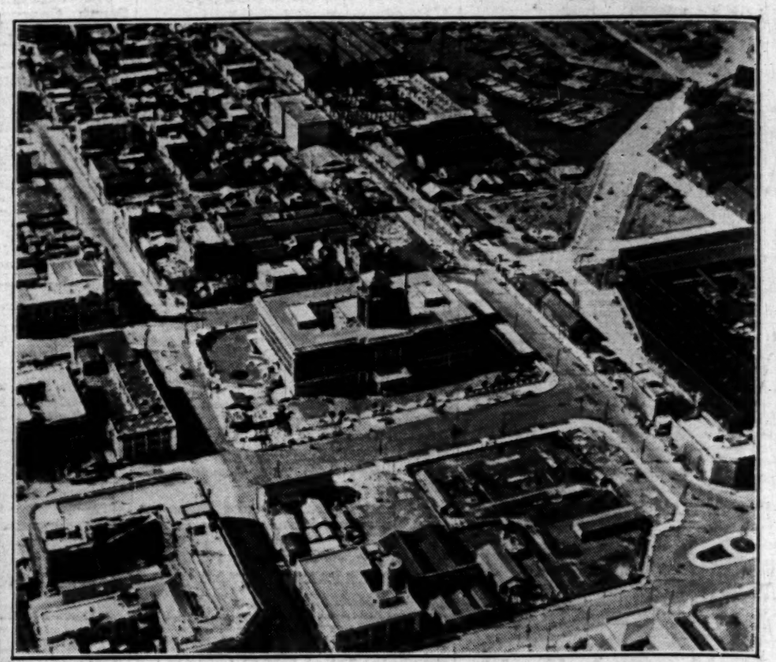
Motoring through the English countryside during a day's heavy downpour is a dour experience. Abroad, in the hills, we may meet July thunderstorms, sharp cloudbursts which slant across the landscape and blur all vision, or swift falls of hail which in five minutes may ruin a year's wine-crop and strew the ground with white, sterile grapes in frozen mockery of those green tiny bunches they have destroyed; or in the great valleys one may encounter, though less often, rain. But this foreign rain is dull stuff, changing the harvest landscape from gold to lead and filling fields of cabbages and beet-root with a "morne desespoir" which even the most Franciscan of us cannot find it in our hearts to love. In England only does the rain come down vertically: so straight that the ship's mast pine trees look crooked behind it. It makes the wooded country heavy and mysterious, like French "verdure" tapestry, giving our English oak leaves a queer acanthus look and formalizing the massive beeches.

We are hopeful at breakfast and, looking out of French windows on to the soaking lawn, say, as we spread our marmalade, that it will clear up later, for it is too heavy to last. Hope recedes as we get out the car and turn our collars up angrily, for the fat drops run down our hat's brim on to our bare necks. Our farewells done, we pass slowly down the drive, wondering at the scarlet begonias which are grown so pale, so unobtrusive against the surrounding mud. We leave the sticky side roads and arrive at last upon that wide black ribbon upon which we are all day to journey. At first the patter on the roof is pleasant and fills the gaps in conversation with friendly noises; then it beats so continuously that we are unnerved by it and accelerate rashly to drive anywhere from the monotony of that insistence. There is no wind, but the noise is of a windy night. We are in the Midlands, but the roar is of an angry sea, yet it is only the rain on beechwoods. Although the windscreen smears, the tarred road may be seen well enough, shining like cold unpolished silver. It is dangerous, yet we must drive on. For we can find no excuse to break the monotony of our going; there is no reason for drawing up on the roadside, no need to dab the windscreen with an ineffective handkerchief, or turn on the spare tank. We would give anything to loiter or avoid driving always straight on

From the noise of the engine, the patter of the rain, the click of the windscreen wiper there is no escape. They invade our speech, and gradually, if we are not alone, we speak, where speech is necessary, in whispers, and from this reverence pass almost to fear. We drive faster, through empty towns, through cheerless meadows but a few weeks ago hay scented, past sodden cornfields and damp clover until at last we are arrived. But after

RECONSTRUCTION OF YOKOHAMA: THE NEW CITY FROM THE AIR

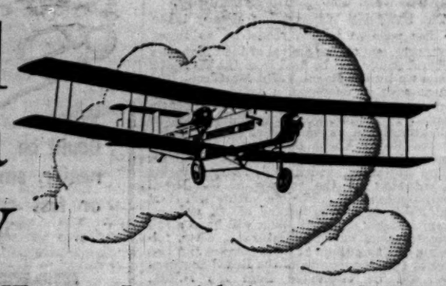
THE NEW YOKOHAMA.—To-day we give two views taken from the air showing the progress made in the rebuilding of Yokohama, which was almost obliterated by the earthquake of September, 1923. The large photograph illustrates the vast change in the appearance of the city, alleys and narrow roads having been replaced by spacious highways running between large buildings, Western in style. In the centre of the picture is the new baseball ground in the public gardens.



THE CITY HALL.—Another air view of reconstructed Yokohama. In the centre of the picture is the new City Hall.

THE PRINCE'S NEW AEROPLANE.—The new de Havilland aeroplane which has been built for the Prince of Wales was tried out at Stag Lane Aerodrome yesterday. The machine taking-off.

All in a Day



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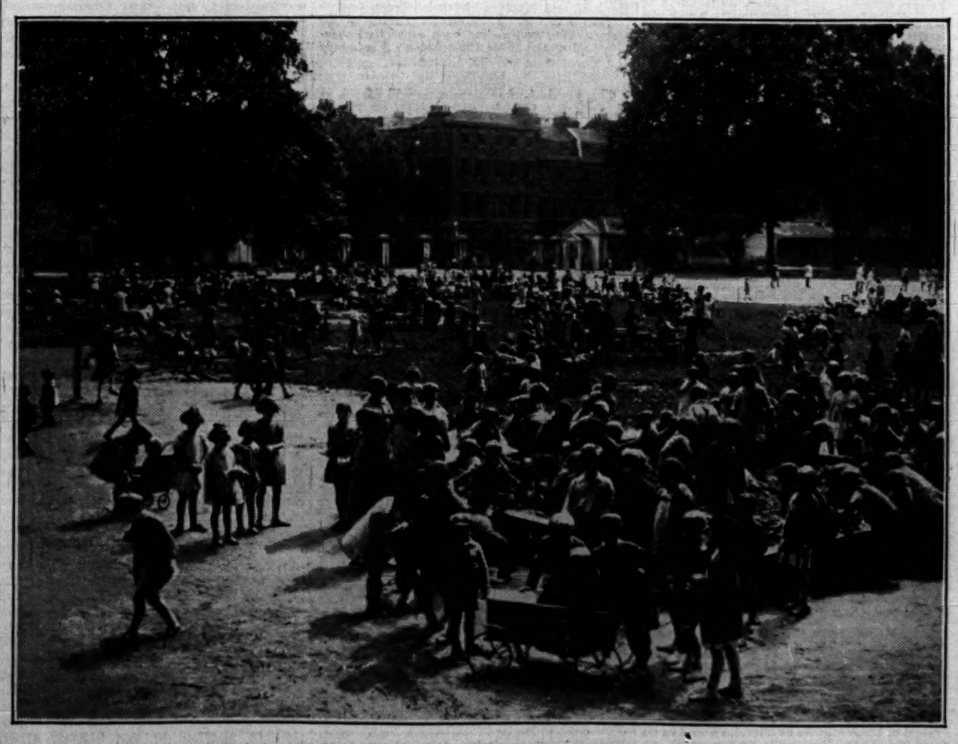
ROUND-EUROPE FLIGHT.—Mr. A. S. Butler (left) and Captain Broad (right), the first two airmen to finish the course, photographed at Berlin.

MANSION HOUSE SCHEME.—A photograph from a model of the proposed improvements to the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House. The architect is Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A.



A PARADISE FOR CHILDREN.—The site of the old Foundling Hospital in Guilford-street, which was converted into a holiday play centre last year through the action of Lord Rothermere, is again being opened daily. Our photograph shows that the children in this crowded area of London appreciate the facilities provided.

THE SHIRT SHOPS

The new sports shirt which has definitely "caught on"

Certain coteries of expert sportsmen are always the first to adopt any new idea which increases the comfort of sports clothes. Among such men there is an increasing tendency to wear the collar-attached sports shirt—the Austin Reed version of which has definitely "caught on."

This shirt has a new polo shape collar. Stiffeners can be worn, if desired, in pockets which also form the tie loops. The smooth lustre fabric is specially woven for long wear. The new outdoor patterns are definitely colour-fast. There are three sleeve lengths to every collar size.

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NEW THOUGHTS IN EDUCATION

LIBERTY AND DISCIPLINE

MR. H. A. L. FISHER'S LECTURE

A lecture on "New Thoughts in Education" was given to members of the City of London Vacation Course by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College, yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant.

Mr. FISHER said that the mere conception of education as a responsibility resting on the State necessarily carried with it certain consequences. One of these was that education became increasingly regarded as a training for citizenship, and that the school or college tended to be looked at, not in isolation, but in the light of its communal function and in relation to the community at large. The school became, in fact, part of the social or political machinery of the country, and was judged by the success with which it fulfilled its function in the training of children and young people to take an effective part in the life of the community of which they were members. In America the political or social function of the school was more clearly recognized than in England; it was a great nation-building factor. It was by education that that vast Republic, with its miscellaneous and rapidly augmenting population, was made one. The primary function of the school there was not to make scholars, but to make Americans, so that education, being regarded as a primordial necessity of politics, excited a degree of enthusiasm in America which could not be paralleled in the Old World. It was not too much to say that education was the religion of America.

The development of democratic ideas had tended to give a strong impetus to the theories associated with the name of Rousseau. We were asked to regard education as the means of allowing the child to develop its own nature under supervision, rather than as handing down to a new generation all the experience and knowledge won from the past. We were told that liberty was more important than discipline; that it was a mistake to do more than fit the child for the duties and pleasures of childhood; and that the traditional system of education, being the product of a feudal age, and the response to the needs of a wealthy and leisured class, was quite unsuited to modern conditions. The subject matter of the old schools, being either literary or abstract, was insufficient for the needs of modern times; the teacher did too much, the children did too little. The natural tendency of the child to activity was thwarted, and the education practically worthless, because it had no relation to the needs of the pupil. What was wanted was more liberty, less discipline; more variety, less uniformity; more life and actuality, less mechanism; more study of child psychology, and more adaptation of the teaching to individual differences of mind and temperament.

Mr. Fisher went on to say that much of our progress was due to the influence, in one form or other, which this School of Liberty had come to exercise over educational thought; but a good and fruitful idea was always apt to be pushed too far. The School of Liberty aimed at keeping the teacher in the background, which was excellent, so long as the teacher was not too much in the background. The young mind must be allowed to taste the quality of the mature mind; the young, unstable character to feel the weight of the mature and established character. When they read of the importance of encouraging activity in a school, they might be tempted to forget that, after all, children had minds, which it was the business of the teacher to train. If a school was kept in a perpetual state of bustle and activity, rushing round to the neighbouring factories, or carrying out campaigns for the improvement of the public hygiene, or playing at shop-keeping or farming, what was to become of the meditative child who thrived on quiet and restfulness and incitements to thought and imagination? A fixed habit of intellectual industry could not be acquired in a whirlpool.

EXAMINATIONS

That the apostles of liberty should have nothing to say in favour of examinations was natural enough. But could we do without them? It did not appear to be possible, for all inquiry tended to show that intelligence tests were no substitutes. The truth was that while assailants of examinations had a good deal to say for themselves, they were quite unable to argue out of existence the stubborn fact of human idleness. Bad as examinations often were, there could be little doubt that they had raised the standard of intellectual industry among the young, and that their disappearance would be followed by a marked decline in the standard of national cultivation and character. Nevertheless, the enthusiasts were well justified in regarding the examination as a suspect. Every examination must be made to clear its character. It should be treated like a cook of dubious honesty and usefulness coming from a doubtful registry, and they should always be prepared to dismiss an examination at a month's notice, as soon as it had clearly begun to infect the education of the country. Otherwise serious evils might arise. By all means let them reform examinations, so long as they did not fall into the error of thinking that they could safely reform them away. Liberty was all very well, but discipline had still its place, seeing that the prime object of education was to train the mind and, through the disciplined mind, to improve the character.

The official opening of the Vacation Course took place in the afternoon, in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor welcomed the visitors.

LORD BURNHAM, who afterwards presided, said that the object of the course was to humanize education. They wanted to make it more and more part of the living texture of national life.

Mr. FISHER also gave an address on constitutional government, in which he said that Indian public opinion was very largely influenced by the democratic ideas that had held sway in Europe during the last century and a half. With Parliamentary government it was not necessary to have Cabinet government, and it might very well turn out that in its application to Indian conditions some scheme of government on the American model might be found more appropriate than government on the model with which we were familiar here.

It was announced that Mr. Frederick W. Turner, senior science master at Thames Valley County School, Twickenham, had won the Bush Scholarship for Educational Research, and he was presented with the certificate by LORD GOSCHEN, who afterwards moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and Corporation. This was acknowledged by ALDERMAN S. J. SANDLE.

BI-LINGUAL EDUCATION

THE PROBLEM IN WALES AND IRELAND

SIR PERCY WATKINS, Permanent Secretary to the Welsh Department of the Board of Education, spoke to the members of the Celtic Congress in London yesterday on bi-lingual education.

He said it was now generally accepted that the teaching of Welsh and English to Welsh scholars was not only desirable but essential. An effort was being made by the Board of Education to ensure that a Welsh-speaking child was as proficient in Welsh as an English child of the same age was in English. They also tried to ensure that the Welsh child was taught English to a degree of attainment that would safeguard his material and cultural interests as well as his prospects as a future citizen of the British Empire. The interest of the child was paramount, but at the same time every encouragement was given to scholars to learn the Welsh language in the schools, colleges, and universities.

Mr. BRIAN FITZPATRICK, an Irish headmaster, said that since the Free State took control of the schools in 1922 the aim of the education authorities was to make Irish the national language and English a secondary one.

At the afternoon session there was a discussion on the Down survey, following the reading of a paper by a French research worker, M. Goblet. M. GOBLET stated that he had just completed a vocabulary of 25,000 Downland place-names from old Irish maps in the French national library.

SHOREHAM HARBOUR EROSION

Steps are being taken to counteract the serious effects of erosion at Shoreham Harbour. Two 50ft. groynes are to be built, and the sea wall will be heightened and reinforced. The trustees expect that the Parliamentary Bill authorizing important harbour improvements at the cost of £100,000 will receive Royal assent to-day.

SCHOOL SPEECH DAYS

DOMUM AT WINCHESTER

Domum was celebrated at Winchester College on evening in the customary hilarious manner. The proceedings began with medal speaking in School, the Warden, Lord Chelmsford, presenting the King's Gold Medals to J. Chaplin and J. S. W. T. W. Fiennes for an English Essay and Latin Verse respectively, and the King's Silver Medals to R. E. L. Cleaver and A. D. M. Ross for English Speech and Latin Speech.

The Warden's and Fellows' prizes were presented by the Headmaster, Dr. A. T. P. Williams, as follows:—English Verse.—A. J. N. Young. Latin Prose and Greek Prose.—G. Hunter. Greek Verse.—J. S. E. W. Fiennes. Other prizes were:—Moore Stevens Prize for Divinity.—J. S. E. W. Fiennes. Richardson Prize for Mathematics.—S. Wylie. Science Prize.—A. R. Legard. Hawkins Prize for English Literature.—E. K. Stopford. The Headmaster's Prizes were awarded as follows:—French.—D. A. Routh. French Speech.—M. J. R. Talbot. German.—A. D. M. Ross. The Leslie Hunter Prize was won by R. C. Chilver.

Domum Dinner followed in Hall, among those present being:—

The Warden, the Sub-warden, Sir Oswald Simpkin, Sir Frederick Kenyon, Lord Selborne, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore, Mr. John Buchan, Prebendary J. A. W. Bell, Mr. W. D. M. Malan, Mr. Lionel Hitchens, Mr. G. H. Hudson Lyall, Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, Mr. Herbert Chitty, the Headmaster, and the Mayor of Winchester.

DOVER COLLEGE

DR. NORWOOD ON PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

LORD NORTHBOURNE presided at Dover College Speech Day yesterday. An address was given by DR. NORWOOD, Headmaster of Harrow. He said that during the last two weeks 70,000 boys and girls had been writing papers for external examinations, in order that it might be discovered whether they had taken advantage of the education given them. The wisdom of the next generation might discover that they could get exactly the same results far more intelligently and forcefully by certificates given from a responsible school stating that a boy or girl had been there and finished a reasonable course.

Some "modern" people like Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Bernard Shaw, and Mr. Bertrand Russell had no use for the public schools of this country and said that they were obsolete; but, far from being obsolete, they had during the past 15 years broadened and adjusted their curriculum and considerably changed. If that was not a sign of life and energy, what was it? The public schools had taught boys, and therefore men, to pull together and had imparted something of the gift of leadership. The finest administration the world had yet seen was that of India between 1850 and 1900, and was entirely due to the public schools.

Dr. Norwood also defended the O.T.C., because he thought able-bodied young men should know the elements of the defence of their own country. What the country needed more than anything was discipline and cooperation, the only two qualities to bring us out of our present difficulties. The real defence of the public schools was that they safeguarded the ideals of our national life.

KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

The distribution of prizes of King's School, Canterbury, took place in the Cathedral Chapter House, yesterday, in the presence of the Dean and Chapter, the Mayor and Corporation, Lady Milner, and a large gathering of parents and Old Boys. Mr. N. P. BIRLEY, the headmaster, said that the school shared this year with the English Church and Nation and the whole English-speaking world a great and irreparable loss. Archbishop Lord Davidson felt the keenest interest in all their doings and valued the links which bound him to the school. Somehow he found time not only to come to school functions, but even to get to know individually some of the older boys.

The great event of the year was the opening of Milner Court by Mr. Rudyard Kipling in October. The Parrots (junior boys) had now completed the first year in their new home. After mentioning school honours, Mr. Birley said that another £400 would clear the new playing fields of debt, apart from the mortgage.

The DEAN of CANTERBURY afterwards addressed the boys.

TAUNTON SCHOOL

SIR PERCY NUNN, Principal of the London Day Training College, distributed the prizes at Taunton School speech day yesterday. He said that to win happiness they must have some knowledge of its source, which was the keeping of the great law of love and the sister law of duty, worked out in concrete terms of the ordinary routine of every-day life. These essential laws of happiness were embodied very definitely in the life of the school.

The HEADMASTER (Mr. H. Nicholson) said that the past year had been one of important development and progress.

ROYAL COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS

Mrs. W. H. Slack, the wife of a governor of the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools, Pinner, distributed the prizes at speech day on Saturday. Mr. F. COYSH presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor of London, president of the school. The reports of the headmaster and headmistress showed that both schools had set up new records both for the number of pupils gaining the school-leaving certificates and for other distinctions gained.

BEDFORD SCHOOL

The prizes at Bedford School were distributed yesterday by Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner in Canada. The headmaster, Mr. H. GROSE-HODGE, said that 14 boys had entered the fighting services. Reorganisation of the school time-table was helping the boys to make the best of their abilities and at the same time was giving backward boys a better opportunity.

BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL

At Bedford Modern School prizes were presented by Major-General Sir Richard Luce. The headmaster, Mr. H. W. LIDDLE, said that the school was one of 50 selected British schools who would compare notes with 50 American schools. Their opposite number was Worcester Academy. A "careers master" had been appointed to act with the careers secretary of the Parents' Association, to interview parents, and to supply information about possible careers for boys leaving school.

CHESHAM BOIS HIGH SCHOOL

Miss H. L. POWELL, late principal of St. Mary's College, Lancaster-gate, presented the prizes at Chesham Bois High School. She said that happiness came from using one's powers to the uttermost. She did not wish them an easy time but a hard time—and a happy time—in their life at school and afterwards.

BUNGAY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Bungay Grammar School, Suffolk, which was founded in 1565, held its Speech Day on Friday. Prizes were distributed by DR. M. T. RENDALL, formerly Headmaster of Winchester, who told the boys to "make something and make it well." He said that the old foundations were the backbone of our State and Commonwealth, and should be built on those sound bases of religion and morality which some people were trying to crush out of existence. The great schools were doing the work of the world, and without them our civilization would go down to the lowest level.

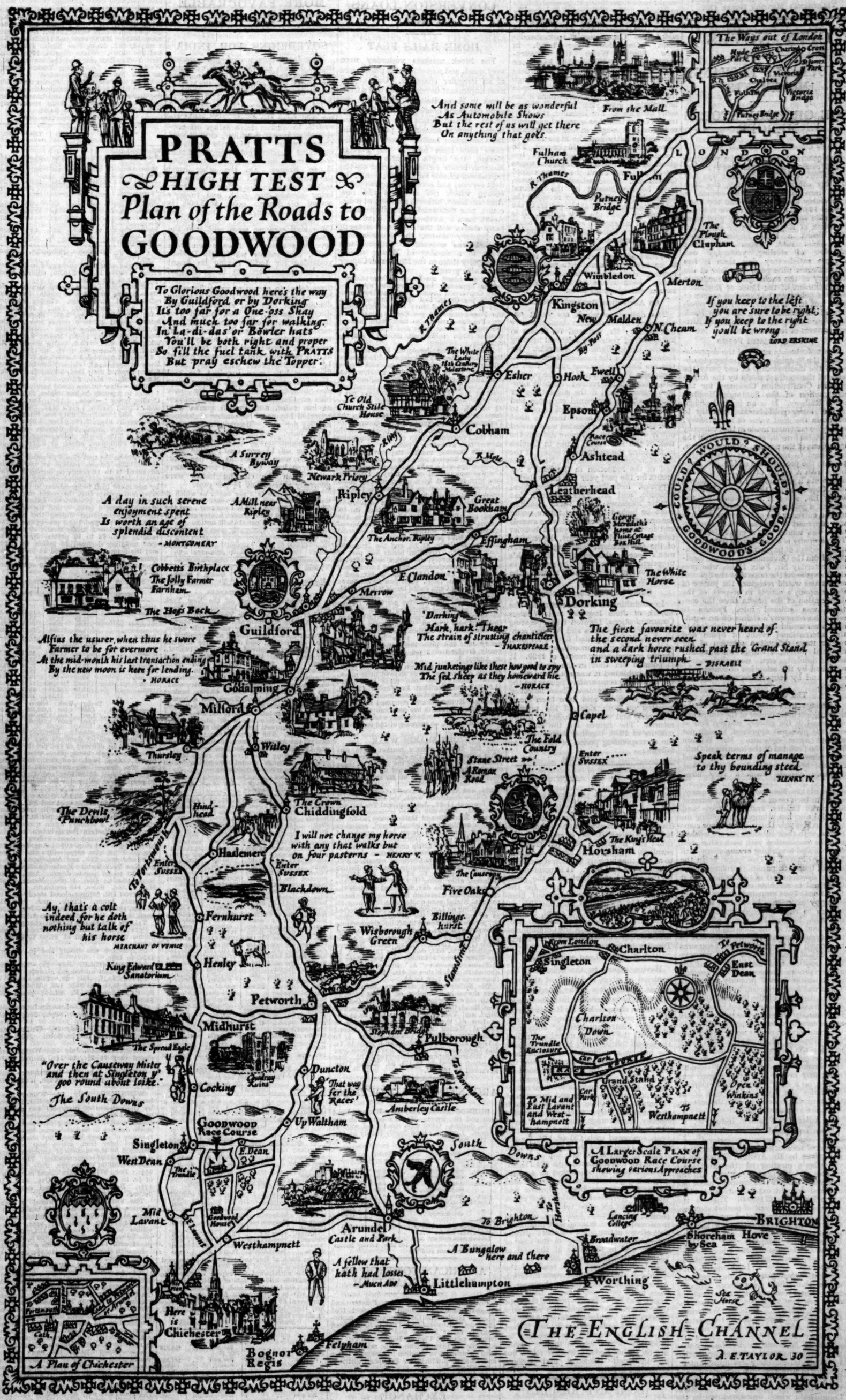
SANDECOTES SCHOOL

The girls of Sandecotes School, Parkstone, bade farewell at their speech day yesterday to their headmistress, Miss Grainger Gray, who is retiring after 28 years' service, from the year of the school's foundation. LORD BRENTFORD, who presided, handed her on behalf of the Church Education Corporation a diamond wristlet watch and a cheque for 250 guineas in appreciation of her services.

ETON COLLEGE

Eton College breaks up to-day for the Summer Holidays, and will reassemble on Thursday, September 25, Sixth Form on September 26, there being no camp for the O.T.C. this year owing to mumps. There will be more changes than usual in the staff next half. Five masters are leaving, Dr. T. C. Porter, after 45 years' service, Mr. L. Todd, the Rev. C. O. Bevan, the Rev. C. R. L. McDowall, and Mr. C. Ll. Ford. In addition to Mr. Todd, two other housemasters are giving up their houses, Mr. A. E. Conybeare and Mr. T. F. Cattley, but Mr. Conybeare will stay on as Lower Master, and Mr. Cattley as master in charge of the classics of the Lower School.

The total of the contributions received by or promised to the Diocese of Rochester Twelve Churches Fund amounted on June 30 to £18,557.



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Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

THE GROCERY STORES MERGER

The general tendency of the principal foreign exchanges last week was in favour of sterling, and this movement was fortunately continued yesterday, the New York rate rising to $4.87—which is appreciably above parity—and the Paris rate to 123.75f., at which figure it is unprofitable for France to take gold from the Bank of England. Other exchanges also closed a little higher, notably the Swiss rate. From the point of view of sterling, yesterday was a more satisfactory day than it has had for some time past. In view of the tendency of the exchanges, a moderate replenishment of the Bank of England's stock of gold may be expected sooner or later, but it is unlikely, with the French rate at its present level, that the Bank will secure any portion of the South African arrivals of fine bar gold.

The Depreciated Peseta

One unfortunate result of the depreciation of the Spanish peseta has been to upset to the disadvantage of one party the basis of the contract made by the Anglo-Spanish Construction Company for the construction of the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway. It is an implied obligation of every gold-standard country to maintain the gold value of its currency; otherwise contracts made in that currency will not mature in accordance with the intentions of the parties. Spain, however, has failed to maintain the value of the peseta; the present rate of 43p. 35c. compares with a parity of 25p. 22½c., which represents a depreciation of over 40 per cent. Consequently, the company has been badly hit, since it is building for the country a gold asset and receiving in payment a currency not of the value which it was supposed to represent when the contract was made, but a great deal less. The company is also suffering from delays in the receipt of payments due to the company from the Government. At the meeting yesterday Mr. Felix Heim, who presided, expressed the hope that the Spanish authorities would recognize the justice of the company's claims in respect of the depreciation of the peseta since the contract was entered into. Failure to settle the company's claims on an equitable basis would obviously be inimical to the international credit of Spain and render more difficult a solution of her financial problems which, while admittedly difficult, can, nevertheless, be remedied by the adoption of sound principles and by cooperation with financial centres.

The Grocery Merger

Meetings were held yesterday of the shareholders of a number of the companies concerned in the grocery merger, and at each the plan was approved, though not without some criticism. Mr. William May, who presided at the meeting of Ordinary shareholders of the Home and Colonial Stores, pointed out that that company already owns a very large majority of the Preferred and Deferred shares of the Meadow Dairy Company, which in turn owns a controlling interest in Pearks Dairies, and the Home and Colonial also has a large shareholding interest in Maypole Dairy. These four companies, with their subsidiaries, are worked in close cooperation with each other, and there is also a working arrangement with Lipton, Limited. The fusion is, in the case of these companies, therefore, only a logical development of past policy, and it is natural to combine with them the International Tea Company's Stores. Recent unhappy experience has caused some investors to regard merger schemes with suspicion, but, as Mr. Guy Collier (the chairman) said at the meeting of the International company, if the businesses to be merged are thoroughly sound concerns the fact of amalgamation must improve their position and not injure it; if the merger proves unsuccessful it is because the business is not properly managed. There was some criticism by shareholders of this company of the proposal that the directors should be permitted to subscribe for Ordinary shares in the new company at par in return for giving up their right to commission on profits under their existing contracts. These shareholders failed to grasp the fact which Sir Ernest Rorey (the solicitor) pointed out, namely, that the directors are giving up a valuable right, and in the result the scheme was passed, on a card vote, by overwhelming majorities, the figures in the case of the Ordinary shares being:—For the scheme, 3,056,454; against, 66,639.

Australian Pastoral Industry

Some remarkable figures showing the heavy cost to Australian pastoral companies of combating drought conditions were given by Mr. Andrew Williamson at yesterday's meeting of the Australian Estates and Mortgage Company. In the four years 1926-29 this company alone has incurred drought expenditure amounting to no less than £716,000. That is the actual amount of out-of-pocket expense. As Mr. Williamson pointed out, obviously such enormous expenditure for the preservation of flocks could not have been borne if the company had not been possessed of large capital resources and had not made ample reservations in prosperous years. Incidentally, the drought expenditure of this company shows that those proprietors enjoying large capital resources and operating large areas are best equipped to conduct the pastoral industry. But Mr. Williamson fears that the importance of the pastoral and wool industry to the country may not be fully realized in Australia. This would appear to be borne out by the fact that the industry is taxed out of all proportion to other and infinitely less important industries of Australia, and by the failure of the Queensland Government to act upon the recommendations of the Pastoral Commission which was appointed by the Labour Government in 1927. That commission made a number of important recommendations for strengthening the pastoral industry and maintaining its existence on a large scale. These recommendations included the renewal of expiring leases in whole or in part and the reduction of taxation. Only a portion of these recommendations had, said Mr. Williamson, been adopted, and nearly all of these had reference to the small grazier section and not to the large pastoral lessees.

The Basic Wage Principle

Mr. Williamson quoted a passage from the Commission's report in which they used the following words:—

If ever wool-growing ceased to be a good investment in Queensland the present economic fabric of the State would immediately crumble and the damage in consequence be immeasurable.

He also quoted a statement made by the present Premier of Queensland to the effect that the future prosperity of the pastoral industry depended upon the costs of production and that when they had done something to reduce them they would have done much to re-establish its prosperity. Mr. Williamson is naturally disappointed that, in spite of these statements, the Government have failed to adopt the Commission's recommendations. On the other hand, in New South Wales the Government, said Mr. Williamson, had done something towards lessening the burdens of the pastoral lessees. But although Queensland has so far failed to act upon the Commission's recommendations it has nevertheless given the pastoral lessees some assistance. For instance, the Arbitration Court there has conceded moderate reductions in wages in the Queensland pastoral industry and the State railways have reduced freights by 10 per cent. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court has given an award reducing shearers' wages by 20 per cent. in all the States except Queensland. These reductions, of course, have been welcomed by the pastoral lessees, but Mr. Williamson revealed the rather startling fact that the powers of the Arbitration Court are very limited. It is bound, for instance, to award to the adult male worker a basic wage representing the estimated amount sufficient to keep a man, a wife, and two children. That is to say, the basic wage principle is not related to an industry's capacity to pay, but to another conception—"the standard of living"—which has no necessary connexion with economic facts.

An Australian Banker's Speech

The difficulties which are being encountered by Australian bankers were described by Mr. Edmund W. Parker in his speech at yesterday's general meeting of the Union Bank of Australia. He showed that for the moment these difficulties are likely to increase rather than to diminish. The new tariff laws, he pointed out, would further restrict Australia's import business, and if the suggestions for pooling all the homeward exchange and handing a certain amount of it over to the Government to assist them to meet their commitments in London were carried out it would make still more difficult the task of the Australian banks in London in financing the exchange business of the export merchants at this end. Nearly one-half of the reduction in the bank's net profits for the past year was due to larger expenses, including salaries and local taxation, and Mr. Parker stated that further increases under these headings must be looked for in the future under the operation of Government wage awards and in view of the prospects of heavier taxation. For the most part, the remarks of the shareholders, following the chairman's speech, showed that the bank's proprietors fully realized the situation in Australia and the wisdom of reducing the dividend.

Cable and Wireless Receipts

In publishing its traffic receipts for the month of June Imperial and Wireless Communications, Limited (the operating company of the Cables and Wireless combine), furnishes adjusted figures for each of the preceding five months and of those for the corresponding month of 1929. It is pointed out that in the figures previously published it was not found possible to include comparative figures for the West Indian companies. These, however, are now available and have been incorporated on both sides of the present statement and will be included in future returns. The figures for the first six months of 1930, together with those for the corresponding period of 1929, are as follows:—

	1930	1929
	£	£
January	519,485	568,062
February	460,052	501,310
March	492,316	538,757
April	454,120	515,918
May	466,279	501,679
June	413,471	484,525
	£2,807,723	£3,108,149

The reduction in receipts on the half-year has been over £300,000, or nearly 10 per cent., and it will be observed that the earnings for June have shown a decline to a total that is easily the lowest monthly figure in the half-year. It is pointed out in the official statement that the gross revenue of the Western Union for the first half of the year decreased from $72,803,162 to $69,054,195, but this reduction of $3,748,967 is equal to only 5 per cent. It is hoped in future to publish the traffic receipts of the Communications company in the Press on the fourth Tuesday in each month.

Outlook for Lead and Spelter

Having regard to the fall which has occurred in silver and most of the base metals, shareholders of the Zinc Corporation must have derived a little encouragement from the speech of Sir Robert Horne, M.P., at yesterday's meeting of this important Australian mining enterprise. Last year the company mined and milled the largest tonnage in its history, obtained the highest metallurgical recoveries and also effected a saving in costs, while the developments in the mine continued to be excellent. For the current year Sir Robert Horne envisaged a material reduction in both the mine and investment revenues. The three metals with which the mine is chiefly concerned have fallen heavily, the average price of lead being £19 5s. 8d. per ton in the first half of this year, compared with £23 4s. 11d. for the whole of 1929; of silver, 1s. 8.6d. per ounce, compared with 2s. 2.39d.; and of spelter, £18 6s. per ton, compared with £24 17s. 8d. He expressed the belief that as a result of the heavy decline in the price of lead its production was being adjusted and that the statistical position was much sounder than for some time past. Good results, he claimed, had been obtained from cooperation among lead producers. Collective action, Sir Robert Horne showed, was not so easy in the case of spelter, and in the crisis at the end of last year the European cartel in zinc quickly broke down as a result of the clashes of the various interests involved. After prolonged negotiation, however, a basis for a new world cartel had been found, and Sir Robert expressed the hope that it would be brought into successful operation at no distant date. After announcing this development, Sir Robert Horne wisely stressed the necessity for producers of non-ferrous metals relying not on higher metal prices for relief, but on increased efficiency and definite economies in cost.

COMPANY RESULTS

Crown Brewing.—Interim dividend of 6¼ per cent., being the same as that paid a year ago.

International Investment Trust.—Interim dividend of 4 per cent. on the Deferred stock (unchanged), payable September 5th.

Bristol and South Wales Railway Waggon.—Usual interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax. Dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders on August 15.

Ashton Bros. (Cotton Spinners and Weavers).—No interim dividend is being paid on the Ordinary shares on account of the year ending December 31 next. The last dividend on these shares was 1¼ per cent. paid as an interim on account of 1927, no final distribution being made.

DUBLIN (SOUTH) CITY MARKET

The accounts of the Dublin (South) City Market Company show a net profit of £4,552 for the half-year ended June 30 (against £4,213 for the corresponding period of 1929), and a balance of £6,771 brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 2 per cent., tax free (against 1½ per cent.), and £500 is again placed to contingencies fund, increasing it to £10,000, leaving £6,823 to be carried forward. Meeting, August 1.

STOCK EXCHANGE

CONVERSION LOANS FIRM

HOME RAILS FLAT

The Stock markets yesterday were very quiet, and movements in prices were of an irregular character. One of the most unpleasant developments was a fresh break in Home Railway stocks, the decline not being confined to the Ordinary group. British Funds were firmly maintained, buyers showing a partiality for the Conversion Loans. There were also more rises than falls in the Foreign market, the bright features including Mexican bonds (which recovered on the provisional scheme for a resumption of the debt service) and several European loans, among which the scrip of the new Austrian Loan, hitherto standing at a discount, now commands a small premium. Apart from a further fall in store company shares and the continued strength of brewery shares, the Miscellaneous market was uneventful. Support was given to a number of Mining shares, principally those in the Rhodesian Copper and Kaffir groups.

The gilt-edged market was firm in tone, buyers appearing to concentrate upon the three Conversion Loans. Both the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. and the Five per Cents. rose ¼, to 79¼ and 104¼ respectively, while the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. gained ¼ to 99. Fractional rises also took place in Four per Cent. Funding (90¼) and Four per Cent. Consols (87¾). India loans showed a rallying tendency.

Fresh weakness developed in the HOME RAILWAY market. There appeared to be some selling of a forced character, and, with buyers unwilling, prices fell sharply. London Midland and Scottish was the chief sufferer, the stock closing 2½ down at the new record low level of 38½. Great Western Ordinary fell 1 to 77½. North Eastern Preferred gave way 1½ to 19½, and Southern Deferred closed ½ down at 25. The weakness extended to the Preference stocks; North Eastern Second Preference was marked down 2 points to 43½, and the Preference stocks of other companies showed falls averaging a point.

In the FOREIGN market the movements of outstanding interest were the further recovery in new scrips and a rally in Mexican securities. The discount on the new Austrian Loan has now been replaced by a premium of ¼, while the German Reparation Loan rose ¼, the discount being reduced to 2¼. Hungarian Seven and a Half per Cents. rose a point to 103, and Roumanian Fours improved further to 46. Rises of fully 2 points took place in the various Mexican loans on the provisional agreement for a settlement of the external debt; the Five per Cents. were quoted at 20, the Six per Cents. at 25, and the Irrigation Loan at 14½. Brazilian bonds lost part of their recent recovery, the market being affected by the fall in exchange. Falls of 1 took place in the 1889 Fours (48½) and the Six and a Half per Cents. (80½), while San Paulo Seven and a Half per Cent. coffee bonds fell 1½ to 79½. Among Foreign Railway stocks Antofagasta fell 1½ to 72½, and the Five per Cent. Debenture of the United Railways of the Havana weakened to 28. Argentine North-Eastern Ordinary rose 1 to 30. There was a demand for Rhodesia and Mashonaland New Six per Cent. Debentures, the price hardening to nearly 103; this price includes the full half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent., less tax, due on August 1.

The OIL market was firm in tone, but in the absence of business prices showed little movement. Small gains took place in Lobitos (1 25-32) and Trinidad Leaseholds (2 7-16). The TEA share market was reported to be steadier. RUBBER shares remained neglected; no change occurred in the commodity, and the return of English stocks for last week accorded with expectation, an increase of 286 tons being shown.

STORE SHARES WEAK

In the MISCELLANEOUS market there was again some offering of the shares of store companies, owing to fears that the profits of these undertakings are being affected by the general trade depression. A fall of 2s. to 55s. took place in Harrods, while John Barker fell 1s. to 57s., and Army and Navy 6d. to 37s. Waring and Gillow continued weak, the shares closing 7-32 lower at 11-32. International Tea lost 6d. to 20s. 9d. BREWERY shares remained a good market; Mitchells and Butlers rose 1s. 3d. to 56s. 6d. on the newly issued report, and rises of a few pence were shown by a number of other leading shares. Distillers, exceptionally, fell 9d. to 62s. 9d. Little change took place in Iron and Steel, Textile, and other standard Industrials. Imperial Chemical remained dull, the Ordinary declining to 20s. 9d. British Celanese gave way 1s. 3d. to 9s. 9d. United Molasses, after being 1 11-16 to 1¾ for the greater part of the day, hardened towards the close, the final quotation being 1 13-16. International Nickel were quoted at a little over 25, some selling on London account being reported as an outcome of the meeting. Columbia Graphophone hardened to 3¾, but Gramophone were dull at 3 3-16. In the MOTOR group Leyland fell 1s. to 65s., but rises took place in Ford (77s.), Thomas Tilling (95s.), National Omnibus (25s. 6d.), and Austin (25s. 9d.). In the BANK group a further rise took place in Williams Deacon's "A," the shares being quoted 3s. 1½d. higher at 44s. Sudan Plantations recovered 3-16 to 2¾.

The Mining market was firm. Small gains were shown in a number of SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD shares, including Crown, East Geduld, East Rand, Geduld, New Modder, Springs, Sub Nigel, and Van Ryn Deep, as well as in one or two of the finance companies, such as Central Mining and Gold Fields. Among RHODESIAN shares, N'Changa gained ¼ to 2 11-16, and Congo Border rose a point to 14. Rio Tinto closed ¼ up at 35½, having been over 36. Minerals Separation improved to 6¾. San Francisco gained 2s. to 17s. 6d. Mining Trust advanced to 10s. 9d.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, July 28.—WHEAT closed easy and 10c. lower. MAIZE was easy at 12c. to 9c. decline. OATS were steady and without change. LINSEED closed barely steady at 18c. to 19c. decline.

Closing Prices		To-day	Previous close
Buenos Aires—			
Wheat,	Sept. delivery ..	9.60	9.70
..	Oct. delivery ..	9.68	9.78
Maize,	Aug. delivery	5.80	5.92
..	Sept. delivery ..	5.85	5.94
Oats,	Sept. delivery ..	4.75	4.75
Linseed,	Aug. delivery	17.14	17.32
..	Sept. delivery	17.23	17.42
..	Oct. delivery ..	17.34	17.52
Rosario—			
Wheat, No. 2,	Sept. delivery	9.55	9.65
Maize,	Sept. delivery ..	5.75	5.80
Linseed,	Sept. delivery ..	17.05	17.10

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5⅞d.)

AMERICAN CONTROL OF ENGLISH SOAP FIRM

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The Procter and Gamble Company confirm the report that Thomas Hedley and Co., Limited, soap manufacturers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been brought under Procter and Gamble control. Officials say that Thomas Hedley and Co. will continue the manufacture of the same kind of soap as hitherto, in addition to making Procter and Gamble products for European distribution.—*Reuter.*

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(REUTER'S QUOTATIONS)

—	July 28	July 25	—	July 28	July 25
Abitibi ..	25¾	25¾	Dom. Bridge	59⅛	56⅞
Asbestos ..	5⅛	1	Dom. Glass	112½	110
Do., Pref. ..	3	3	Dom. Textile	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	61¼	61¼	Fam. Players	41	44
Braz. Tract.	30⅛	39½	Fraser Cos. ..	8	8
B.C. Pwr., A	36¼	36¼	Hollinger ..	5½	5½
Do., B ..	15	No bid	Int. Nickel ..	24⅞	24⅝
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1⅛	1⅛	Massey, H. ..	27¼	28
Do., 1st Pf.	23	23	Montreal L..	58	57¼
Do., 2nd Pf.	35⅛	35¼	Natl. Brew.	31	30½
Brompton ..	27¾	27¾	Nat. Steel Car	52⅛	52½
Calgary ..	100	100	Ogilvie Flour	No bid	300
Can. Car ..	20½	20½	Port Alfred Pulp, Pf'd.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref. ..	25½	25½	Power Corp.	70	No bid
C. Cement ..	14½	14½	Price Bros. ..	62	62
Do., Pref. ..	95	94	Quebec Pwr.	55½	56⅞
C. Cotton ..	No bid	No bid	Shawinigan ..	65	65⅝
Indust. Alcohol, A ..	51½	51½	S. Canada Power ..	29	29
Do., B ..	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada ..	44¼	43⅞
C. Power ..	No bid	13¾	Wpeg Elec.	38	34
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	297	295
Do., Pref'd.	43	43	Can. Bk. Com.	249	248
Cockshutt ..	No bid	14⅝	Royal Bank	294	291½
Cons. Mining	196⅛	196½			

* Ex dividend.

MONEY MARKET

MORE FAVOURABLE EXCHANGES

SOVEREIGNS FOR INDIA

More favourable movements occurred in the French and New York exchange rates yesterday. In both instances these exchanges closed at practically the highest points of the day, namely 123.75f., and $4.87 respectively. As a result of the rise in the French rate the inquiries for gold from the Bank of England for export to France have fallen off considerably, for at yesterday's closing level there appears to be little profit in obtaining standard gold from the Bank, converting it into fine gold and sending it to France. On the other hand the African bar gold which reaches the bullion market is in a different category, being already fine gold, and to-day's arrival of African gold, £633,000, is expected to be bought for France. The sovereigns also brought by the latest Cape mail steamer were sent into the Bank yesterday. A sudden demand for sovereigns seems to have arisen from India, the steamer which left Durban yesterday for India having on board no less than £480,000 in sovereigns. Owing to the fact that many discount firms failed to obtain as many Treasury bills as expected last Friday a strong demand for bills was apparent in the discount market, and this, coupled with the more favourable exchange position, caused a slightly easier tendency in rates. Brokers were not always able to obtain three months' fine bank bills at 27_{16} per cent., and occasionally quoted 1_{32} below this rate, while the "hot" Treasury bills were inquired for and dealt in at 2½ per cent. There were also indications of demand for bank bills on Continental account, sometimes at low rates, and French banks were reported buyers of September maturities at 25_{16} per cent. Money was comparatively easy. During the morning fresh accommodation was obtainable at 2 per cent. or at 1½ per cent., while later balances were offered at 1½ per cent. and even less. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were generally renewed at 1½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½–2	2	2¼	2⅜–2⅞	2⅝–2⅞	2¾

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
$2^{9}/_{16}$–$2^{5}/_{8}$	$2^{5}/_{8}$–$2^{11}/_{16}$	3—3⅛	$3^{1}/_{4}$–$3^{1}/_{2}$	$3^{1}/_{2}$–4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The upward tendency of the New York and French exchanges became even more marked yesterday. New York again bid for sterling in the afternoon and the dollar rate rose to $4.87, closing slightly under this figure. Forward dollars were quoted at a premium of $^{7}/_{32}$c., one month, and $^{17}/_{32}$c. three months. The Paris rate moved up 5c. to 123.75f., compared with 123.64f. on Monday last week. The Italian (92.92l.) and Swiss (25.05½f.) exchanges also moved in favour of sterling. At 20.37½m. the German exchange was unaltered, but Spanish pesetas were weak, the Madrid rate being finally 43.35p., against 42.62½p. on Saturday. There was a further advance in the Far Eastern silver exchanges, the Hong-kong rate rising to 1s. $3^{23}/_{32}$d., and the Shanghai rate to 1s. $6^{27}/_{32}$d. Japanese yen lacked support, and the Kobe rate declined to 2s. $0^{29}/_{32}$d. The Buenos Aires rate moved against the Argentine pesos, closing at $40^{13}/_{32}$d., and the Rio exchange declined to $5^{9}/_{16}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	July 28	July 25
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.86¾–4.87	4.86$^{11}/_{16}$–$^{23}/_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86-86$^{23}/_{32}$	4.85$^{29}/_{32}$–86$^{3}/_{32}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.68-75	123.66-70
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.79-79½	34.79-79¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.88-92.94	92.87-92.90
Zurich	Frs. to £	25.2215	25.04½–06¼	25.03¾–04¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.19½	193.19½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.73-43.35	42.55-42.65
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½–1$^{3}/_{32}$	108¼–108⅝
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08-09¼	12.09½–09¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37¼–20.38	20.37¼–20.38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581	34.42-34.45	34.41-34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74-27.78	27.74-24.78
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.36-43.41	43.36-43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constntple	Pst. to £	110	1,025‡	1,025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½–274⅝	274½–274⅝
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.68	480–480⅛	480–480⅛
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.850	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.22-18.30	18.20-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.00¼–00⅞	18.00¼–00¾
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–16¼	18.15½–16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97$^{19}/_{32}$–97$^{25}/_{32}$	97$^{19}/_{32}$–97$^{25}/_{32}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$	1/5$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$	1/5$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$	1/5$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3⅛–1/4	1/3⅛–1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$	2/0$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6$^{1}/_{2}$–1/7¼	1/6$^{1}/_{2}$–1/7¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{27}/_{32}$	2/3$^{23}/_{32}$–$^{27}/_{32}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08½–09	12.08¾–03¼
Manila	Per dol.	24.0668	2/0$^{29}/_{32}$	2/0$^{29}/_{32}$
R. de Janeiro	Per mil.	5.8092	5½–5¼	5$^{29}/_{32}$–5$^{31}/_{32}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40½–40⅝	40½–40⅝
V'paraiso	$ to £	40	39.98	39.99
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	41¼–41⅜	41½–42
Lima	Soles to £	12.165	13.05	13.05
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.25–10.45	10.25–10.45

† 90 days. ‡Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 12 6	99 2 1	3 91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand ..	99 17 6	99 6 3	3 92 15 0	92 3 0
Africa & Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 0 2	6 97 19 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 17 6	99 10 0
New Zealand	99 5 7 6	99 5 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador ..	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.54	24.55
Venezuela ..	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.14	26.00
Colombia (Bogota) ..	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03¾	5.06
Nicaragua ..	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador ..	Colones to £	9.73	10.08	10.02
Bolivia ..	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.33	13.50

The Bank of England yesterday announced the setting aside of £400,000 in SOVEREIGNS and the withdrawal for export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS and the sale of £221,977 in BAR GOLD. On the other hand, the Bank received £450,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad, and purchased £8 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £555,442, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
July 24 ..	Nil	July 24—	
		Bar gold ..	256,970
July 25—		July 25—	
Sovs.	130,000	Bar gold ..	281,503
		Sovs.	4,000
July 26—		July 23 ..	Nil
Sovs.	21,000		
July 28—		July 28—	
Sovs.	450,000	Sovs. set aside	400,000
Bar gold ..	8	Sovs. exported	2,000
		Bar gold ..	221,977
Net efflux ..	555,442		
Total ..	£1,166,450	Total ..	£1,166,450

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,959,445; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,480.

In the bullion market the price of gold was lowered ¼d. to 85s. 0½d. per oz. in view of the decline in the French exchange. The mail steamer from Cape Town due to reach this country on August 11 has on board £974,030 in bar gold.

Silver was easier, China being a seller. The cash price fell $^{2}/_{16}$d. to 16½d. per oz., and the forward quotation ¼d. to $16^{3}/_{16}$d.

SALTS (SALTAIRE)

Salts (Saltaire), Limited have effected a fusion of interests with John Wright (Ingrow), Limited, whose mills are situated in the neighbourhood of Keighley. This business, which is of a similar character, will be under the same management as that of Salts (Saltaire). Mr. H. B. Cordingly, who has been associated with John Wright (Ingrow) for the past 16 years, has transferred his services to Salts (Saltaire).

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 28.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy at 2c. to 2¼c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 99c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 95½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 104¼c. MAIZE easy and 1¼c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 98c., f.o.b., New York. OATS easy and 1¼c. down. White clipped, 46½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE easy and 1½c. lower. No. 2 Western, 66¼c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting, unquoted.

FLOUR was barely steady. Spring clears 10c. lower at $4.95; Kansas straights 5c. down at $4.60; Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $5.20 and $4.55 respectively. Rye flour quoted $4.15 to $4.60.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	6,991	8,817	6,991	81,461	74,984
Do., Atlantic ..	373	670	373	17,245	14,527
*Exports ditto	749	318	749	10,785	8,060
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	1,154	1,116	1,154	13,494	17,211
Do., Atlantic ..	31	24	31	350	444
*Exports ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipmts., West'n	93	86	93	2,291	1,888
Receipts, Atl'tic	78	69	78	1,524	1,516
*Exports ditto	17	14	17	345	275
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	717	634	717	5,810	8,400
Do., Atlantic ..	8	24	8	307	410
*Exports ditto	—	—	—	4	—

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unchanged to 5c. lower. Prime Western steam $10.30; Middle West, spot, $10.15 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady at declines ranging from 18 to 10 points. Sales were estimated at 16,000 bags. Closing prices:—Sept., 6.45; Dec., 5.92; Jan., 5.89; March, 5.82; May, 5.74; July, 5.63. Santos No. 4 futures closed 33 to 9 points lower. Sales, 53,000 tons. Closing prices:—Sept., 11.10; Dec., 10.08; Jan., 10.03; March, 9.50; May, 9.33; July, 9.16. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7¾c.; Santos No. 4, 13c. to 13¼c.

COCOA futures closed barely steady, 6 points lower to unchanged. Sales, 3,000 bags. Aug., 8.15c.; Sept., 7.27c.; Dec., 8.27c.; Jan., 8.35c.; March, 8.55c.; May, 8.70c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady at 1 point to 2 points decline. Sales, 23,000 tons. Closing prices:—Sept., 1.16c.; Dec., 1.25c.; Jan., 1.28c.; March, 1.35c.; May, 1.42c.; July, 1.50c. No. 2 contract, duty free futures were unchanged. Sept., 3.12c.; Dec., 3.22c.

Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, was quoted at 3.22c. per lb. Sales comprised 23,000 bags of Philippine, afloat, at 3.22c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 20 points lower at 12.75c. The futures market at the opening advanced 11 to 13 points on buying by Wall-street operators and shorts covering, influenced by continued high temperatures in the South-West, and reports that the recent rains in the Central belt were insufficient. Later realizing brought about a setback, and the downward movement continued during the afternoon owing to poor support and predictions of rain, the market closing barely steady at net losses ranging from 28 to 16 points. New Orleans spot middling declined 18 points to 12.50c., and the futures market closed 15 to 18 points lower on the day. Messrs. Clement, Curtis and Co. estimate the condition at 66.8 and the crop at 14,005,000 bales.

New York	Closing Range	
Futures	To-day	Prev. day
August	12.57 12.57	12.85 12.85
September	12.71 12.71	12.95 12.95
October	12.82 12.85	13.05 13.05
November	12.92 12.92	13.11 13.11
December	13.00 13.00	13.17 13.17
January	13.05 13.05	13.24 13.24
	New Contract	
October	12.58 12.58	12.77 12.75
November	12.66 12.66	12.84 12.84
December	12.74 12.74	12.93 12.93
January	12.83 13.03	13.02 13.02
February	12.93 12.93	13.10 13.10
March	13.05 13.03	13.19 13.19
April	13.10 13.10	13.27 13.27
May	13.21 13.18	13.35 13.35

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Rece

COMPANY MEETINGS

AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE COMPANY

EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

THE FALL IN WOOL PRICES

QUEENSLAND LAND LEGISLATION

CURRENT YEAR'S IMPROVED OUTLOOK

MR. ANDREW WILLIAMSON'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Australian Estates and Mortgage Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. ANDREW WILLIAMSON (the chairman and managing director of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY, Mr. L. E. Pickin, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the ordinary business of our meeting I would refer with deep regret to the loss which the company has sustained through the lamented death of the late Lord Glendyne, who, with his firm, Messrs. R. Nivison and Co., has been closely associated with the company since its formation as the brokers for the company's Debenture stocks. My own personal friendship with Lord Glendyne goes back to 1885. Through his death we have lost a warm personal friend and one who never ceased to take a keen interest in the welfare of our company.

We also deplore the loss of our late pastoral inspector in Queensland, Mr. David Hannah. Mr. Hannah entered the service of the company 22½ years ago. He rendered wholehearted, able, and devoted service to the company, in devotion to whose interests he never spared himself. His death from heart failure was very sudden and wholly unexpected.

Passing now to the report and accounts, these, which you have no doubt carefully perused, you will, I assume, wish taken as read.

ADVERSE FACTORS

The result of our operations during the past year must have been profoundly disappointing to all the shareholders, and to none more than to the directors, though none of us could have been altogether unprepared for it. Two main causes have brought about this disappointing result; first, the drought in New South Wales and the continuance of the drought in Queensland; and second, the disastrous fall in the price of wool. The first involved us for the fourth year in succession in heavy additional outlay in the necessary protective measures to preserve the lives of our sheep and cattle, and the second cut down income from the sale of wool, by far the largest item in our total receipts, by fully 40 per cent., and also adversely affected receipts from the sale of live stock and from all the branches of our agency business. These two main determining factors were obviously beyond the control of either the board or the management.

The long-continued calamitous drought in Queensland did not extend over the whole of the State. Some areas were more favoured, and the pastoral properties there at times enjoyed good seasons and did well. It was our misfortune that, as it so happened, our properties were in the afflicted areas, and we have suffered in consequence. This is no reflection on our properties.

THE ACCOUNTS

I will now go through the accounts. Some alterations have been made in the form of the accounts to meet the requiremenis of the new Companies Act. The items are so clearly set out that I need not go into each in detail. Taking first the balance-sheet, the paid-up capital is unchanged at £1,461,888 15s. The only change in the Debenture stocks is a reduction of £17,091 11s. 2d. in the "B" Debenture stock. The reserve account stands at £120,000, or a net reduction of £80,000 from last balance-sheet. The only other item I need refer to on the debit side is "Sundry creditors and credit balances," amounting to £638,022, which compares with £449,301 in the previous year. In previous balance-sheets certain reserves for taxation and contingencies were deducted from the credit side, which are now included under this heading on the debit side, which is also one that fluctuates in amount from year to year.

On the credit side the first item, £1,879,959, includes pastoral properties and live stock, sugar estates and sugar mills, plant, &c. The second item, £1,339,426, represents our agency and finance business, and consists mainly of various advances to clients on their stock and station properties, wool, and other produce. The item "shares in associated and other companies at cost," amounting to £138,611, includes our holding of £100,004 in Amalgamated Sugar Mills, Limited, representing half the capital of that company. This company was formed some years ago to acquire the business and sugar mills of the Pleystowe Central Mill Company, Limited, and of our own Palms Mill at Mackay, and combine the two in one larger and more efficient mill, a merger of interests which has worked well. Investments, you will observe, amount to £686,868, of which £548,257 are in gilt-edged securities, whose market value was £556,794.

THE GROSS PROFITS

Turning to the profit and loss account, gross profits for the year came to only £111,629, against £284,442 in 1928. On the other side expenses of administration, and of English and Australian income-tax, amounted to £98,809, as against £96,346 in 1928. After deducting the expenses we have a balance of £12,819, against a corresponding balance the previous year of £188,095. So that we had this year to draw on the reserve account to the extent of £100,000 to provide for the interest on the Debenture stocks and the Preference dividend for the year, a balance being left of £7,855.

URGENT NEED OF RAIN

At our last annual meeting I had to advise you that in New South Wales the season generally was developing in a very unsatisfactory way, and that nearly all our New South Wales stations were in urgent need of rain, the sheep upon them being hand-fed. I regret to say that relief did not come till the last week of the closing month of the year. The far west experienced one of the driest years on record, and in part of the north-west the rainfall was unprecedentedly low. Very dry conditions prevailed over inland areas throughout the winter, the adverse effect of which was intensified by severe frosts.

In Queensland, with the exception of the eastern half of the central highland, the inland division experienced dry conditions in varying degrees of severity during the greater part of the year. The drought continued without respite in the far south-west, and over the greater part of the western division.

The drought entailed very heavy special expenditure in artificial feeding, in obtaining relief country for the live stock, whose home pastures were exhausted, heavy rail and road transport charges in moving the stock, and for wages and other incidental charges. In addition there was the shrinkage in income sustained through the adverse effect of the drought on the live stock market, which weakened continuously throughout the year and on all sections of our agency business.

EXPENDITURE IN COMBATING DROUGHT

As I informed you at our last annual meeting, expenditure in combating the drought on our stations during the three trying years 1926 to 1928 had amounted to over £530,000. In 1929 we had to face a further drought expenditure of £186,000, so that during the last four years the drought from which we have suffered has cost us no less a sum than £716,000. To ascertain the full extent of the loss we have sustained through the calamity of the prolonged droughts we must add the loss of revenue that we would otherwise have received had these four years been normal.

The droughts have also involved a tremendous strain on the management, especially our inspectors, station managers, overseers, and station staffs, which it is practically impossible for us here fully to realize, but which calls strongly for our sympathy and appreciation. Notwithstanding all this outlay we might still have failed to save our sheep, and it is at least matter for thankfulness that we have preserved so large a number of our flocks, especially breeding ewes. The protective measures taken by us at so severe a cost enable me to record that even in the past year lambing results generally were good, the lambs marked averaging some 53 per cent., and the mortality over our flocks as a whole was comparatively light, being only about 8 per cent., and that on all our properties the sheep numbers at the close of the year were approximately 650,000, of which nearly 450,000 were breeding ewes. Thanks to the good lambing during the last two years, we are now on the way, I believe, to making good the wastage caused by the losses of the two preceding years. We could never have faced such enormous expenditure for the preservation of our flocks and still have remained in as strong a position as we are in to-day had we not possessed large capital resources, and also had we not made ample reservations in prosperous years to build up reserves instead of distributing large dividends.

OBJECT LESSON TO POLITICIANS

Our experience during the last four years, as thus briefly set out, is an object lesson that the leaders of all political parties in Australia should lay to heart. The financial difficulties of the Commonwealth and the various States of Australia are known to you all. Australia is a heavily indebted country to oversea holders of her Government securities, with a very large annual obligation for payment of interest in London. That obligation can only be ultimately discharged out of revenue by the excess of Australian exports over her imports. By far the most important of those exports is wool, in the production of which Australia has a world-wide reputation. It has only been built up to its present pre-eminent position by companies and individuals operating on a large scale, backed by large capital resources, in the face of devastating droughts and difficulties innumerable. The position achieved can only be maintained by the continuance of the industry on a large scale.

One would have thought that far-seeing legislators would have vied with each other in doing everything in their power to strengthen such an industry so vital to the national welfare, and that taxation and other burdens of the Commonwealth and States laid upon it would be as light as possible, consistently with the national revenue requirements. One finds on the contrary that precisely the opposite has been and is the case. It is taxed out of all proportion to other and infinitely less important industries. No industry receives less consideration.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT AND PASTORAL LEASES

Within the next few years a large number of pastoral leases, representing an area of some 30,000,000 acres, fall in. In 1927 the then Government of Queensland, a Labour Government, appointed a Commission to inquire into the whole position and advise what, if anything, should be done. This Commission made exhaustive inquiries, examined a great number of witnesses, and ultimately issued a report which was universally recognized as extremely able and impartial. It made a number of important recommendations for the strengthening of the pastoral industry and maintaining its existence on a large scale, including renewal of expiring leases in whole or in part, mitigation of excessive taxation, and in various other directions. Owing to internal dissensions within the Labour Government of that time, only a portion of these recommendations were adopted, and these nearly all had reference to the small grazier section, and not to the pastoral lessees. That Government at the last General Election was defeated, and a Nationalist Government is now in power, but no step has so far been taken to give legislative effect to the neglected recommendations of the Commission.

The Commission gave these warning words in their report, which strike home with peculiar force to-day:—"If ever wool-growing ceased to be a good investment in Queensland the present economic fabric of the State would immediately crumble, and the damaging consequences be immeasurable." Further, the present Premier of Queensland has also said:—"The whole matter of the future prosperity of the pastoral industry, and consequently of the State, rests on the costs of production, and when we have done something to reduce these we will have done much to re-establish the prosperity we knew in the seemingly long past." Yet time passes and there is no indication that the Government intend to take any step to adopt the Commission's recommendations, which would secure reduction in costs and security of tenure.

POSITION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

In New South Wales, on the other hand, in view of the losses sustained by pastoral lessees in the western division of that State through the disastrous droughts, the Government have introduced and carried through a Bill affording lessees an opportunity of obtaining an extension of terms of their holdings, subject to specified rights of resumption by the Crown, providing due safeguards for the steady and continued development of closer settlement in areas suitable for such purpose. I trust that the Government of Queensland will yet have the statesmanship and the courage to give legislative effect to the reasonable recommendations of the Commission for the preservation and extension of its great pastoral industry, and for dealing fairly with the Crown's pastoral lessees who have sustained such appalling losses through a succession of disastrous seasons.

In addition to the heavy expenditure incurred in connexion with the company's own properties, we have been called upon to render substantial assistance to enable our constituents to tide over the difficulties of the past five years, and in this respect the company can claim to have done its full share in supporting the main industry of the State during one of the most critical periods of its existence.

WAGE REDUCTIONS

In Queensland early this year application for some reduction in wages in the pastoral industry was made to the Arbitration Court, and moderate reductions were conceded. The State Railways have also reduced railway freights by 10 per cent. In Sydney the Graziers' Association of New South Wales have approached the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for a decrease in shearing and other wages. The result has been an award reducing shearers' wages in all the States save Queensland by 20 per cent. The Judge making the award, however, pointed out that in Australia, with the law as it stands to-day, the Arbitration Court is bound to award to the adult male worker the basic wage (*i.e.*, a wage sufficient to keep a man and a wife and two children, even though the man is single) on a certain fixed standard of living, and it was only subject to that that the Court could have regard to the economic consequence of any award it might make. That is to say, the basic wage must be maintained by the Court as a minimum regardless of whether the industry can stand it. At a time like the present, when the industry cannot stand it, the evil result is twofold, crippling the industry and causing widespread unemployment.

"ILL-CONCEIVED AND DANGEROUS BILLS"

The Arbitration Courts, State and Federal, for fixing minimum wages on the above arbitrary basis were no doubt originally instituted as calculated to become courts of conciliation, making for industrial peace and diminishing strikes. The result, however, has been quite the opposite. The effect of these Arbitration Courts has been to force capital and labour into hostile camps and with the minimum wage based on what a man can consume instead of what a man can produce or legitimately earn, the economic result has been disastrous. With the added pressure of ever-rising tariffs, there has been for years a continually rising scale of wages. Until the whole basis of such awards is corrected and brought into line with economic realities, or the Arbitration Courts themselves brought to an end, these evils must continue and get worse. In the face of all this the present Commonwealth Government have introduced an Arbitration Act Amendment Bill which makes matters very much worse, taking further definite uneconomic departures.

Another ill-conceived and dangerous Bill is the Federal Central Reserve Bank Bill. This measure violates the most fundamental canons of true central reserve banking. It would make the bank liable to political influences to a dangerous degree, and also under it the trading banks are compelled, under heavy penalty, to lodge and maintain with the Reserve Bank a large fixed percentage of their deposits, the evil effect of which would be to restrict the accommodation the trading banks could give to their customers. The Bill is being strenuously opposed not only by the banks but by representative bodies in each of the capital cities. It has passed the House of Representatives, but in the Senate it has been referred to a select committee to examine and report. I trust that it will either be withdrawn or vitally amended.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK

A further regrettable Bill is the Commonwealth Bank Act Amendment Bill, which among other imperfections has this dangerous provision, that the existing board of directors is to be abolished and the bank, which is to be set free to compete without restriction, and under specially favoured terms, against the trading banks, is to be controlled by a governor and deputy governor, appointed by the Governor-General, which practically means by the Government, bringing this bank also under direct political influence, with untold possibilities for evil. It seems inexplicable that at a critical time like the present three Bills of first-class importance so economically unsound should be brought forward by the Commonwealth Government, when every dictate of prudence should lead to a return to sound economic lines.

It is to be hoped, however, that wiser counsels will yet prevail, and that the present serious financial position will be boldly faced. If uneconomic courses, which are the prime source of all the trouble, are definitely abandoned and sound economic lines fearlessly followed, all will be well and the present anxious time will yet prove a blessing in disguise.

WOOL

Our wool clip for 1929 came to 13,938 bales, as compared with 14,312 bales in 1928. The total proceeds of the 1929 clip, as taken to account, were £204,568, against £346,729 in 1928, a reduction of £142,161, and as compared with 1927 a reduction of £174,953. The numbers shorn in grown sheep showed an increase of 31,228 head over the previous year, and the average cut per head per grown sheep shows a fractional increase of .57 per lb. The Australian wool clip as a whole for 1929-30 amounted to 2,583,000 bales, as against 2,862,847 bales in 1928-29, or 107,000 bales above the estimate ruling at the date of our last meeting. For the past four years the Australian clip, in round figures, was as follows:—

1929-30	.. 2,583,000	bales
1928-29	.. 2,862,000	"
1927-28	.. 2,673,000	"
1926-27	.. 2,712,000	"

In my address last year I had to report the serious fall in the values of wool during the preceding 12 months. Unfortunately since then prices have again given way disastrously, and we are now on a basis that must in many cases be well below the cost of production. The level of prices for merinos is fully 10 per cent. below those of July, 1914, though it is well to remember that that period was above the level ruling during the preceding 12 months.

COURSE OF PRICES

Taking the course of the wool market in detail, the July sales, which had shown a decline of from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. at the time of our last meeting, recovered nearly 5 per cent. of this fall before their close. September, however, witnessed a decline of from 15 to 20 per cent. This, however, was followed by a recovery of from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. in November. In January there was a heavy fall of from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. which, with a further drop of 5 per cent. at the opening of the March sales, brought merinos to their lowest point. At this stage, however, many users felt that wool was at an unjustifiably low level, and a welcome revival in demand set in which was continued in May, resulting in an improvement of from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. At the opening of the July sales prices gave way to the extent of from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent., but as the sales proceeded a hardening tendency set in, and at the close prices as a whole were nearly up to May level. The net result of these fluctuations is that prices are now from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. below those ruling at this time last year.

CATTLE

Although the prices for fat cattle in 1929 were better than in the preceding year, those so far obtained during the current year are considerably lower, which is due to the reduced prices paid by exporters. At the moment there is no sign of any material improvement in the value of frozen beef. Low prices for hides and by-products, increased imports of meat during the first six months of the year, and the closing of the German market after September 30 next are mainly responsible for the fall in prices.

LAND

During the past year we have satisfactorily disposed of some 10,000 acres of our Condobolin property for £29,686. We have also sold our Boolcarrol Station of 39,527 acres for £128,464. We have also disposed of a portion of our sugar lands at Mackay, amounting to 1,838 acres, partly with and partly without crops, for £19,360. All these lands have realized on sale prices higher than they stood at in our books. They were all included in the specific charge in favour of the trustees of the Debenture stockholders, and the proceeds, as received, are handed over to them and are available for re-investment in approved assets.

By the sales above referred to our freehold and secured lands have been reduced by 51,365 acres, and Crown lands were reduced by 14,000 acres, due to the sale of "Boolcarrol" and resumptions from "The Overflow" and "Springfield" groups. In payment for secured lands sold during the past years there are instalments still to be received amounting to £287,006.

SUGAR

The returns from our sugar interests have been satisfactory. The tonnage of cane crushed and the yield of sugar at our "Kalamia" mill constituted a record. The cane crushed amounted to over 170,000 tons, against 160,000 tons last year, which itself was a record. Owing, however, to the somewhat lower price obtained for sugar, the profit made was somewhat less than last year. On our "Palms" estate the season was unsatisfactory, resulting in a reduction of our cane crop by over 6,000 tons, as compared with 1928.

During the year we have again followed the practice, which we find very beneficial, of sending our senior technical officers to view the operations of other mills, both in Northern and Southern Queensland. This year we sent Mr. Farrar, the manager of our "Kalamia" mill, to Hawaii, that he might obtain first-hand knowledge of the conditions and methods employed in the sugar industry there compared with Australia. Mr. Farrar has now returned, and has submitted a most interesting and useful report, containing recommendations which should be of considerable value to us in the future. We much appreciate the kind reception accorded to him by the members and staff of the Hawaiian Sugar Plantations Association, who also provided him with facilities for going over the various mills and plantations.

AGENCY BUSINESS

Our agency business has been well maintained and extended, but through the fall in prices of wool and other commodities the earnings were less than in 1928.

THE OUTLOOK

With regard to the outlook at the present time, the world-wide depression and the striking fall that has taken place in practically all commodity prices, which in many cases is still in progress, prevent one having an unduly optimistic feeling as to any rapid recovery in the price of wool. On the other hand, however, it is encouraging to remember that, unlike so many of the world's other products, there has been no artificial restriction imposed on the marketing of wool, with the beneficial result that there are practically no undue unsold carried forward balances or undue accumulations of stocks. In fact, it would be accurate to say that stocks at the present time are probably a good deal below the normal amount over an average of years. Notwithstanding the very heavy fall in the price of wool, growers have met the market and wool has been cleared. Doubtless all the wool that has been purchased has not gone actually into consumers' hands, but the amount that may be still held for resale is, I think, not a serious factor, and we start the new wool-selling year if not with clean boards with what is very near it, and any general movement upward in world commodity prices should be participated in by wool probably more quickly than by any other raw material.

FASHION'S IMPORTANT PART

Fashion plays, as you all know, an important part in the consumption of wool. Aided by the high price of wool in recent years, attractive substitutes became serious competitors, and this was intensified by a revolutionary change in women's clothing. There are, however, now distinct indications that fashion, which for a number of years has gone against us, is now moving somewhat in our favour. But the retail prices for woollen goods is high out of all proportion to the diminished values of wool, and this is hindering consumption. Then we have against us the world-wide depression, with the curtailment in purchasing power through the huge scale of unemployment, not only here at home but in many other countries; the unsettled state of China; and the seriously disturbed conditions in India and Egypt, as well as the reaction in trade and commerce in America. The one certain way of improving the position is to get down the costs of production, which in the case of Australia have been inflated in defiance of all economic law.

Another hitherto neglected way of improving the position is the skilful employment of scientific cooperative advertising the merits and advantages of wool as a clothing fabric over all other textiles. I am glad to say that this is now receiving the attention of the Australian Wool Growers' Association.

DROUGHT NOW BROKEN

Although the drought from which we suffered so severely last year continued through the earlier months of this year, relief came at last, beginning with light and more or less patchy falls some months ago. Further and heavier rains followed, and during the last four or five weeks general and copious rains have fallen in New South Wales. On all our stations the season is practically assured till the end of the year, and the forecast for the current year is comparatively encouraging. I have to-day received the following cable from our management in Australia: "Drought completely broken and conditions satisfactory in Queensland. While New South Wales drought broken, Riverina and South-West still require further falls, and now raining there. Otherwise conditions generally satisfactory, and season would be assured by spring rains."

In a letter received from the Brisbane branch this morning there is this closing sentence: "The seasonal prospects for Queensland have seldom been better, and a record lambing is confidently looked forward to." For the earlier months special drought expenditure had to be continued, but relief came before it reached an alarming figure, and the whole drought expenditure for 1930 should be well under £40,000, or nearly £150,000 less than for 1929.

The end of the drought should increase the inquiry for sheep, though a counter-influence will be felt in the present financial stringency, and the low price still ruling for wool, though a turn for the better may come at any time, and the staple is now so cheap that no serious further fall seems probable. It must not be forgotten that after such a prolonged dry period it will require more than one good season to restore our stations to their normal carrying capacity, remarkable though the recuperative power of Australian pastoral areas has over and over again shown itself to be.

AN UNKNOWN FACTOR

In any forecast the chief unknown factor is the course of the wool market during the current wool season, on which we have just entered. You are entitled to as accurate a forecast as we can give you, and, while desirous of giving you all legitimate encouragement, I am anxious not to mislead you into supposing that this year can be a satisfactory one. It should, however, show a material improvement on the past year. I cannot at present say more. In the present specially difficult time every avenue that may lead to economy and reduction of costs of production and expenses of administration is being sedulously explored and followed up.

I have no fear of the ultimate future of wool, or that we will not yet see better times again, though with all the complicated difficulties of the financial and political situation in Australia at the present time, added to the general malaise, industrial and commercial, spreading over the whole world, the recovery may take a fairly lengthened time. I have the fullest confidence that if economic facts are squarely faced and former mistakes acknowledged and rectified, Australia will come triumphantly through and later on will again enjoy a period of assured prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

During this difficult and trying year the management and the whole of the staffs, both in Australia and here, have given us of their best, and I am glad of this opportunity to express how much we appreciate the excellent work they have done.

We have with us to-day one of our principal officers, Mr. Alan Jeffray, the greatly valued manager of our Brisbane branch. The opportunity which his presence in England has afforded of going exhaustively with him into the working of our business in Queensland has been taken full advantage of and has been most valuable. Mr. Jeffray has been in the service of the company for 29 years and is a most able and devoted officer, who has the full confidence of the board and of all our Queensland constituents. Before we separate I shall ask him to say a few words.

I will now move:—"That the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1929, now submitted, be received and adopted." (Cheers.)

The RIGHT HON. J. S. SANDARS, C.V.O., vice-chairman, seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The RIGHT HON. J. S. SANDARS.—Gentlemen.—I have the honour to move the re-appointment of Mr. Andrew Williamson as a director of this company. I think the meeting will do well to renew their confidence in the chairman. In difficult days—these are difficult times, indeed—Mr. Williamson has discharged services to the company with conspicuous ability, services marked by unremitting attention to the company's affairs, services also which reflect a long and profound experience of those problems which are nearly always before us in the administration of the company's business.

SIR FREDERICK W. YOUNG seconded the resolution, observing that he heartily endorsed, as would all the shareholders, the observations which the vice-chairman had made with regard to the chairman's valuable services to the company.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the re-election to the board of Sir Frederick W. Young, remarking that Sir Frederick had had a long experience in Australia, and that also for many years he was Agent-General here for South Australia. Since then Sir Frederick had been continually in touch with Australian affairs. The directors found him a valuable colleague in carrying on the work of the company.

Mr. ROBERT A. HILL seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HAROLD MORTON then moved, and Mr. CHISHOLM seconded, the reappointment of the auditors, Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell and Co., for the ensuing year.

The resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Jeffray to address the meeting.

MR. JEFFRAY'S REMARKS

Mr. ALAN JEFFRAY (Brisbane manager of the company).—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I greatly appreciate the privilege of being permitted to add a few words to what the chairman has told you about Queensland. It is 29 years since I went there in the service of the company, and I naturally have some knowledge of the various industries of the State, more particularly of the pastoral industry. Despite the present depressed conditions, I have every confidence in the future. I believe that Queensland has greater possibilities than any other State, more particularly so far as the pastoral industry is concerned. To-day wool is selling at rather below pre-War rates, while on the other hand the cost of production and delivery to market has more than doubled. It is obvious that if the industry is to prosper costs must be reduced, and already something has been done in this direction. I believe a great deal more will be done within the next 12 months.

There is another very important matter, and that is the question of land legislation. The varying fortunes of the pastoral industry have necessitated amendments and additions to the Land Acts from time to time as experience dictated, and at present it seems that further legislation is required. There is in Queensland a Land Administration Board, which is continually engaged in dealing with land matters, and I believe that the present Government will introduce fresh legislation dealing fairly with their existing lessees and doing what is best in the interests of the industry as a whole. Following on the late disastrous drought, which has now broken, it is not unreasonable, and experience justifies the hope, that we may have a run of good seasons. Given these, fair prices for our products, and wise land administration, I have every belief that the pastoral industry will regain its past prosperity and that that prosperity will be founded on a sounder basis.

Before sitting down I wish to thank the chairman for what he has said in reference to myself. I think he was very flattering. Whatever I have been able to do in Queensland would have been quite impossible without the assistance of a particularly loyal and capable staff, which I am fortunate in having there. I am returning to Queensland shortly and can assure you that nothing will be left undone to promote the interests of the company. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. H. DAUGLISH then moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, and in doing so remarked that they always had at those annual meetings an able and exhaustive speech from their chairman, Mr. Andrew Williamson, and the address on that occasion was no exception. These speeches were perused with interest not only by the shareholders of the company, but by many concerned in Australian affairs both in London and on the other side of the world.

Mr. W. HILL seconded the resolution, and it was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN having suitably responded, the proceedings terminated.

BRITISH AND SOUTH PACIFIC TRADING CO.

CHANGING CONDITIONS OF THE INDUSTRY

PROSPECTS OF THE GREAT CHILEAN COMBINE

PROBABLE EARLY AGREEMENT WITH SYNTHETIC PRODUCERS

MR. T. T. AIKMAN ON THE OUTLOOK

The EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of British and South Pacific Trading Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. T. TERTIUS AIKMAN, managing director, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Charles F. Payne) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, have now been in your hands for some time, and, with your permission, I propose to take them as read. I have to express the regret of the chairman, who is unfortunately unable to be present to-day, but who is in full accord with my statement on the position of the industry and the proposal for early liquidation of the company.

The net profit for the year amounts to £19,270 12s. 9d., compared with £50,941 11s. 1d. for the previous year. Adding the carry-forward from last year of £6,745 8s. 7d., and deducting for income-tax £4,915 13s. 5d., there is an available balance of £21,100 7s. 11d., from which your board recommend the payment of a dividend of 2½ per cent., less income-tax, absorbing £11,625, and leaving an amount of £9,475 7s. 11d. to be carried forward.

On the debit side of the balance-sheet, you will notice that bills payable—£330,000, together with creditors for nitrate consignments and other creditors, £249,784 19s. 8d.—practically correspond with the debtors on the other side of the balance-sheet—namely, £580,026 0s. 3d. The most important item in the latter—namely, £422,848 10s. 8d. for nitrate consignments—represents nitrate consignments received from the Producers' Association, which will be transferred back to the association and paid for by them in the near future. I may mention that since the issue of the balance-sheet we have already received in this connexion approximately £200,000. Debtors to subsidiary companies and sundry debtors are somewhat larger than last year, but we anticipate these amounts will be repaid in the course of a few months.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

I very much regret that the hopeful views expressed by the chairman and myself at this time last year on the prospects for the current year have not materialized, but I think I may, in all fairness, claim that a year ago it was impossible to visualize the extraordinary slump which took place within a few months of the close of our last financial year and the general financial crisis which has since spread over the whole world, resulting in restriction of spending power and surplus stocks of all commodities.

A year ago sales of 3,000,000 tons of Chilean nitrate were anticipated during the current year—in actual practice they have amounted to just under 2,350,000 tons, and in consequence there has been heavy over-production and a severe drain on all producers in financing the accumulation of stocks, with the natural concomitant of dividends being passed entirely or being on a much-reduced scale to what was anticipated.

Turning to the trading side of our business, the quantities sold for the Producers' Association and on which we have received commission have also been much reduced, as compared with our anticipations, while the cost of maintaining our distributing organization has been just as great for the reduced quantity as it would have been had we disposed of larger quantities. Our net profit has therefore suffered.

THE MERGER COMPANY

The serious state to which the nitrate industry had been reduced has had the ever careful consideration of the Chilean Government and, after discussions and numerous suggestions and counter-suggestions, a scheme was finally propounded by them in April of this year to absorb the whole of the industry into one unit by the formation of a merger company in which the Government were to take 50 per cent. interest, the remaining 50 per cent. being for distribution among the producers in exchange for their properties. The basis of this scheme has recently been fully explained in the Press, and in my speech at the Angela Nitrate Company's general meeting on the 17th instant I elaborated so fully the details that I do not propose to enlarge thereon at this meeting. I would, however, like to take this opportunity of paying high tribute to his Excellency the President of Chile; to Don Rodolfo Jaramillo, the Chilean Minister of Finance; Don Pablo Ramirez, the Chilean Government's representative in Europe, and Don Raoul Simon, the chief of the Budget, to whose tireless efforts and energy the carrying through of this huge merger is largely due. To these gentlemen Chile and the nitrate producing industry owe a debt of gratitude for the elaboration of a scheme which, I am convinced, will place this industry on a sounder footing than it has held for many years.

As you are aware, we have had a dual interest in the nitrate industry—producing and distributing. So far as our producing interests are concerned, we welcome the scheme as being in the best interests of all concerned, but the effect on our distributing business is a serious one, as the merger company, in addition to centralizing the production of nitrate in one hand, is to carry out the distribution of nitrate direct in the consuming markets, without using the medium of the existing London organizations. The result has been to make impotent the organizations which we have created, and your board have come to the conclusion that, in fairness to the shareholders, they would not be justified in continuing to carry on as a trading company, as the outside business of the company, which has also been affected by the world crisis, was of quite insufficient proportions to justify the retention of such an important organisation as ours.

REASONS FOR LIQUIDATION

Furthermore, under the merger scheme, our investments in the nitrate producing companies will be exchanged for shares in the new Chilean company—Cia. de Salitre de Chile (hitherto referred to as "Cosana"). Your board therefore decided that it would be in the best interests of the shareholders to propose that the company proceed to voluntary liquidation as soon as the nitrate companies in which it is interested have exchanged their assets and liabilities for shares in the Chilean company. Your board's intention is to distribute among the shareholders the shares they will receive in the new company, so that those shareholders who wish to retain an interest in the larger concern can do so, and those who prefer to realize can sell their shares at their own discretion.

So far as the board can judge at present, the shareholders ought to receive approximately one share of 100 pesos denomination, which equals £2 10s., for every 2½ British and South Pacific shares held by them, or, if the Lautaro Nitrate Company is maintained as a separate entity with "Cosana" guarantee, they estimate there should be available for distribution the equivalent of approximately £525,000 par value of "Cosana" shares, together with £75,000 par value of Lautaro 7 per cent. Preference shares, which would mean fourteen "Cosana" 100 peso shares plus one Lautaro £5 7 per cent. Preference share for every 40 British and South Pacific shares. In addition, when the other assets of the company have been liquidated, it is estimated that the total distributions in cash should amount to approximately 5s. per share.

THE CAPITAL OF "COSANA"

The merger company will have a capital of £75,000,000, of which the producing interests will receive £37,500,000. Of this amount the Government have agreed that £12,500,000 may be in the form of 7 per cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares, and the nitrate producing companies in which this company is interested have been given the option of taking their shares in either Preference shares or Ordinary shares. Your board have decided that, although the Ordinary shares may in the course of time become very valuable, the proper investment from the point of view of "safety first" and immediate return is the Preference shares, and we intend to notify the producing companies that so far as we are concerned we wish to receive the Preference shares in exchange for our holdings.

Up to 1933 certain sums will be guaranteed by the company to the Chilean Government to compensate them for the loss of export duties, and, although part of the sums guaranteed may be funded, the prospect of a substantial dividend on the Ordinary shares for the first two or three years being somewhat uncertain is an additional reason why your board have elected to take Preference shares.

The merger company will assume the prior charges of the constituent companies, including interest and amortization on the 7 per cent. Preference shares of the Lautaro Company, the total charge for the above being estimated at £3,000,000 per annum, which sum I estimate, on the basis of last year's prices, the Chilean nitrate industry has approximately earned. The next immediate charge will be interest on the £12,500,000 Preference shares to be issued by the merger company, requiring £875,000 per annum.

ECONOMIES IN PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

As the savings incurred by the removal of the whole of the export duty (as compared with 15s. a ton given back in subsidies last year), together with the economies that will be achieved in production and distribution, will, on the basis of sales of 2½ million tons per annum, amount, in my opinion, to nearly £7,000,000, the dividend on the Preference shares appears to me to be well secured (even allowing for the payments to the Chilean Government) and should undoubtedly be paid from the inception of the company. I mention this specifically because rumours have been spread about that the prospect of an immediate dividend on these Preference shares was doubtful.

I think it also well to mention that in the law permitting the formation of the company it is stated that, although the capital is in pesos, the value of the peso is based on its gold value, so that I assume the dividend will be paid in sterling or dollars as the case may be, at the rate of exchange that these currencies bear to gold. Any fluctuation in the paper value of the peso that might take place would thus not affect the sterling amount of the Preference dividend.

The company also proposes to issue in New York early in October a further £17,000,000 in bonds, of which £5,000,000 will provide working capital for the existing companies, £9,000,000 to build two new Guggenheim plants, and £3,000,000 as working capital for these plants. The service for interest and amortization on this additional sum is estimated to amount to £1,360,000 per annum, which should be more than covered by the reduced cost of production in these new plants.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SYNTHETIC PRODUCERS

Negotiations are still proceeding between the Chilean interests and those of the synthetic nitrogen producers for cooperation, and a very important conference is being held in Paris to-morrow, the result of which I believe will have an important bearing on the future of the nitrogen industry.

From the directors' report you will notice that Mr. Barker, Mr. Wonsild, and Mr. Woolf have all retired during the year, and Mr. Hill and Mr. Fischer, the directors retiring by rotation, do not offer themselves for re-election.

I am very glad to say, and I am sure you will agree with me, that we have already found positions with the new company for a considerable number of the members of the staffs of this company and its subsidiary companies, and I am very hopeful that, as others can be spared, they will gradually be absorbed in the new organization.

DIRECTORS WAIVE THEIR FEES AND COMPENSATION

All expenses have now been reduced to the minimum, and I may tell you that the directors have decided to give their services to the company without fees after June 30, 1930, until a liquidator is appointed, and they will not, of course, ask the shareholders for any compensation for loss of office. I would also like to add that I, personally, shall not accept any remuneration as managing director after June 30. (Cheers.) I think you will appreciate, therefore, that all our efforts are being devoted to ensure the fullest possible return in cash to the shareholders on the final liquidation of the company's interests.

I now have pleasure in proposing: "That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, be received, approved, and adopted, and that a dividend of 2½ per cent., less income-tax, be paid on July 29, 1930, in respect of the financial year ended June 30, 1930, to those shareholders on the register at July 17, 1930."

I will call upon Mr. Eggar to second that motion, but before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be very pleased to answer any question.

Mr. J. N. EGGAR seconded the motion.

A SHAREHOLDER'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. L. A. STRIDE.—First of all I should like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on having lived long enough to see this scheme go through. You have spent a very large amount of time in trying to bring together various companies in different parts of the world. I know it has been a tremendously heavy task, and I do think a great deal is due to you that this scheme has at last passed the Chilean Congress. (Hear, hear.)

After congratulating the board on having adopted the policy of writing down their investments to their intrinsic value, Mr. Stride continued:—There are two points on which I should like to ask you questions. First, if you could give us any indication of when the Preference dividend will commence on these new "B" Preference shares. Secondly, whether it is the intention of the company to issue bearer shares. The shares in future will be international shares; there will be large numbers going to Paris; some of them will find their way to New York; there will be shares in Valparaiso, and there will be the London market. It seems to me that if there is going to be an international market the shares ought to be in bearer form. It seems to be perfectly simple—as many Chilean companies have done it before—to have bearer shares with coupons attached. It will make all the difference to the market on this side. I would also like to ask you to put the request forward in the right direction that the shares coming to the English shareholders, if they are bearer shares, shall be already stamped. It is a big question, and it may mean a lot of money, and it will apply with equal force to Paris, though, perhaps, not quite so heavily.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN.—I should first of all like to thank Mr. Stride for the nice remarks he has made about any little help I may have given in getting the scheme carried through. With regard to his questions, I do not think it has yet been decided as from what date the Preference dividend will rank. My own opinion is, however, that it will not rank before the company has been properly constituted and the holdings of all the existing nitrate companies exchanged for shares in the new company. What that date will be I do not know, but I should imagine that there is very little chance of the dividend ranking before January 1, 1931, which I assume would mean a first payment of dividend on June 30, 1931.

With regard to the question of bearer shares, I am not aware exactly what machinery has been set up as to the type of shares that are going to be issued, but I will certainly pass

INTERNATIONAL TEA COMPANY'S STORES

DIVIDEND 30 PER CENT.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

APPROVAL OF AMALGAMATION SCHEME

MR. GUY COLLIER'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the International Tea Company's Stores, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. GUY COLLIER (chairman and joint managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. Wilson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—As the accounts have been in your hands some days I presume we can take the report as read. You will see from the circular convening the meeting that in addition to the annual general meeting there are three class meetings following, all of which deal with the question of the suggested amalgamation, and in view of these circumstances we will now confine our attention to the report and balance-sheet and leave the question of the merger until later on in the day.

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will see from the profit and loss account that the trading profit for the year is £755,359 10s. 1d., or £79,439 14s. 5d. more than last year, a result which, in view of the general depression prevailing throughout the country, is extremely satisfactory. After charging directors' and auditors' fees, depreciating fixtures and fittings by £72,500, which is £22,500 more than last year, placing £150,000 to reserve, which is the same amount as in the last year's accounts, providing for the Preference dividends and the interim dividend of 12 per cent. already paid on the Ordinary shares, we have a balance of £382,195 10s. to deal with.

THE DIVIDEND

It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 18 per cent., which will make 30 per cent. for the year, place £25,000 to Income-tax reserve and carry the balance of £132,296 15s. forward to next account. While on the question of dividend, I would like to refer to the interim dividend of 12 per cent. declared last December. Shareholders might have thought the board were ultra conservative in their decision to reduce the interim dividend by 2 per cent. As a matter of fact I had one or two letters on this subject from shareholders, but I would like to assure you that it was only after the most profound consideration that this decision was arrived at.

During the first half of the year under review things were not going too well and led your board to believe that if trading conditions did not improve a full year's dividend of 26 per cent. or 28 per cent. would be the best possible outlook for the year ending May 3, 1930.

Fortunately, the second half has been a much better one—various reforms and alterations in the method of trading which were brought into operation as the result of the merger with the Star Tea Company, combined with the increased tonnage in manufacture, which also came as a result of that merger, began to bear fruit and the final figures justified the full dividend of 30 per cent., which is, you will bear in mind, being paid on a larger capital. I would like to add in this connexion that mergers of sound trading concerns can be made profitable if managed wisely and courageously. I think the figures presented to you to-day speak more convincingly than anything that I can possibly say on a subject which has become very controversial during the past few months.

THE GOODWILL

You will see another item in the balance-sheet which is of great interest to shareholders, and that is the item for goodwill. Owing to the acquisition of the Star Tea Company, this item had risen to £1,207,315 19s. 5d., and your board have taken the bold, and I think wise, course of writing off the amount altogether. Goodwill on a business earning a trading profit of over £755,000 now stands in the books as nil. It has been the ambition of every member of this board to build the edifice of the International on such a rock that nothing but utterly incompetent management could ever wreck it, and this writing off of the goodwill is part of that policy. The item for freehold properties you will notice now stands at £1,612,546 3s. 9d.

LIQUID POSITION

There are no other items of importance that I can think of except to observe that the position of the company is a very liquid one. I would not like you to think that the item of £606,611 2s. 10d. cash at the bank is money lying idle because of want of enterprise. As a matter of fact, a great many offers for the acquisition of new businesses have come our way as the result of diligent work on the part of the executive, but we have had to turn them down because values for freehold property have become very inflated as the result of competition in securing sites by the retail trade generally. It is evident that some trades must be able to make a much larger net profit per cent. than is possible in the grocery and provision trade, otherwise they could not pay the prices being asked. I believe that real estate is at its highest peak, and very careful judgment should be exercised before making purchases at the exaggerated values prevailing to-day.

I have usually concluded my speech with some reference to the outlook for the company's future, but as the future of the International will be bound up in the future of the associated companies, if the suggested merger is passed by the shareholders to-day, I will delay dealing with this point until the meeting which follows immediately.

SERVICES OF THE STAFF

Before I sit down, just a few words about the staff at head office and throughout the country. It is probable that I am addressing them for the last time as chairman of the International; it is true I shall be closely associated with them as a managing director of the Allied Stores, but I feel I must take this opportunity of thanking them for their most loyal and energetic support that has always been afforded to me during my office as chairman of the company.

I now formally move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, and will ask my vice-chairman, Mr. Colin Cooper, to second the resolution.

Mr. COLIN COOPER (vice-chairman and joint managing director) seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously after some shareholders' questions had been replied to by the chairman and Sir Ernest Roney, the solicitor.

The retiring directors, Mr. Edward D. Davies and Mr. H. Nutcombe Hume, were re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE AMALGAMATION PROPOSALS

CLASS MEETINGS

Meetings of the Six per Cent. Cumulative First Preference shareholders, the Seven per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference shareholders, and the Ordinary shareholders were held subsequently to approve a scheme of arrangement in connexion with the proposed amalgamation.

Mr. GUY COLLIER presided at each meeting, being appointed by the Court.

Addressing the Six per Cent. Cumulative First Preference shareholders, he said:—Gentlemen,—I have been appointed by the Court to preside at this meeting, which has been called to consider the scheme of arrangement between the different classes of shareholders in the company which provides for the amalgamation of the company with the Home and Colonial Stores, Limited, Meadow Dairy Company, Limited, Maypole Dairy Company, Limited, Pearks Dairies, Limited, and Lipton, Limited. The method of giving effect to the amalgamation is set out very clearly in the scheme itself, and you will remember that the whole of the undertakings assets and liabilities (except their shareholdings in one another's capital) of the companies other than Lipton will be transferred to the new company—Allied Stores, Limited—and in the case of Lipton the shareholders in that company will be given the opportunity of exchanging their shares for shares in the new company. There are Debenture issues in Lipton, Limited, which it is not convenient or desirable to interfere with, therefore that company will continue its present existence, and if the exchange of shares takes place Allied Stores, Limited, will become the proprietor of practically the whole of the shares in that company.

I do not propose to repeat the whole of the details of the scheme because you have been sent a copy of the scheme and a circular which set out very concisely the arrangement which is proposed.

Before I read the resolution which this meeting will be asked to vote upon you will no doubt expect to hear from me some of the fundamental reasons that have led up to the scheme of amalgamation.

THE BOARD'S VIEW

The investigations which finally culminated in the contract being signed have been going on for nearly six months. In these negotiations the board have been assisted by the best possible expert advice procurable, both legal and financial, and in this connexion I would specially like to refer to the help given by Sir Ernest Roney, of Messrs. Roney and Co., and Mr. Rae Smith, of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co., in formulating this scheme. I would like you to bear in mind that your board were not inexperienced when the conversations first started—they had already had experience acquired during the fusion with the Star Company, which resulted in an absolute merger in November last. The advantages of the Star merger, as I have already mentioned to you in the previous meeting, are now beginning to manifest themselves and are actually reflected in the excellent balance-sheet which was the subject of our first meeting to-day. Although the actual unification of control has only been operating for less than 12 months the result of the combined rationalization, including manufacture, wholesaling, and retailing, has been eminently satisfactory.

The board are convinced that in the event of the amalgamation of your company with the Home and Colonial, Maypole, Meadow, Pearks, and Lipton becoming an accomplished fact as the result of these meetings, the same evolution of success both in regard to economy in administration and profit in trading will eventually be shown over the extended group, which embraces over 4,500 retail depôts.

GROWTH OF COMPETITION

There is another important factor that I should like to impress on your minds which affects the retail side of your business and has given your board a good deal of anxiety for many years, and that is the question of competition. This competition is becoming more and more acute as the purchasing power of the community is diminishing through the commercial depression, which I am sorry to say is still growing throughout the country. I think I may say, without appearing to show any political bias, that the figures of unemployment frighten all thinking business men. I am not opposed to competition in the main—I am a pronounced individualist and believe healthy competition to be the life blood of the community, but the doubtful policy of selling goods actually below cost is in the long run good for no one and finally leads to reaction to the detriment of the purchasing public.

If there is any fear in the public mind that mergers lead to dearer food they can dismiss the idea immediately. I would like to say frankly that the board have never had any idea that the net profit on selling could ever be increased by the single fraction of a penny.

What the board think is contained in a paragraph sent out to you in the circular of July 16, which reads as follows:—

"The steady growth and expansion of the businesses in the past has been due to their ability to supply to the consumer food products of excellent quality at the cheapest possible price, and in order to continue this expansion of turnover by which alone profits can be increased it is essential that working costs of manufacturing, buying, distribution, supervision, and overheads should be reduced to a minimum. This result, it is confidently believed, can be achieved by the unification and centralization of the amalgamating businesses and the removal of useless competition."

You all know what each company is to receive from Allied Stores, Limited, as the consideration for the transfer of assets or shares to that company.

EXCHANGE OF HOLDINGS

The holders of Six per Cent. Cumulative First Preference shares in the International Company are to receive one "A" Preference share of £1 carrying the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum in Allied Stores, Limited, for every First Preference share held in the International Company.

The holders of Seven per Cent. "A" Preference shares in the International Company are to receive one "B" Preference share of £1 carrying the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum in Allied Stores, Limited, for every "A" Preference share held in the International Company.

The holders of Ordinary shares in the International Company are to receive eight Ordinary shares of 5s. each of the new company for every five Ordinary shares of 5s. each held in the International Company.

The shareholders of the International Company will be represented on the board of Allied Stores, Limited, by five of its present directors and an additional director will become one of the managers of the new company. Mr. Colin Cooper and I will also become two of the managing directors of the new company. This should ensure a representative voice in the administration and management of the new concern and as stated in our circular to you the directors of the amalgamating companies consider that if the scheme now proposed is carried out the new company will have elements essential for becoming the most complete and efficient organization for the buying, manufacture, wholesaling, retailing, and distribution of foodstuffs in this country.

THE QUESTION OF MERGERS

In conclusion, gentlemen, I want to say something on a subject that has become somewhat markedly prominent in the public mind during the past few months and has been ventilated in the Press from time to time. It is the question if the fusion of great industries is of ultimate advantage to those concerned in the merged undertakings. I am convinced that if the businesses being merged are thoroughly sound concerns when they are merged the fact of amalgamation must improve their position and not injure it. If they prove unsuccessful, you can take it from me it is because they were not properly managed. The whole question goes round on management.

The directors are convinced that the amalgamation is sound from the point of view of the business of the International Company and the businesses of the other amalgamating companies and consequently we believe it should be accepted by the shareholders.

The scheme has to be passed so far as the International Company is concerned by the different classes of shareholders at separate meetings, which have been convened for the purpose, and when so passed be submitted to the Court for its sanction.

ESSENTIALS OF THE SCHEME

It will only become operative as soon as, but not before:—

1. Schemes adopting the amalgamation and providing for the distribution of the shares of the new company to be allotted pursuant thereto in a manner consistent with the scheme being approved by the members of the others of the amalgamating companies and sanctioned by the Court pursuant to section 153 of the Companies Act, 1929, on or before December 31 next;

2. The offer to take shares from the shareholders in Lipton Limited in exchange for shares in the new company being made before the same date; and

3. The sanction of the Court to the scheme before you being obtained before the same date.

The meetings of the shareholders of other amalgamating companies are also being held to-day.

I will now propose the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION

"That the scheme of arrangement dated July 11, 1930, now submitted to this meeting of the holders of the Six per Cent. Cumulative First Preference shares in accordance with the order of the Court be and the same is hereby approved and agreed to,"

and I will ask Mr. Colin Cooper to second the resolution.

Mr. COLIN COOPER seconded the resolution and after discussion a card vote was taken.

The MEETING of the Seven per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference shareholders followed. The CHAIRMAN repeated the speech which he had made at the previous meeting and moved a similar resolution, which was seconded by Mr. COOPER, a card vote being taken.

The MEETING of Ordinary shareholders followed at which the CHAIRMAN gave the same explanation as before and moved the resolution.

MR. COLIN COOPER'S SPEECH

Mr. COLIN COOPER, in seconding the motion, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Mr. Collier has told you in his speech some of the reasons which decided us to advise you to enter into this amalgamation.

These reasons are shared by the whole of the board, and in the case of the older and more experienced directors are the outcome of upwards of 40 years' experience, and I have no hesitation whatsoever in saying that, if every one of the shareholders in this hall to-day had been actively engaged as we have been in managing this business and wrestling every day with the various problems as they cropped up, there is no one who would not share our opinion.

I myself am in a dual capacity. I am managing director of your business with the inside knowledge of it. I am also the largest individual shareholder; I have tried to dissociate myself from my inside knowledge and to look at this amalgamation from the point of view only of an outside shareholder, and I have put to myself certain questions which I, as such, would have wanted the board to answer.

BASIS OF THE COMBINE

First, I should want explained to me in plain and simple language the exact basis upon which each company entered into the combine. I will deal first with the basis principle of the deal. I think that every possible method was examined, and we came in the end to the unanimous opinion that the fairest and most equitable method to all parties was one of earning capacity. I think you will agree that the most important thing of any in any company when shred of all its drapings is its earning capacity in relation to the capital, and the simple underlying principle upon which we worked was an understanding that for every penny that each company put in in earning capacity in the new combine, so they should receive a penny out in exchange. It has been said to me that our shareholders have not done well enough, and I hear that shareholders in other companies are saying the same thing, but if they think for a moment, if five people decide to put a shilling into a bucket, no one of these five can take out more than a shilling without robbing one of the other people. (Hear, hear.)

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS

The next question would be: Why in such a sound and progressive business as our past figures show us to be is it necessary to enter into this amalgamation, and is the board's allusion to competition borne out by the balance-sheet? Referring to our prosperity, I would draw your attention to the progress of the business in the last five years. In 1925 the profits were £439,000, and by 1927 they had risen by £57,000 to £496,000. It was shortly after 1927 that we associated with the Star Tea Company, and from that date to 1930 the profits rose by over a quarter of a million from £496,000 to £755,000—£85,000 in one year, against £57,000 in three years. The rate of progress was four times as large. A very great proportion of this increase has been directly and indirectly due to the amalgamation with the Star Tea Company.

THE MANUFACTURING SIDE

The International Tea Company has always made a large percentage of its profits on its manufacturing side, and one result of the merger with the Star Tea Company was that at both the factory at Southall and the bakery at Bethnal Green, where we make all the cakes and biscuits, the turnover was very materially increased and without increasing the price the profit nearly doubled itself. This is a practical illustration, but is a small example compared with what we have under consideration, for only to a limited extent have the companies with whom we propose to combine done any of their own manufacturing. For goods that have been bought outside, the profits have gone to outside concerns. These should now come to the new company.

Conditions in every walk of life are continually changing, and the successful company is that which is constantly trying to visualize conditions ahead. The company that is merely content with its present prosperity without seeking to find out how conditions are likely to affect it a few years ahead is, in my opinion, living in a fool's paradise and is eventually doomed to failure.

Question 3 would be: How much are the merger expenses? After very careful consideration we have selected machinery for this amalgamation which we hope enables us to carry it through without any appreciable amount to pay for stamp duty on the new capital or on the transfer of the many millions of pounds' worth of property, and had these two items been paid in full they would have represented an enormous sum and would have been a dead item in the new balance-sheet.

FUTURE PROFITS

The fourth question I would ask would be, Why have the board not estimated future profits and what are the potentialities for the future? No sane conservative business man would under present conditions commit himself to estimate for the future. We prefer to stick to facts; we prefer to point to the past. I am sure that of the shareholders here to-day, being representative of the average British investor, none of you has all his eggs in one basket and the shares held by each of you represent but a percentage of your total investments. I, on the other hand, have all my eggs in one basket. Should I be so unwise as to go into this amalgamation if I was not absolutely convinced that our growth and our financial strength and the prosperity of the future were not very much enhanced?

Six months ago we had to make a declaration of an interim dividend. We had an extra capital on which to pay dividends and we were very disturbed in our minds because, as you know, it is an unwritten law that if a company pays the same interim dividend it morally commits itself to the same final dividend. At that time we had six months of trading ahead of us; it was a time when, financially, commercially, and industrially the country had never been so unsettled. We did what every conservative man would have done—we reduced the interim dividend. As things turned out, we were able to justify a final dividend of 18 per cent., making 30 per cent. for the year on the increased capital, but we did not then, and we would not now in any circumstances, commit ourselves to profits to be derived from future trading.

COMPENSATION FOR DIRECTORS

The last question—I should want explained to me the question of compensation, and it is the desire of the whole board that you should be in possession before passing the scheme of the whole of the facts. The directors are entitled to a commission on a percentage basis on the profits over and above the datum line of £400,000 gross. In negotiating the present amalgamation it was found that if that commission was extended to the profits of the new combine it would be considerably over £100,000 a year. It was therefore decided that the directors should subscribe and buy shares in the new company and the dividend on such shares should take the place of the commission and which would still depend upon the directors' ability to earn an increase of the profits. We agreed to extend our management to the whole of the new combine at the same fixed salaries as we are now receiving. Thus we have at stake not only the necessity of maintaining and increasing the present prosperity of the company from the point of view of income, but also to safeguard the large amount of capital which we have invested to-day.

THE SOURCE OF SUCCESS

Ladies and gentlemen, my father, the late Sir Alfred Cooper, who was one of the pioneers in the multiple shop business, had very fixed ideas of the lines upon which the multiple shop business would develop and time has proved how right he was. He maintained that the growth and success of the multiple shops would be solely on account of their being able to offer equal or better quality goods at a much cheaper price than a competitor. Human nature being what it is, the average customer likes to deal at a shop where the owner can give her personal attention and charm in manner, and, no matter how efficient our managers are, it is exceedingly difficult to reproduce this personality exactly.

The only reason that the majority of customers go into a multiple shop is the fact that we can give them as good a quality at a cheaper price than the majority of our competitors, and this really is the kernel and the underlying principle of this proposed combination. By giving to the factories and bakeries owned by the new company what is at present bought and manufactured elsewhere, the unification of the buying and the increased size of the buying, the liaison and understanding between the various shops and transport, should undoubtedly materially enable us to enlarge that margin which already exists between the price charged by ourselves and those of our competitors.

THE BOARD'S BELIEF

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, in forming your opinion as to the advisability of this merger, I can only point again to the record and figures of the past, remind you that the directors and myself have very large sums at stake in the business, and leave it to you to assume that the board of directors, who have managed this business for over 40 years, would not consider advising you to take this step in the potentialities of the future unless they believed with conviction that it was the right step.

We firmly believe that united we shall continue to prosper and grow, but trading individually and separately we feel that the peak of our prosperity may have been reached. (Cheers.)

A card vote was taken at this meeting also.

THE DISCUSSION

The discussion which took place at each of the above three meetings centred mainly round the proposal that the directors should be permitted to subscribe for Ordinary shares in the new company at par in return for giving up their right to commission on profits under their existing contract. Several shareholders expressed the view that the shareholders in the International Company were not being treated as liberally as those in some of the other amalgamating companies, while some speakers urged the necessity of maintaining the high quality of the International Company's shops.

Sir ERNEST RONEY (the solicitor) dealt with the majority of the points raised. He pointed out that it should not be forgotten that the right to commission which the directors were giving up was a very valuable right, and it was natural that they should be compensated therefor. As to the share which the International Company was to receive of the capital of the new company, he wished to make it quite clear that the whole scheme was based solely on the profit-earning capacity of the various companies concerned, and an effort had been made to treat them all on exactly the same basis.

The CHAIRMAN, dealing with the question of the quality, said that shareholders could rely upon it that the high standard of the International shops would be maintained, and the whole question of the method of managing the various shops would be carefully studied, having regard to the necessities of the neighbourhoods in which they were located.

It was subsequently announced that the result of the voting at each of the three class meetings was that the resolution was carried in each case by an overwhelming majority.

NATIONAL OMNIBUS AND TRANSPORT COMPANY

RESOLUTIONS TO RETURN £550,000 APPROVED

A RECORD OF GREAT PROGRESS

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the National Omnibus and Transport Company, Limited, were held yesterday at the Hudson Bay Company's Fur Trade Sale Rooms, Garlick-hill, E.C.

Sir JOHN JARVIS, Bt. (the chairman), said:—The resolutions provide for the reduction of the capital from £1,000,000 to £450,000 by the return to the shareholders of £550,000. The Preference capital will be reduced by £250,000 by the return of 10s. per share, and the Ordinary capital to £200,000 by the return of 12s. per share. The Preference shareholders will be given an option to purchase one new Consolidated £1 Ordinary share at par on April 1, 1931, for each Preference share held when the scheme has been approved by the Court and completed.

The reason for this reduction of capital is that we have sold practically all our assets to the various new companies in which the four great railway companies are our partners. These assets were valued in our accounts, less depreciation, at £903,740, and we received for them 285,993 6 per Cent. Preference shares and 414,504 Ordinary shares in the new companies, and the balance of £637,675 in cash, showing a surplus of £434,432 in our favour. (Hear, hear.)

We have, consequently, more money in hand than we can use in our normal business, and at the moment it is only earning nominal bank interest.

A CHEQUERED PAST

The resolutions having been passed unanimously, the Chairman continued:—The history of the National Company since 1924 has been something in the nature of a romance.

It was in that year you first elected me your chairman, and the difficulties then confronting your board were formidable enough. No dividends had been paid for several years, there was an accumulated loss of about £80,000, and my first duty was to recommend the writing down of the capital by over £85,000.

Those of you who gave up your proportion of shares but who remained members of the company during the past six years, and have taken up your quota of shares in each new issue, are to-day in an enviable position. For in place of every share, then worth 7s. 6d., which you surrendered, you have received nearly three times as many bonus shares of a considerably greater value. In fact, an investment of £116 at the time of reconstruction at the end of 1923 would now be worth £340, besides having yielded over £75 in dividends. In these days of market depression I think few shareholders in industrial concerns can have been so fortunate. (Hear, hear.)

A PROMISING FUTURE

To-day the National Company is, primarily, a holding company, and it operates through the allied companies, the Western National, the Southern National, and the Eastern National companies.

The new concerns, as you know, are worked in conjunction with the four great railway companies, and, after the payment of the Preference dividends, the resultant profits—so far as they are distributed—are shared equally between the railway companies and your company, the Ordinary shareholdings being equal in every case. These arrangements are working smoothly and harmoniously. We operate all the services (except one small section) and provide the whole of the management. Mr. W. J. Iden continues to act as managing director, and Mr. B. Smith as general manager, and with their well-trained and successful National staff I am confident that the same efficiency, the same good spirit, and the same enthusiasm will still animate every officer and every employee of the company. (Cheers.)

The business continues to grow apace. New garages, new rolling stock, new routes, and new ideas all continue the progress which demands almost daily concern. To succeed we dare not stand still. (Hear, hear.)

MOTOR AND RAIL COOPERATION

I am not one of those people who believe that the motor-coach will supersede long-distance rail services. I believe the railway train has still important functions, no less than the road vehicle. We need them both, and it is our object to co-ordinate their usefulness, so that the travelling public may benefit. Co-operation instead of competition may well prove the difference between profit and loss. (Hear, hear.)

The future will hold its problems for us. Commerce to-day is a struggle, and the National Company will have to fight for the rewards of endeavour. I have great faith that we shall obtain our share.

The following comparative figures of progress during the past six years may prove of interest:—

	January 1, 1924	January 1, 1930
Capital	£257,500	£800,000
Garages	17	70
Routes operated ..	122	407
Vehicles owned ..	179	764
Vehicles operated ..	239	903
Passengers carried ..	12,250,000	57,500,000
Miles run	3,500,000	20,000,000
Ordinary dividend (previous year)	nil	11¼ per cent.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff concluded the proceedings.

HOME AND COLONIAL STORES, LTD.

MERGER PROPOSALS APPROVED

IMPORTANT BENEFITS ANTICIPATED

By order of the Court a MEETING of the holders of the Ordinary shares of the Home and Colonial Stores, Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Metropole, Whitehall-place, London, S.W., for the purpose of submitting a scheme of arrangement.

Mr. WILLIAM MAY presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—This meeting is convened by order of the High Court of Justice for you to consider and if thought fit approve a scheme of arrangement which has for its object the amalgamation of our company with:—

Meadow Dairy Company, Limited,
Maypole Dairy Company, Limited,
Pearks Dairies, Limited,
The International Tea Company's Stores, Limited, and
Lipton, Limited.

This amalgamation will be effected as regards the first four companies and ourselves by the transfer to a new company called Allied Stores, Limited, of their respective undertakings, assets, and liabilities in exchange for fully-paid shares of the new company, and as regards the Lipton shareholders by an exchange of their shares into fully-paid shares in the new company, an offer of which has already been sent out.

CLOSER UNION PROPOSED

To-day our company owns a very large majority of the Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary shares of the Meadow Dairy, which in turn owns a controlling interest in Pearks Dairies, and we also have a large shareholding interest in Maypole Dairy, and, as most of you will remember, these four companies with their smaller subsidiaries are worked in close cooperation with our company and three of our managing directors are managing directors of each of the others, as also of Lipton, Limited, with whom there is a working arrangement.

The proposal is to bring these companies which have been in voluntary association into closer union and to combine with them the International Tea Company with its subsidiaries, and terms of amalgamation have been arrived at after careful investigation and in conjunction with our expert advisers.

The details of this proposal as affecting each of the various concerns are set out in the "Scheme of Arrangement," and are more fully explained in the circular letter which accompanies it, and that being so, I need not develop them at length.

ELIMINATION OF USELESS COMPETITION

The reasons which have prompted your directors to concur in these proposals are stated explicitly in the circular. Briefly they are:—

The five companies concerned, with their subsidiaries, have over 4,500 shops spread over the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State for the sale of food products, and, while each has its distinctive features, their general trade is similar. Their success and continuous growth of business may be attributed to the high quality and cheap prices at which they have been able to supply the public, but they have no monopoly in this respect, and competition is keener every year, particularly in these times of severe depression throughout the country. To maintain and increase profits in these conditions increased turnover is necessary, and working costs must be kept as low as possible compatible with efficiency, and we believe that this result can best be achieved by the amalgamation now proposed and the elimination of useless competition.

I think myself there can be no question as to the desirability of this amalgamation going through, not only in the interests of our company, but also in the interests of all the other companies concerned.

TERMS OF SHARE EXCHANGE

The figures given on page 1 of the circular show that on the standard basis adopted for all the companies the net profits of the combined companies and their respective subsidiaries for the period of 52 weeks there mentioned, before charging income-tax and after making adequate provision for depreciation and all proper adjustments, including the elimination of profits, losses, and charges of a non-recurring nature, have been certified by the individual companies' auditors as amounting in the aggregate to £2,000,000 odd, which figures are taken as the earning capacity of the combined undertakings and without taking into account any additional profits which should result from the amalgamation.

This, of course, is arrived at on the assumption that all the Lipton shares are exchanged for shares of the new company.

Existing preferential rights have been maintained and the Ordinary share capitals dealt with on equitable terms as near as may be in the same ratio which the profits of each company bear to the aggregate total after deduction of dividends on the prior-ranking capital.

The shareholders in the Home and Colonial will accordingly receive fully-paid shares in the new company as follows:—

(a) For each Six per Cent. Preference share of £5 now held five new Six per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each;

(b) For every 20 Fifteen per Cent. Preference shares of £1, 21 new Fifteen per Cent. Preferred shares of £1;

(c) For every Fifteen per Cent. Ordinary share of £1, one new Preferred share of £1; and

(d) For each Ordinary share of 4s., one new Ordinary share of 5s.

Your Ordinary shares are to continue to receive dividends for the current year at the same rate as last year—namely, 25 per cent., less the interim already paid—until the new shares rank for dividend.

During recent years, as I have previously mentioned, there has been cooperation between the company and certain other of the companies now proposed to be amalgamated, and steps were taken for a closer working arrangement by means of a private company, "Allied Suppliers Limited," to centralize their buying and warehouse arrangements. The experience gained by this cooperation and working arrangement has satisfied your directors of the desirability of the proposed amalgamation. We believe that the proposed amalgamation will make possible still further economies in buying, transport, warehouse, and overhead expenses, and will enable us to increase our turnover by offering even better value to our customers than we have done in the past, and, as a result of the increased turnover, make possible the continued growth of our profits.

THE DIRECTORATE

There is only one other matter to which I would like to call your attention.

This is as to the directorate of the new company. Sir James Martin, who is chairman of the Maypole Dairy and Lipton, is the chairman of the board. I have been appointed vice-chairman, and the other directors will include Mr. Greig and Mr. Purves, who will be two of the managing directors.

You will have observed that the name of Mr. T. W. Davidson, our senior managing director, does not appear among the list of directors of the new company.

The sole reason for this is that he contemplates after many years' service in our company retiring altogether from business at an early date, and, at his express wish, he is making room for younger men.

Mr. Davidson has been intimately associated with the Home and Colonial almost from its inception, at one time as secretary and later as managing director, and is well known to most of you.

He intends to continue in office for the present until the amalgamation is *fait accompli*, and when he does retire into private life I am sure he will carry with him the good wishes not only of all his colleagues, but of all the shareholders with whom in the past he has come in contact.

Before I ask you to vote on the resolution which I shall move in a moment I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to put to me and to give you any further information which it is in my power to supply.

Mr. A. PURVES (one of the managing directors) having replied to shareholders' questions, a motion adopting the scheme of arrangement was passed by a large majority.

At separate meetings of the holders of the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, the Fifteen per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, and the Fifteen per Cent. Cumulative Ordinary shares, held earlier in the day, the scheme was also approved by large majorities.

MAYPOLE DAIRY COMPANY

POSITION UNDER THE MERGER

SCHEME APPROVED

SIR JAMES MARTIN'S SPEECH

By order of the Court separate MEETINGS of the holders of (1) the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each; (2) the Twenty per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares of 5s. each; and (3) the Deferred Ordinary shares of 2s. each of the Maypole Dairy Company, Limited, were held yesterday at Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, Whitehall-place, London, S.W., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving a scheme of arrangement.

Sir JAMES MARTIN (chairman of the company) presided at each meeting.

Addressing the meeting of Deferred Ordinary shareholders, the CHAIRMAN said:—This meeting is held by an order of the High Court of Justice made under section 153 of the Companies Act, 1929, and is convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving a scheme of amalgamation proposed to be made between this company and the respective holders of each class of the company's shares. The scheme of arrangement, when passed, will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

A copy of the scheme has been in the hands of each shareholder for the past 10 days, together with a circular letter explaining its provisions and giving to each shareholder full information in regard to the terms of the amalgamation of the businesses of the Home and Colonial Stores, Limited; Meadow Dairy Company, Limited; Maypole Dairy Company, Limited; Pearks Dairies, Limited; International Tea Company's Stores, Limited; and Lipton, Limited.

THE NEW COMPANY

The amalgamated undertaking will be vested in a new company called "Allied Stores, Limited," to which the businesses of all the companies mentioned, except Lipton, Limited, will be transferred outright in exchange for shares of the new company, the shareholders of Lipton, Limited, being given an opportunity also of exchanging their shares for shares in the new company.

As stated in detail in the circular to the shareholders, the aggregate profits of the amalgamating companies (including Lipton, Limited) and their respective subsidiaries for a period of 52 weeks, based upon the last audited accounts, are taken as the basis of the new companies' immediate earning capacity. These do not include any estimate for improved results in the amalgamation.

The scheme of amalgamation has been drawn up so as to preserve existing preferential rights with a just regard to security of assets and income between the different classes of Preferential shares. The Ordinary share capitals of the amalgamating companies have been dealt with by an equitable division of the Ordinary shares of the new company in the same proportions as nearly as may be as the profits of each company bear to the combined profits which remain after allowing for the dividends on the preferential capital.

THE EXCHANGE OF SHARES

It is thus provided:—

(a) That the shareholders of the Maypole Dairy Company, Limited, shall receive fully-paid shares in the new company as follows:—

1. Nineteen "A" Six per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each of the new company for every 20 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each of the Maypole Company held by them respectively. The Six per Cent. Preference shares are covered over 16 times, and will yield to the Maypole Five per Cent. Preference shareholders £5 14s. per cent.

2. One 15 per Cent. Preferred share of £1 of the new company for every three 20 per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares of 5s. each of the Maypole Company held by them respectively.

The 15 per Cent. Preferred shares are covered over 12 times and will yield to the Maypole Preferred Ordinary shareholders 20 per cent., as formerly.

3. Two Ordinary shares of 5s. each of the new company for every five Deferred Ordinary shares of 2s. each in the Maypole Company held by them respectively.

It is proposed that the Maypole Dairy Company, Limited, should continue to pay on its existing shares dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preference shares, 20 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Ordinary shares, and 17½ per cent. per annum on the Deferred Ordinary shares until the shares in the new company are issued to the shareholders and rank for dividend.

In regard to the directors, you will observe that your company has a very equitable representation on the new board, which includes two of its managing directors and two other of my colleagues who have been identified with the Maypole organization for a long number of years. It is to be regretted that all my colleagues cannot go on the new board, but their advice and assistance will not be wanting in other directions.

CONSIDERABLE ECONOMIES

I need not repeat the words of the circular to the shareholders of the company, which all of you no doubt have perused. In my speech to the shareholders at the annual meeting last March I drew attention to the formation of Allied Suppliers, Limited, the object of which, I pointed out, was to effect a closer understanding with other associated companies, which, I said, should result in considerable economies being effected in the purchase and distribution of certain commodities in which the company trades. The experience gained by the board in this connexion is such that they are confident that in the larger merger now proposed still greater economies can be effected.

Unnecessary competition in the opening of new shops can be eliminated, warehousing, transport, and overhead expenses can be reduced, and the resulting reduction in costs should enable us to offer still greater value to the shopping public, thereby ensuring the steady growth of the turnover on which increased profits must depend. The times in which we live do not warrant the continuance of old methods without the most exhaustive consideration of all the probabilities and possibilities of the future. In dealing with these matters it is not proposed to interfere with the special products dealt in by the Maypole Dairy Company which have been such a factor in building up the prosperity of the business.

ATTITUDE TO THE PUBLIC

I also want to repeat what I said last March in regard to our attitude towards the public. I then pointed out that we depended for our prosperity entirely on the public's support and confidence, and that support and confidence would be withdrawn from us if we attempted either by ourselves or in combination with others to exploit the public in regard to either quality or price.

With these observations I have every confidence in submitting the scheme of arrangement for your approval.

Before I ask you to vote on the resolution which I shall move in a moment, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to put to me and to give you any further information which it is in my power to supply.

The CHAIRMAN having replied at considerable length to a number of questions from shareholders, the resolution adopting the scheme was put to the meeting and was carried by a large majority.

Similar resolutions were approved at the meetings of the Preference and Preferred Ordinary shareholders respectively.

HAMBURG COFFEE FUTURES

HAMBURG, July 28.—The market opened at a decline of ½ to ¼, further receded during the day, and closed easy ½ to ¾ lower. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Sept., 37¼ (previous, 37¾); Dec., 33¾ (34¼); March, 32½ (33); May, 31¾ (32½). Saturday's sales amounted to 3,000 bags.

Lloyds Bank announce that a sub-branch is now open at Oswald House, Bridge-road, Oulton Broad, under the supervision of Mr. A. F. L. Bulleid, manager of the Lowestoft branch.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA

A DIFFICULT YEAR

EFFECT OF LOWER PRODUCE PRICES

THE PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

SEASONAL CONDITIONS

THE HON. EDMUND PARKER ON THE OUTLOOK

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, was held yesterday at 71, Cornhill, London, E.C.

The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER (the chairman) presided.

The MANAGER (Mr. W. A. Laing) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The shareholders have had the report and balance-sheet in their hands for some days, and I presume you will take the report of the directors as read. (Agreed.)

Ladies and gentlemen,—Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I wish to refer to the great loss your board has sustained since we last met by the death of Mr. F. G. Parbury, which took place on May 13 last. Mr. Parbury had been a director for close on 15 years, having joined the board in August, 1915.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, you will see from the balance-sheet that, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, the profit for the year amounts to £612,000, including the amount brought forward from last year, £86,336 9s. 2d., or close on £100,000 less than the profit of last year. From the above figure we are putting aside £25,000 as a provision for new buildings that are in course of erection, and are declaring a dividend of 12½ per cent., free of United Kingdom income-tax, which will absorb £500,000, and leaves £

amounting to only 126,000,000 bushels, against 159,874,000 bushels for the 1928-29 season.

The crop in Western Australia was a large one, being 37,000,000 bushels, against about 32,000,000 for the previous season, but owing to dry weather in October last year the yield in the other States showed a heavy shortage.

The constant drop in the price of wheat brought about by the world surplus has made trading very difficult for merchants, and the prices they have been able to pay very disappointing to growers: the final return to those who have put their wheat into the pools must be considerably lower than last season.

Last year, too, Australia benefited by India having a short crop, and consequently being a good purchaser of Australian wheat. This year the reverse has taken place; India has a considerable quantity for export; and this wheat has been a severe competitor with Australian in the European markets.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

The production of these commodities also shows a falling off both in volume and value for the past 12 months. Up to June 30 last the imports into the United Kingdom from Australia of butter were 41,158 tons, of a value of £5,927,000, as against 43,122 tons, of a value of £7,122,000, for the previous year. Of cheese, the imports amounted to 1,385 tons, valued at £113,000, as against 3,956 tons, valued at £383,000, during 1929.

New Zealand sent us 65,496 tons of butter during the past 12 months, of a value of £10,070,000, as against 64,896 tons, valued at £11,330,000, in the former period; and of cheese, 36,517 tons, valued at £7,460,000, as compared with 33,373 tons, valued at £7,930,000.

LATEST TELEGRAM

As regards seasonal conditions, I have received the following telegram from the general manager, dated the 18th inst.:—

"In agricultural and main pastoral areas throughout Commonwealth seasonal conditions for most parts favourable, though more rain required Riverina District, Western Division of New South Wales, and parts Northern Victoria and South Australia. From present indications satisfactory wheat harvest may reasonably be anticipated. Weather conditions New Zealand generally satisfactory."

GENERAL POSITION AND OUTLOOK

During the 12 months under review there has been a great increase in unemployment in Australia, and measures are being taken in the various States to relieve this, but only, I regret to say, by increased taxation, which, after all, is only a temporary mitigation and still further hampers trade generally.

Altogether the past 12 months has been a very anxious and difficult one for banking, and at the present time I do not see much prospect of any improvement.

The board, after careful consideration of the state of trade and of the smaller amount of business transacted on all sides, came to the conclusion that, in the general interest, they had no alternative but to reduce the dividend. We felt that it was absolutely necessary to husband our resources as much as possible, and I think that you will all agree with me that it was a wise step.

You will have noticed in the newspapers that a discussion is taking place between the Federal Government and the various banking institutions with a view to all the homeward exchange being pooled and a certain amount of it being handed over to the Government to assist them to meet their commitments in London.

If this is carried out it will make it still more difficult for the banks in London who deal with the Commonwealth and the Dominion to finance the exchange business of the export merchants at this end.

To sum up, I think that we cannot but look forward to these anxious and difficult conditions lasting for some time, and that we must all be prepared to practise economy so far as in us lies, because I see no "silver lining" to the clouds yet.

I beg to move:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts now submitted be adopted."

Mr. HUGH D. FLOWER seconded the motion.

Mr. C. A. BROWNING said that the report was a very disappointing one, and, in view of the position disclosed, which the chairman had said was likely to be worse, he would suggest that every possible effort should be made to reduce the expenses both in Australia and in London.

EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION

Mr. JOSEPH NISSIM said that on behalf of a large number of shareholders he would like to offer a word of appreciation, and to say that, in the circumstances, the results must be considered satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The dividend of £500,000 was covered by the profit earned, and the reduction in profit was comparatively small. The position had been extremely difficult, and he was rather surprised and pleased to see that the proportion of profit was so large. (Hear, hear.) He also wished to say that he and the shareholders for whom he spoke were not in favour of any false economy, especially in these difficult and trying times. It was quite correct that there had been a progressive increase in the expenses of the staff in Australia, but it had to be remembered that they were opening new branches each year, and that other banks were setting aside large sums for pension funds. Remarking that shareholders should take a long view, the speaker said it had been reported to him by recent arrivals from Australia that that country was economically and financially sound, only that there were difficult times ahead in the immediate future.

MAJOR A. H. HORSFALL, speaking as a large shareholder, said he wished to say how much he appreciated the chairman's statement with regard to the finances of the bank in the last 12 months. He thought the action of the directors in lowering the dividend by 2½ per cent. was sound finance. (Hear, hear.) They all knew something about the men who had made Australia what it was at the present time, and there were many of like character to-day. In these difficult times those men needed advances from the bank, which would be neglecting its duty if it thought only of the interests of its shareholders. It had a greater duty to perform, namely, to those people who had supported it in the past—its customers: it should give them as large facilities in the way of overdrafts as it was possible to grant them. (Hear, hear.) The bank did that in 1893, and he was glad to see that that policy was being continued to-day.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA

He was not at all pessimistic with regard to the future of Australia. He had travelled in various countries, and there was no country in the world, in his opinion, and in the opinion of those best able to judge, which more quickly recovered from difficult times than Australia did.

Mr. FREDERICK TOMKINSON said he came to the meeting for the purpose of expressing his thanks to the directors, and those of a large number of friends who were also shareholders, for the really favourable results which had been achieved, having regard to the condition of business in Australia; and he wished also to express appreciation of what the board and the managers and staff generally had been able to do. (Hear, hear.) He felt convinced that Australia would recover her former position, and that as a result the shareholders would receive better reports than they had had on the present occasion.

Mr. JOHN HEDGES said that Australia was a very rich country, and had coal, gold, wool, wheat, and other assets, but commodities had been at very low prices, and there was no doubt that there were still large quantities of produce which had not yet been disposed of. This bank, like other banks, had to finance a great deal of the trade out there. Taking everything into consideration, he thought the bank had done remarkably well; indeed, he was rather surprised that they had done so well. He hoped the directors would continue to manage its affairs successfully, so that the shareholders might get something extra in the way of dividend next year. (Laughter and hear, hear.)

Mr. H. S. VINCENT referred to the tendency of wages to come down in Australia and said that, in his opinion, the country was in a condition to make good in every respect possible. He was confident that Australia would not shirk its duties and that, standing as part and parcel of the British Empire, it would see its way through to prosperity.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN, replying upon the discussion, said he had already dealt with the question of expenses in Australia. The chief increase was one of £13,000 in salaries to Australian and New Zealand staff. They could not make any

(Continued in next column)

ZINC CORPORATION, LTD.

REVIEW OF COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

METAL MARKET POSITION

FALL IN COMMODITY VALUES

A WORLD-WIDE PROBLEM

SIR ROBERT HORNE ON CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA

The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Zinc Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at 8, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

The RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT HORNE, G.B.E., K.C., M.P. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. A. Crew, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his speech, said:—Gentlemen,—The gross value of our production from the mine last year was just over £1,201,000, and we expended for labour, supplies, services, royalty, and taxes about £1,064,000—almost the whole of which was distributed within the Commonwealth of Australia. These figures will give you and others interested in your operations some idea of the importance to Australia of the successful conduct of your affairs, and, in particular, to the district of Broken Hill.

EFFECT ON PROFITS OF LOW METAL PRICES

From the directors' report, already circulated to you, you will have noted that lead in 1929 was higher by £2 1s. 7d. per ton than in 1928, while silver was 2.48d. per ounce lower. As up to June 30, 1930, our income was not influenced by spelter fluctuations, you might reasonably have expected our profits on the average metal prices for 1929 to have shown a fair expansion.

This would have been so but for the fact that the financial crisis in the United States of America—with its immediate and severe repercussions throughout the entire world—resulted in a severe reduction in the demand for lead, thus increasing our stocks, or the stocks held on our account, at the end of December 31 last to a point which, in your directors' opinion, necessitated very substantial provision being made against depreciation in value on final realization. For all metal in lead concentrates not finally realized and settled for, we took values of £15 for lead and 1s. 6d. per fine ounce for silver. If you remember that on all occasions there is approximately a minimum of five months between production of concentrates and final realization of metal, and that, in addition, during the last four months of 1929 world purchases of lead were approximately only 70 per cent. of normal, you will be able to appreciate the severe effect on our net earnings of our very conservative but absolutely necessary policy of placing these lower values on our production.

I have emphasized this point to you in view of the marked effect produced on our profits. At this juncture, with realizations for 1929 practically complete, I am happy to be able to say that, in spite of the anticipated adverse movement of metal prices, the actual declines have proved to be substantially less than the provisions made.

REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION

The net income from our mining department, after deducting all proper charges, was £137,156, against £144,623 in 1928.

Our revenue from associated enterprises and from interest and dividends came out slightly higher at £124,830, as against £118,583 in 1928. We are thus enabled, after deducting the usual charges for income-tax and expenses of administration, to show a net profit for the year of £246,050, against £255,534 in 1928. We have set out in detail how we have appropriated this profit, and I have no doubt our disposal of it will meet with your approval.

The fixed preferential dividends have been paid, as well as the participating dividends to both Preference and Ordinary shareholders, amounting to 3s. 6d. per share, against 4s. per share in 1928.

The usual appropriations for mine development and new plant have been made, and it is proposed to bring up our general reserve account to £180,000 by the transfer of £21,654 to that account. This will leave a balance to be carried forward of £38,474, against £45,021 in 1928.

INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

As regards our investments in associated companies, our report to you sets out what I may term our major interests. They represent a sum of about £357,500 in our books—a figure very much below cost, and one which we consider quite safe.

In dealing with our general investments, I would first like to emphasize that the securities have always been checked by your auditors, and for some years now we have had a quarterly audit. You will not have failed to note that the statement in the report of the auditors shows that the value of the investments at December 31, 1929 (adopting a conservative valuation for unquoted securities) was considerably in excess of the value shown in our accounts. I think you will agree that this is a satisfactory position, having regard to the heavy depreciation of all securities which occurred in the later months of 1929. I can bring the declaration up to date by saying that the book value of our investments to-day is still substantially below their market value.

Mr. W. S. Robinson, our managing director, has just arrived from Australia and we are therefore able to present you with the very latest view of the position there. To Mr. Robinson our corporation owes a great debt of gratitude not only for the eminent ability which he brings to bear upon our affairs, but also for the untiring zeal which he displays in working for our interests. His exceptional knowledge of Australia and the high esteem in which he is held give to his services a very special value, and the results which he has obtained during his inspection of our mining property and the smelting works in which we are interested are likely to prove of inestimable advantage to our fortunes.

PROGRESS AT THE MINE

Last year was a record all round at the mine and mill. We mined and milled the largest tonnage in our history and obtained our highest metallurgical recoveries. We also effected a saving in costs. The developments in the mine continue to be excellent, as is shown in Messrs. Bewick, Moreing, and Co.'s report, and our recent diamond drilling justifies the statement that the ore bodies extend at least to 2,000ft. in depth and maintain their extent and value.

It is also worthy of note that steady progress has been made with the enlargement and further sinking of block V shaft, which during the year was carried down to 800ft. and has now reached 1,300ft., with great improvement in ventilation and working conditions.

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

So much for the results of 1929. As to the current year it is necessary to warn you that the mine revenue, and probably also that from the investment funds, will for the reasons already given show material reductions. The average metal prices for the first six months of this year were:—

Lead, £19 5s. 8d. per ton,
Silver (fine), 1s. 8.6d. per oz.,
Spelter, £18 6s. per ton,

as against averages for the whole of 1929 of:—

Lead, £23 4s. 11d.
Silver, 2s. 2.39d.
Spelter, £24 17s. 8d.

SILVER PRICES

Though least in direct importance to us of the three metals we produce, the value of silver plays indirectly a very important part in our affairs, for our metals enter largely into the trade of countries which use silver. The recent decline in silver (the first half of 1928 marked its inception) is really only part of the great movement which started about the time when fears first became current of the recommendations likely to be made by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance in 1926. Silver prices—the average per ounce fine—in London have moved downwards as follows:—

		s.	d.
1925		2	10.64
1926		2	6.96
1927		2	4.12
1928		2	4.87
1929		2	2.40
1930 (6 months)		1	8.62
To-day	(about)	1	5½

For this decline there are certain clearly definable causes. The Orient is following, either voluntarily or perforce, the example of the Occident, discarding silver as a standard of monetary value. The policy of the Indian Government, following on the 1926 Commission, left China alone as the sole substantial support of the market. The chaos resulting from civil war and over-speculation has greatly impaired that country's financial stability and the metal, still probably the principal medium of exchange and certainly the store of value of the world's most heavily populated area—Asia—is, for the time being, friendless. The world is as a consequence confronted with a problem of first-rate importance.

OUTLOOK FOR THE METAL

As to the future of silver prices, low prices will probably stimulate its use in the arts, and may, indeed, suggest new outlets. Of a certainty they will reduce the output substantially, and have, in fact, already done so. If the various Governments who have been selling discontinue the practice, and if some Governments will use more silver and less paper and nickel in their subsidiary coinage, the market will receive some help.

If, on the other hand, there is a "flight from silver" in the East, which would not be strange when we study its treatment and history of late years, the decline may become more serious and its effects more widespread than even they are to-day.

LEAD MARKET

Turning to lead—the metal in which we are most interested, notwithstanding the title of our corporation—the comparison of prices shown in our report does not make such a sorry showing as the movements of many other commodities, but the fall is sufficiently serious, and doubly difficult to bear with the collapse in silver and spelter. Lead, which averaged nearly £23 5s. in 1929, is to-day about £5 per ton lower, and for the first six months of the year averaged £4 per ton below 1929. Every rise or fall of £1 means approximately £40,000 a year plus or minus to our gross revenue, but in considering the statement with our profits for the past year I must ask you to bear in mind that in the latter, as I have already explained to you, the price at which we took unrealized lead into our accounts for 1929 was very much less than £23 5s. per ton. Taking the figures of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics just issued as a guide, we have the following comparison of the world's production and consumption:—

	Production Long tons	Consumption Long tons
1922	1,052,810	1,067,659
1923	1,173,213	1,156,726
1924	1,310,065	1,388,215
1925	1,490,947	1,471,275
1926	1,580,613	1,534,854
1927	1,658,263	1,562,904
1928	1,642,897	1,605,618
1929	1,727,775	1,653,351

These figures appear to us to be rather too liberal on the side of production and decidedly too conservative in estimating consumption, but we are in agreement that there has been a surplus of production during the past three years and that some price correction was necessary if this surplus was not to become unwieldy. We believe that as a result of the heavy decline in the price of lead itself, plus the serious collapse in zinc and silver values, production is being adjusted and that the statistical position to-day is much sounder than for some time past.

Fortunately, before the American crash, with its severe repercussions throughout the whole world, the leading lead producers had agreed to study the problems of the industry collectively and, where necessary, to take joint action. As a result I think I can claim that in the crisis—the effects of which are still very obviously with us—the lead industry was protected from demoralization and that much hardship and suffering for our employees and shareholders were averted by combined action.

SPELTER POSITION

I now come to the spelter position. That it is bad, and could hardly be worse, is proved by the fact that to-day's price is over £8, or, say, 33 per cent., lower than the average for 1929, and £10 below the average of the first six months of last year.

The world's production and consumption of zinc do not supply an adequate reason for the great collapse in prices. Taking as a guide the valuable compilation of the Director of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, we are enabled to compare the following figures of production and consumption:—

	Production Long tons	Consumption Long tons
1922	707,841	790,998
1923	946,273	951,521
1924	1,004,634	1,030,650
1925	1,130,107	1,182,610
1926	1,226,087	1,226,112
1927	1,307,227	1,307,111
1928	1,397,270	1,410,649
1929	1,447,526	1,433,876

There is nothing in the foregoing comparison between production and consumption to justify a fall of 30-40 per cent. in world's prices.

That some adjustment in production was necessary became clear in 1928 and again in 1929, and, as you were then informed, an association of producers was brought into being, which for a time promised good results. But collective action in the case of zinc is not so easy as in that of lead, where the chief producers are few in number and the sources of supply of ore or metal relatively few. In the crisis at the end of last year the European Convention or Cartel quickly expired as a result of clashes of interests between Customs smelters and producers, or between Continental smelters and American interests. The immediate result was chaos, producers of zinc ores and concentrates losing heavily without corresponding loss on the Customs smelters. I am happy to say that after prolonged negotiations a base for a new World Cartel has been found, and we are hopeful that it will be brought into successful operation at no distant date.

ECONOMIES IN COST

I desire, however, to emphasize the absolute necessity for us and other producers of non-ferrous metals to rely, not on higher metal prices for relief, but rather on higher efficiencies and definite economies in costs.

Fortunately for us, as a partial set-off against the serious decline in the value of our products, we have in prospect some relatively substantial economies in cost and improvements in efficiency. We shall not be satisfied unless our total working costs fall by at least 5s. per ton of ore. All who are connected with our operations will understand that if our metals are to sell at cheaper prices they must be produced more cheaply—the only alternative being to close down. Such a situation demands the highest efficiency both above and below ground, with an immediate adjustment of those working conditions which in themselves raise costs and make employment precarious, if not absolutely impossible.

COMMODITY PRICES

Before I close my address to you I must refer to two matters which are of major importance not only to our shareholders, but to all British people. First, there is the movement of commodity prices. I have already dealt with this subject in so far as it is represented by fluctuations in the values of the metals we produce. These declines, however, are not limited to non-ferrous metals. They form part of a marked decrease in commodity values throughout the world, assuming in some cases the character of a catastrophe, and seriously disturbing the social as well as the financial and commercial structure of more than one important country. Whether this fall in commodity prices or increase in the value of gold arises from an insufficient supply of gold rather than from an inefficient use of the available metal, I do not intend to discuss at this meeting.

Whatever be the source of the trouble, it constitutes a world-wide problem of supreme gravity. One thing which emerges clearly from the present situation is that there is an urgent demand for increased gold supplies. Herein lies a great opportunity for Australia to develop her gold-bearing properties.

SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

This brings me to the second matter to which I desire to refer—namely, the general situation in Australia. The difficulties with which Australia is confronted arise primarily from:—

(1) A serious decline in the value of her staple products, chiefly wool.
(2) The severe effects of a drought (now happily over) on the volume of her production.
(3) The effects of world-wide financial depression on the inflow of capital.

There are other contributory factors, it is true, which have received considerable notice in Australia itself, but those I have mentioned are the salient reasons for a situation admittedly grave enough to cause considerable concern.

A good idea of the extent of the blow which, without warning, struck Australia may be obtained from the official figures with regard to wool, which show that the drop in the value of the season's clip alone was from £25,000,000 to £30,000,000.

The movement of capital to a young and developing country is both normal and necessary—if young countries are to be developed with reasonable speed. Up to 1929 Australia had been receiving in new money from loans floated overseas between £25,000,000 and £30,000,000 annually, or approximately the amount of the annual charge on her revenue for her War obligation. Opinions varying with political beliefs, as to Australia's policy of State ownership of public utilities, limiting as it does the greater part of the flow of capital to one narrow channel; as to the amount of her borrowings for these purposes; as to the wisdom of the way in which they were expended, do not necessarily help to a solution of her present difficulties. The essential point is that very substantial external credits previously granted with readiness by a willing lender suddenly dried up in 1929.

These two factors alone—the decline in wool values and the cessation of the flow of capital—resulted in an abrupt drop of about £55,000,000 in the external credits of the Commonwealth and the creation of a heavy adverse balance against her at this end. At the same time the sudden contraction in spending power caused a serious decline in employment and a temporary disruption in local finance and trade.

To these major factors there falls to be added the effect of the drought on the grain crops, all combining to intensify the burden of the War debt. For the War, and as a result of it, Australia had spent over £750,000,000 up to the end of last month, of which £400,000,000 came out of revenue.

FAITH IN COMMONWEALTH UNSHAKEN

Not only do I refuse to subscribe to the view that Australia's difficulties are to be attributed to any incompetence or improvidence peculiar to the Australian people, but I am confident that whatever the burdens—and they are obviously great—which may be imposed upon their backs in making necessary readjustments, they will be shouldered courageously and without undue delay. Our faith in Australia and her people is in no wise shaken by recent events.

In so far as Australia's difficulties are external, we can help materially, and we may hope for much as the result of Sir Otto Niemeyer's visit. It is here in London that the adverse balance exists against Australia. That it is temporary must be obvious to all, and recognizing this we should be able to devise means of dealing with it until such time as Australia's exports and a returning flow of capital effect an appropriate readjustment in a temporarily unbalanced position.

It is possible my address to you may have sounded gloomy, and you may have gathered the impression that I consider the prospects for the future equally sombre. I do not. The world is passing through a period of severe economic adjustment, but the pendulum has already swung so far towards depression that it must soon commence to swing back. Recovery may not be long delayed.

So far as this corporation is concerned, we have a great mine, well equipped, efficiently manned and managed, and linked with associated industries adding greatly to our strength. We are in a position to take the utmost advantage of returning prosperity.

The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. WILLIAM S. ROBINSON (managing director) seconded the resolution.

SHAREHOLDER'S APPRECIATION

Mr. C. F. HIPWELL expressed appreciation of the details given by the chairman of the general position in Australia, and added that while the world was suffering from over-production Australia had gold, and it was gold which the world wanted. Therein lay Australia's great opportunity, and one in which he hoped their company would be able to assist.

Mr. E. J. LAWRENCE gave an interesting review of mining conditions in Australia.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P., and Mr. Robert W. Skipworth, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Monkhouse, Stoneham and Co., were reappointed.

Mr. ARTHUR JULIAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, spoke of the wide outlook displayed by the members of the board, which, he said, was very necessary in these times.

The vote was unanimously accorded, and on the motion of ALDERMAN H. G. JOHNSON a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his able and lucid address.

The proceedings then terminated.

FURNITURE APPLIANCES, LIMITED

PROPOSED LIQUIDATION

In a circular to shareholders the directors of Furniture Appliances, Limited (late Anty-Sag Parent Company), state that the amount of trade done by the company does not warrant its continued separate existence. The board considers that the main interest of the shareholders lies in the subsidiary company, Bed Settees, Limited, which is the company's principal asset, and that the time has come to give shareholders a direct interest in it. It is, therefore, proposed to wind up the parent company voluntarily and to distribute the Bed Settees shares in kind among shareholders in the proportion of approximately one Bed Settees share for every four shares held in Furniture Appliances. The liquidator will, of course, divide among shareholders the proceeds available from the sale of the remaining surplus assets. Bed Settees will be converted into a public company, and application for permission to deal in the shares will be made to the Stock Exchange. Meeting, August 18.

ANGLO-SPANISH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION

INCREASING TRAFFICS

POSITION OF THE PESETA

The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Anglo-Spanish Construction Company, Limited, was held yesterday at No. 1, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.

Mr. F. HEIM presided.

In opening the proceedings the CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I regret that our chairman, Sir Evelyn Wallers, is unable to preside at this meeting. He underwent an operation for appendicitis some weeks ago, but I am glad to say he is convalescent and will shortly return to business. My colleagues have asked me to preside in his stead, and with your permission I will do so.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. F. Mason, A.C.A.) having read the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting as follows:—The directors' report and audited accounts for the year ended January 31 last have been in your hands for some days and I presume you will agree to take them as read.

I will preface my remarks by recalling to your mind that your company was formed primarily for the purpose of close financial and technical cooperation with the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway Company. That company is constituted under the Spanish Law for strategic railways, which, *inter alia*, provides that all directors must be of Spanish nationality. We, however, hold approximately 99 per cent. of the share capital of the Santander-Mediterraneo Railway Company, which thus automatically becomes for balance-sheet purposes a subsidiary under the English Act of 1929. The slight change in the form of the accounts presented to you this year is due to this fact. Apart from this, the main headings in the balance-sheet are readily comparable with those of previous years.

Dealing with the accounts I would draw your attention to the important item of £3,783,000 on the credit side. It reflects, as set out, the balance of many accounts, and, compared with last year, shows a reduction of £1,008,000. Speaking in round figures, this amount is off-set on the liability side by the reduction on loan account from £2,455,000 to £1,476,000, and by the decrease in amounts due to sundry creditors from £53,000 to £33,000. During this year sums amounting to some 67,000,000 pesetas were repaid to us by the railway company. On the other hand, as work progressed, fresh advances were made to it in accordance with its requirements, and, in addition, other charges and general expenditure had to be met. On balance these transactions result in the above-mentioned reduction on both sides of the account. Pursuant to the Act of 1929, an income and expenditure account for the year ended January 31 last has been prepared, which is laid on the table.

You will notice that in the balance-sheet the amount of £3,783,000 is subdivided into two parts—namely:—

(1) The amount owing to us by the railway company, and
(2) The balance of our total expenditure represented by our holding of railway shares.

Dealing with the amount as a whole I am able to state that at the date of the balance-sheet it was secured as follows:—

There were receivable from the Spanish Government approximately

pesetas	95,000,000	in respect of completed sections, and about
pesetas	29,000,000	due after completion of the section Tresparderne-Cidad, the construction of which was already well advanced.
Making a total of pesetas	124,000,000	

Of this large sum, pesetas 25,000,000 have since been received.

The other assets of the railway company consist of:—

(1) Its right to exploit the line for 50 years under the terms of the concession.
(2) Modern rolling stock acquired at a cost of approximately pesetas 30,000,000.
(3) A deposit with the Spanish Government of about pesetas 17,000,000 Three per Cent. Spanish Government Bonds.
(4) Claims against the Spanish Government for certain capital sums and for interest due, and
(5) The realizable value of stores and construction plant not required after completion of construction.

I abstain from giving you an estimate of the amounts of the last two items as they are somewhat indefinite, but I can say that the value of the plant and of the claims which have already been admitted will cover a substantial portion of the expenditure required for construction subsequent to the date of the railway company's balance-sheet of December 31 last. In addition to this expenditure, some further liabilities have to be taken into consideration. On balance, the assets of the railway company are very substantial indeed. If, nevertheless, at the present moment we are concerned as to the eventual sterling value of the amounts which we have invested on your behalf, it is due to the fact that the cash assets are in Spanish currency, which has so seriously depreciated lately. We naturally follow the fluctuation of the peseta with the greatest attention. We have been in touch with leading authorities both here and abroad in the endeavour to form a sound opinion and to regulate our actions accordingly.

Shortly before his resignation, General Primo de Rivera called in Professor Rist, the eminent French authority on currency matters, and asked for advice. An extract of the report submitted has been published. The report covered the ground fully. It dealt with the note circulation, the gold reserve, the silver holding of the Bank of Spain, the Budget, the funded and floating debt, taxation, and the country's trade balance. Having formed a favourable opinion of the economic position, Professor Rist did not hesitate to recommend stabilization and to advise what steps should be taken to that effect. The peseta was then in the neighbourhood of 35 to the pound, and its internal purchasing power at that moment greater than that rate would indicate.

The advice received was not followed. An issue of an internal gold loan was made, the proceeds of which, together with certain gold shipments, were used to pay off foreign currency obligations of the Spanish Government incurred by the Exchange Rate Committee which had been operating with London and New York credits. These repayments improve the position to that extent, whatever other criticisms may be levelled at the transaction.

It was about that time that the latent unrest in Spain produced a political crisis subjecting the peseta to further considerable depreciation. This crisis cannot yet be said to be past, but there are some signs now that progress is being made in bringing opposing political parties closer together, we trust, to the point of working for the common good. We therefore hope that in Spain and abroad confidence will gradually revive. The exchange question is, after all, largely one of sentiment.

While we hold the view that only when greater political stability has been reached can the sound underlying economic factors make themselves felt and efficient steps be taken to deal satisfactorily with the currency, we have nevertheless throughout thought it wise to keep our claims prominently before the Government. We have, in particular, made due representations on the subject of the injury to our interests caused by the delays in receiving payment, and we trust that in the long run the good work accomplished by the company under most exacting circumstances will receive its due and equitable recognition. Fair treatment of our case by the Government can only assist in dispelling any prejudice that may be abroad and thus enhance the international credit of Spain and contribute towards the solution of her present financial problems.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXPLOITATION PROGRESS

On the subject of construction I have very little to add to the information given in the directors' report. Owing to exceptionally bad weather and to some delay in the delivery of steel work for bridges, the section Tresparderne-Cidad has not been completed as early as we expected last year, but on the whole the progress which enables us to hand over this last section next month must be described as satisfactory and as reflecting great credit on the management.

The question of continuing the line northward from Cidad has not yet been definitely decided by the Government. Proposals have been published for a route linking up with Renedo on the Norte Line. We consider that the terms proposed are in conflict with the Royal Decree of August, 1927, and a protest on these grounds has been lodged, but, in any case, the matter is in suspense, because no detailed survey has yet been made which would form a real basis for discussion. The desire of the present Government to exercise the strictest economy is also a factor in the postponement of a decision.

As regards exploitation, individual sections have been successively opened during the course of construction as follows:—

	Approx. length, Kilometres.
The first section, Burgos-Cabezon was opened in August, 1927 ..	73
A short section, Burgos-Penahorada, in August, 1928 ..	22
The Cabezon-Soria section at the commencement of 1929 ..	83
The Soria-Calatayud section of .. and	96
The Penahorada - Tresparderne section of .. .. .. were opened towards the end of last year	48
Total	322

Since the line reached Calatayud at the end of October last, direct connexion with the Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante and Central of Aragon Railways has been established. The present terminus north of Burgos does not yet join up with any other line, but at Cidad the La Robla Railway meets the Santander-Mediterraneo line. In spite of the absence of "feeders" during the first part of the exploitation period, receipts show a gradual improvement, both on comparative figures for the total line opened to exploitation at any given date and on the figures for each of the individual sections. High records have hitherto been reached each year in September, during which month the harvest is being moved. For that month the returns were, on the basis of kilometres per annum:—

	Approx. Pesetas.
In 1927	3,765
„ 1928	4,587
„ 1929	4,981

To compare these figures with less favoured periods, I will quote returns for the month of June on the same basis:—

	Approx. Pesetas.
In 1928	3,413
„ 1929	3,520
„ 1930	3,868

Other months also show corresponding gradual improvements.

The total earnings from the commencement of exploitation in August, 1927, to the end of June last have, however, been inadequate and amount for the period, during which successive sections were opened; to only about pesetas 1,500,000. This is not a matter for surprise while exploitation was to a large extent subsidiary to construction work and while the area served has not yet developed to the capacity of the new transport service provided.

The exploitation losses for the period ended December 31 last have amounted to roughly pesetas 2,000,000. Against this item may be set a revenue of about pesetas 1,200,000 from the interest on the railway company's holding of Government Bonds, so that if a profit and loss account on the exploitation section of the company were prepared, taking credit for the interest, on balance a loss of approximately pesetas 800,000 would be shown for this period.

As experience is being gained of the nature and conditions of the traffic from the various districts, the original tariffs as applied to the line are gradually being modified to accord with requirements. It is gratifying that there is an improvement whenever the line reaches a junction with other railways.

The management in Spain has for some time had under consideration the introduction of "Sentinel" or motor coaches, and the investigation into their cost, capacity, and influence on traffic has recently been brought far enough for an application to be made for Government sanction to their adoption. In principle the Government has signified its agreement, but details remain to be settled. The eventual installation of these coaches will eliminate the necessity for running mixed passenger and goods trains involving the transport of heavy trains at more frequent intervals than the goods traffic requires, and involving also long stoppages at stations and the general slowing-down of the passenger service. There are no dependable statistics available, but it is estimated that a partial change-over to the system of these coaches for passengers and separate train services for goods will have a most favourable effect both on receipts and expenditure.

From what I have said it will be seen that the all-important factor is the exchange value of the peseta and the amounts which will eventually be realized on conversion of our Spanish assets into sterling. If, as we hope, in spite of the prevailing adverse conditions, we succeed in this matter on a basis to which, in equity, we are entitled, then we may look forward to a satisfactory conclusion of our share in an enterprise which paves the way for the development of the resources of the districts it serves and which will unquestionably confer permanent economic benefits on the country.

Your directors desire to express their thanks to Señor Don Ramon de Aguinaga, Señor E. Cobian, Señor Don Jose de Aguinaga, and their colleagues on the board of the Santander-Mediterraneo Company. Their task has been an arduous one under the conditions which have recently prevailed in Spain, and we are indebted to them for all they have done on behalf of the company with that firmness, tact, and patience which they have displayed throughout our association with them.

I also wish to convey on behalf of the board and the shareholders our best thanks to Messrs. Couper and Ker, consulting engineers, and our keen appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. M. S. Thompson, general manager of construction, and those associated with him in that work. We could not speak too highly of their services, ungrudgingly and efficiently rendered.

I have much pleasure also in expressing the board's thanks to Mr. Mason, our secretary, for the efficient manner in which he and his staff have on all occasions given valuable services to the company and wholeheartedly looked after its interests.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet for the year ended January 31, 1930, as submitted to the meeting.

The motion was seconded by SIR HAROLD WERNHER, K.C.V.O., and, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of Sir Evelyn Wallers, K.B.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Pollen, C.M.G., the retiring directors.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. ROTHBARTH and carried unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. R. WALKER, seconded by Mr. L. GILAU, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. were reappointed auditors to the company.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, on the proposition of SIR OSCAR WARBURG.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 26.—EXCHANGE on London declined 1/16d. to 5 5/16d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. Standard unchanged at 13$625. Receipts were 8,000 bags, which makes 160,000 bags for the season to date, against 198,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 3,000 bags to the U.S., nil to Europe, and 5,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 331,000 bags, against 294,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. Standard unchanged at 21$000. Receipts were 32,000 bags, increasing the aggregate for the season to 851,000 bags, against 524,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 29,000 bags to the U.S., and 27,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,175,000 bags, against 1,141,000 bags a year ago. Clearances from Rio during the past week to the U.S. amounted to 10,000 bags and to Europe 13,000 bags. At SANTOS purchases for the U.S. during the past week totalled 114,000 bags, and for Europe 69,000 bags, while clearances were 90,000 bags to the U.S. and 72,000 bags to Europe.

J. SAMUEL WHITE & CO., LTD.

"EXCELLENT RESULTS"

THE YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING WORK

MR. FRANK SHEARMAN ON THE POSITION AND PROSPECTS

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of J. Samuel White and Co., Limited, was held at the head office at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on Wednesday last.

Mr. FRANK SHEARMAN (the chairman of the company) presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' reports having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—It is my pleasure to meet you in what I consider to be very much more pleasant circumstances than we have met in the past. I think we should all be very pleased to have such an excellent balance-sheet before us. I think the general body of shareholders are very pleased indeed to see such excellent results. With your permission we will take the report as having been read. (Agreed.)

Turning to the accounts, the share capital remains unchanged.

Sundry creditors.—Bills delivered against works in progress, £82,946 16s. 8d. This is the amount of instalments claimed in respect of progress made on contracts at April 5, 1930, the value of which is shown on the opposite side of the balance-sheet.

WORKING OF THE ISLAND TRANSPORT COMPANY

Amount due to subsidiary company, £3,405 19s. 11d.—This relates to the Island Transport Company, and to make quite clear the working of this concern and its position as affecting the parent company, it should be noted that the parent company controls directly at Cowes and Southampton the management and affairs of the subsidiary. The Transport Company continues to deal with the firm's traffic to and from Southampton most successfully, and in addition carries out a fair amount of local business. The parent company gets a low preferential rate on all its traffic as well as very substantial facilities in having its urgent and other

shipyard and engine works have been fairly well occupied during the year. The Argentine contract was carried to a very successful conclusion. The uniform performances of these three flotilla leaders gave the utmost satisfaction to the Argentine authorities. I am sure that work will do us great credit, not only in the Argentine, but also at home and with other countries.

Among other interesting work completed during the year, there was built a twin-screw Diesel-engined yacht and two ferry steamers, also the water-tube boilers for the cruiser Exeter, which were delivered to Devonport dockyard. The requirements of the British Admiralty, Crown Agents for the Colonies, and the Royal National Life-Boat Institution were prominent in our output of small craft, and the demand for our oil fuel machinery continues to give the firm useful work, including conversion of vessels from coal to oil fuel.

Repair work is also being followed up at Cowes as well as at our Southampton works.

Southampton Repair Department.—It is gratifying to note that, notwithstanding the phenomenally depressed condition of shipping, this department increased its turnover as compared with the previous year by over 25 per cent. The small loss after providing for depreciation and covering all expenses is such as to give promise of success in the near future.

WORK ON HAND

The current year has so far opened fairly well with a considerable tonnage of steel vessels, including two small passenger and cargo steamers for foreign owners, three large lighters for the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and a light vessel for the Trinity House; while the engine works have steam turbine machinery on hand for H.M. sloops Shoreham, Fowey, Bideford, and Rochester, in addition to the usual specialities in water-tube boilers and small machinery going through the shops. The 760 tons twin-screw steel yacht for Franklin M. Singer, Esq., has just been handed over. We have heard since that the yacht has been very successful, and the owner is extremely pleased with her.

There is, however, a contract of particular importance that will be cheering to all, —namely, the Flotilla Leader Kempenfelt, which has now been definitely confirmed, and is being proceeded with. It is most gratifying to find again a destroyer contract in hand for the British Admiralty in continuance of the very long association the firm has had with this department.

At this juncture I should like to say how much this company is indebted to Mr. Ewing in particular, and the staff in general, for the very fine position in which it now finds itself. I do think—and no one knows it better than I, being intimately connected with building and repairing business—that we have passed through difficult times, and still are passing through them in so far as shipbuilding is concerned, and to think that we have brought that debit balance down and that we are now absolutely clear, carrying a small amount forward, and with the arrears of Preference dividend paid off, so that if we make a profit in the current year there will be nothing to stop us paying a dividend, is an achievement to feel proud of. We shall be in a position to pay a dividend if we have moderate success during the next year. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. T. L. Farnes seconded the motion.

FUTURE REGARDED WITH CONSIDERABLE OPTIMISM

The Chairman, after replying to Mr. Nayler that the fire damage referred to had occasioned no financial loss, being covered by insurance, said he did not think there was anything more he could say except that they were looking forward to the future with considerable optimism. He really thought they were starting this year under favourable auspices, and that they could look ahead with very much more comfort.

The proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman.—I have very much pleasure in proposing : "That the payment recommended by the directors in the report of the arrears accrued down to and including April 5, 1930, of the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each in the capital of the company in full settlement of all arrears due in respect of such shares be and the same is hereby authorized."

Mr. G. H. Cole seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. F. Hollis said he had great pleasure in proposing the re-election of the retiring directors—Mr. F. Shearman and Mr. S. G. Carnt.

Mr. J. Street seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

The Chairman and Mr. S. G. Carnt thanked the shareholders for their re-election.

On the proposition of Mr. F. F. Hollis, seconded by Engineer-Captain A. V. Blake, Messrs. Prideaux Frere Brown and Company were reappointed auditors at a remuneration of £210 per annum.

Mr. F. F. Hollis proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able presidency, saying they very much appreciated his kindly and courteous way in conducting the meeting.

Mr. J. Nayler seconded and said he was sure the happy position in which the firm now found itself was due to the splendid management they had.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The Chairman having suitably replied the proceedings terminated.

WELLS' WATFORD BREWERY

SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S TRADING

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of Wells' Watford Brewery Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Watford.

Mr. T. M. Winch, who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to be able to report an increase both in barrelage and profits.

When presenting the report last year I ventured to say I felt justified in looking to the future with confidence, and my confidence has not been misplaced. Compared with last year's figures, the barrellage shows an increase of over 6 per cent., and the profit, after allowing for income-tax, directors' fees and depreciation, is increased by £3,382. Apart from the profits on the increased barrellage,brewing materials have been somewhat cheaper, which has helped considerably.

Dealing with the balance-sheet, there appears to be little to call for special attention. The directors' fees are £369 down, due to the reduction in the number of directors, while income-tax naturally shows an increase.

On the liability side you will notice that creditors have increased by £2,614; this is due to income-tax already referred to and increases in beer duty, club deposits, and trade accounts.

On the assets side the sundry debtors are £2,488 up; this is accounted for by one or two additional trade loans and an addition to book debts due chiefly to increased trade. Your board have made reasonable provision for any doubtful debts and consider that the asset as shown is a safe one.

Profits and Dividends

You will observe that the net profits are £15,634 17s. 2d., and after adding the amount brought forward, £4,578 5s. 8d., and deducting the 8 per cent. dividend on the Preference shares for the year and the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, there remains an appropriable sum of £12,871 2s. 10d.

Your directors recommend the writing down of preliminary expenses by £3,000, which will leave £2,000, and to reserve a further £1,000 against trade loans; they also recommend a final dividend of 5½ per cent. on the Ordinary share capital, making a total of 8 per cent. for the year. If these recommendations are agreed to it will leave £5,021 2s. 10d. to be carried forward, an increase of £443.

I think you will agree that the balance-sheet put before you is an improvement on that of last year, and I should like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the management and staff, whose efforts have made this possible. I think I also ought to mention the fact that the company was successful at the 1929 Brewers' Exhibition in obtaining a first prize diploma and silver medal for its Brown Ale; this is the first occasion the company has submitted beers for competition and the result reflects credit upon the brewing staff.

The Beer Duty

You are probably aware that the Government recently placed a further burden upon the trade by increasing the duty on a standard

(Continued at foot of next column)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), July 28.—The Exchange will be closed from Friday next until the following Tuesday.

Wheat.—The cargo market opened steady in sympathy with weather advices from North and South America, and, while prices were irregular, the closing tone was quieter on advices of more favourable weather in Canada and Australia. For Pacific white, July and Aug., 34s. 10½d. was required ; 34s. 7½d. for Pacific No. 2 hard winter, July and Aug. ; 35s. 4½d. for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug. 15 ; and 35s. for No. 2 South Australian, afloat, was obtainable at 37s. ; while for choice white Karachi, July and Aug., 35s. 9d. was asked. South Russian, shipping-shipped, was offered at 38s. 3d., on sample. Parcels were in small request and quotations were scarcely changed from last levels. Baruso, 62½lb., per Maria Rosa, about due, sold at 35s. On Saturday West Australian, per Buteshire, and per Moreton Bay, afloat, was dealt in at 37s.

The wheat futures market closed 3d. to 7d. below Saturday's final values.

Per 480lb	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	35 3	35 1	35 0	34 11	35 5
Aug. ..	35 3	35 1	35 0	34 11	35 5
Nov. ..	35 11	35 9	35 8	35 7	36 1
Jan. ..	36 8	36 5	36 4	36 3	36 10
		LONDON GRADE			
July ..	33 8	33 6	33 5	33 7	32 10
Sept. ..	33 10	33 10	33 10	33 9	34 0

Maize was obtainable on slightly easier terms, but failed to attract attention. For La Plata, afloat, 24s. 6d. was asked, and 24s. 4½d. for Aug. and Sept. Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, July, was obtainable at 25s. 6d. Parcels met a quiet inquiry and closed 3d. per qr. easier. La Plata, June-July, sold at 24s. to 23s. 9d. ; July-Aug. at 23s. 6d. and 23s. 4½d. ; Aug.-Sept. at 23s. 3d. and 23s. 1½d. ; and Sept.-Oct. at 23s. 1½d.

Barley was quiet at late rates. Persian, Sept.-Oct., 15s. 9d. ; Danubian, Aug.-Sept., 16s. 6d. ; and South Russian, Sept. and Oct., 16s. 6d. ; and Nov., 17s. 3d.

Oats were dull, unchanged. La Plata, Aug. to Oct., 13s. 3d. ; and Chilean tawny, Aug.-Sept., 14s.

At Mark-lane trading was quiet in all sections. Home-grown wheat, 36s. 6d. to 38s. per 504lb. Imported wheat was irregular in price. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, 39s. 9d. ; Atlantic, 40s. 3d. : No. 2, 39s. 9d. ; Vancouver, 39s. 3d. ; No. 3, 38s. ; No. 4 Manitoba, 37s. ; No. 5 (Atlantic), 35s. 6d. ; No. 6, 30s. 6d. ; No. 2 mixed durum, 38s. 9d. ; No. 1 hard winter, 38s. 3d. ; No. 2, 37s. 9d. ; Baruso, 61½lb., 36s. 6d. ; Australian, 38s. 9d. ; and choice white Karachi, 36s. 9d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at late rates. London straight run, 35s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. ; and country straight run, 27s. to 30s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize was firm. La Plata (new), ex ship, to arrive, Aug., 25s. 9d. to 27s. 9d. ; Bessarabian, landed, 31s. 6d., and ex ship, 28s. 6d., per 480lb. Barley was quiet and occasionally rather easier. English malting, 29s. to 30s. ; English feed, 25s. to 28s. 6d. ; Californian, landed, 30s. to 35s. ; ex ship, 29s. to 29s. ; and Chilean brewing, ex store, 33s. to 37s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 17s. ; Russian, 18s. ; ex ship, 16s. 9d. ; and Danubian, 16s. 9d. per 400lb. Oats continued firm and quotations were mostly 3d. higher. English, 17s. to 20s. per 336lb. La Plata, landed, held for 15s. ; ex ship for 14s. 3d. ; mixed feed, landed, 11s. 6d. ; Chilean tawny, 19s. ; Chilean white, ex ship, 14s. 3d. ; German, landed, 20s., and ex ship, 19s. per 320lb. Wheatfeed steadily held. Middlings 5s. 4½d. ; fine middlings, 6s. 6d. ; bran, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. ; and broad bran, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per 112lb. Oatmeal upheld. Fine 43s. ; medium, 18s. ; Scotch, 32s. 9d. ; American, 15s. 6d. ; and American and Canadian rolled oats, 16s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Wheat.—The market for shipment parcels was idle with values generally unchanged. The only sale reported was No. 3 N. Manitoba, arrived, at 36s. 10½d. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, July-Aug. at 37s. 4½d. ; 2d. ; Sept.-Oct., 36s. 9d. ; No. 2 ditto, 4d. ; Manitoba, July-Aug., 35s. 6d. ; No. 5, 33s. ; No. 2 mixed durum, Aug., 31s. 3d. ; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, Aug., 34s. 9d. ; No. 2, 34s. 4½d. ; No. 2 Atlantic, 34s. ; No. 2 red garlicky winter, Aug., 33s. 6d. ; Roads, 62½lb., nearly due, 34s. ; choice white Karachi, Aug.-Sept., 35s. 6d., and white Western Pacific, Aug., 34s. 9d. Spot parcels were quiet and 1d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures opened ⅝d. down, following easier Winnipeg closing advices and continued to decline on a reported sale of a Russian cargo to the U.K. over the week-end, further offers of several cargoes from that quarter, liberal shipments, and a poor milling demand. The market closed quiet 1½d. per cental lower on the day. Sales were 150 loads. Tenders against net current month, nil ; the total since the beginning of the month is 374,000 original centals ; rejected during the same period, 19,200 centals.

Graded Wheat Futures

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	—	—	—	7 2	7 1¾	7 2¾
Oct. ..	7 4	7 4	7 3	7 4	7 3¼	7 4¾
Dec. ..	7 5½	7 5½	7 4½	7 5	7 4¼	7 5¾
March ..	7 7½	—	—	7 7	7 6¾	7 7¾

Maize.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in fair demand at 6d. per qr. decline ; July-Aug. was quoted 23s. 3d. ; Sept.-Oct., 22s. 4½d. ; Den.-Gal.-Fox. Aug.-Sept., 24s. 6d. ; No. 2 white flat African, Aug.-Sept., 22s. 9d. ; No. 4 flat yellow African, Aug.-Sept., 22s. 6d. and No. 6 round yellow African, Aug.-Sept., 24s. La Plata, shortly sailing, sold at 24s. 3d. ; loading, 24s. and Aug.-Sept. at 23s. 4½d. and 23s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet with La Plata unchanged and Gal.-Fox 1d. per cental lower.

Oats.—Shipment parcels were dull : Chilean, tawny, afloat, 13s. and Aug.-Sept., 13s. 3d., sellers.

Flour was quiet but steady.

Stocks in public warehouses for the week ended July 26 :—

	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Oats
Liverpool ..	44,755	3,290	921	4,477
Manchester ..	10,226	1,137	629	2,156
Total (tons) ..	54,981	4,426	1,550	6,633
Total last week	53,639	8,916	1,782	7,239

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Business in spot cotton was again small, there being only a limited demand from spinners, but quotations of American were advanced 6 points. Middling, 7.63d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 6 points higher. Persian, fair, 8.86d. ; g.f. smooth, 7.98d. ; g.f. Tanguis, 8.13d. Egyptian advanced 5 to 10 points. F.g.f. Sakellaridis, 12.55d. f.g.f. Upper, 9.54d. African rose 8 points. Middling West, 7.58d. ; g.f. East, 8.33d. East Indian unchanged. Fine m.g. Broach, 5.10d. ; fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.35d.

American futures opened at a rise of 5 to 8 points, the market having a firmer appearance owing to the unfavourable weather advices received over the week-end, accompanied by reports of crop deterioration. "Bear" covering, together with local and Continental buying, increased the rise during the morning, and at midday values were 8 to 11 points up. Further gains were established in the afternoon in response to firm opening advices from New York, values at one time showing a rise of 12 to 15 points. Later in the session easier cable advices and reports of rain in some sections of the cotton belt led to realizing, and the close was easy at a net gain of 6 to 8 points. Closing prices :—Oct., 6.86 ; Jan., 6.95 ; March, 7.03 ; May, 7.10. New York 11 a.m. prices :—Oct., 12.81 ; Jan., 13.06 ; March, 13.26 ; May, 13.42.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 5 points higher and went 10 to 12 points up on firm Alexandria cables, but reacted and closed quiet at a rise of 5 to 6 points. July, 11.47 ; Aug., 11.15 ; Sept., 11.15 ; Oct., 11.39 ; Nov., 11.39 ; Dec., 11.49 ; Jan., 11.48 ; Feb., 11.61 ; March, 11.61 ; April, 11.66 ; May, 11.68 ; June, 11.81 ; July, 11.84. Upper contracts closed quiet, 4 points higher to 1 point lower. July, 8.84 ; Aug., 8.83 ; Sept., 8.78 ; Oct., 8.36 ; Nov., 8.33 ; Dec., 8.38 ; Jan., 8.43 ; Feb., 8.48 ; March, 8.54 ; April, 8.66 ; May, 8.68 ; June, 8.70 ; July, 8.78.

Empire futures closed quiet at 4 to 8 points advance. July, 6.99 ; Aug., 6.85 ; Sept., 6.84 ; Oct., 6.76 ; Nov., 6.73 ; Dec., 6.76 ; Jan., 6.83 ; Feb., 6.80 ; March, 6.80 ; April, 6.89 ; May, 6.95 ; June, 6.95 ; July, 7.06.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Exports To-day	Exports So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,200	2,250	100	100	—	—
Brazilian, &c.	300	600	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	300	700	—	200	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	100	300	—	—	929	4,387
E. Indies, &c.	100	150	—	—	—	540
Totals :— This week	2,000	4,000	100	300	929	4,927
Last week	2,000	4,000	100	200	241	367
Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		

Delivery	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing
July ..	7.27	7.21	7.22	7.16	7.13	7.14
August ..	—	—	7.01	6.95	6.94	6.95
September ..	—	—	6.92	—	—	6.86
October ..	6.96	6.89	6.89	6.85	6.82	6.83
November ..	—	—	6.89	—	—	6.82
December ..	—	—	6.92	6.85	6.84	6.84
January ..	7.02	6.92	6.95	6.89	6.86	6.87
February ..	—	—	6.97	—	—	6.90
March ..	7.09	7.01	7.03	6.97	6.95	6.96
April ..	—	—	7.06	—	—	6.98
May ..	7.17	7.07	7.10	7.03	7.02	7.02
June ..	—	—	7.12	—	—	7.04
July ..	7.19	7.15	7.15	7.06	7.06	7.07

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows :—

	To-day 1st report a.m.	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, August ..	15.95	16.00	16.00
" October ..	15.28	15.28	15.23
Sakellaridis, November	23.11	23.23	23.03
" January	23.28	23.42	23.23
" March ..	—	23.57	23.68

MANCHESTER, July 28.—The market was dull. Cloth inquiry was restricted, and the few orders received were for very small quantities. Indian demand was feeble and consisted of minor lots of light goods and fancies. There was still business about for China in various kinds of fancies, and several transactions were facilitated by the improvement in the rate of exchange. Home trade buying was of a varied character, but only retail transactions were possible for the secondary and minor markets. Spinners, whether of American or Egyptian yarns, had a poor day and quotations showed wide variations.

WOOL

BRADFORD, July 28.—Because of the firmness of prices of the finer qualities of merino wool at the recent London sales some topmakers in this market barrel from 80s. to 83s. This is against a pre-War duty of 7s. 9d.

I am confident, however, that, given a continued supply of reasonably priced brewing materials and by exercising due economy, we shall be able to shoulder this burden and not attempt to pass it on to our customers; also, I hope, without asking the shareholders to make any sacrifice.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and staff.

advanced their quotations for merino tops last week, but they have met with little, if any, success. Both spinners and manufacturers in the local worsted industry are convinced that there is ample raw material of all qualities to cover requirements, and they are being guided in their purchases of supplies by the demand for yarns and piece goods rather than by developements in the raw material situation. There is, indeed, nothing better to report of the yarn and manufacturing sections, nor is the outlook for the near future any brighter. The tone in the market is worse because of the reports of firms in financial difficulties and uncertainty about the position of others. Prices of tops nominally are still about as follows :—64's, warp, 271½d. ; average, 261½d. ; 56's, 204½d. ; 50's, 174d. ; 40's, prepared, 15d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, July 28.—The London Commercial Sale Rooms will remain closed from Friday evening until the following Tuesday morning for the August holiday.

Sugar.—British refined was in fair request at late rates. Tate's London, and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. ; T L granulated, 20s. 9d. Home grown granulated, prompt, quoted 20s. 1½d. to 20s. 3d. ; factory, T L, ex refinery, quoted 19s. 10½d. ; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 3d. to 22s. 9d. ; white Java, Aug.-Sept., quoted 8s. 6d. ; Oct.-Dec., 8s. 5d., c. and f., India. Czech, granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 1½d. ; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 10½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 3d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet ; preferentials, 96 per cent., July-Aug., quoted 9s. 7½d., March, at 9s. 5½d. and 9s. 6d. (combined) ; Aug.-Sept., quoted 5s. 10½d., sellers ; Sept., parcels sold at 5s. 11½d. ; Oct. quoted 6s. 0½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were steady but quiet. Calls :—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	8 9	8 3	8 9	8 3¾	8 7½	8 3¾
Aug. ..	8 7½	8 4½	8 6¾	8 5¼	8 6¾	8 5¼
Dec. ..	8 8¼	8 6	8 7½	8 6	8 7½	8 6

Raw sugar futures opened rather quieter but closed steady. Aug. sold at 8s. 2¼d. ; Dec. delivery, at 5s. 4½d. ; March, at 5s. 5½d. and 5s. 6d. (combined) ; Aug., 1931, at 7s. 0¾d. Calls (88 per cent. beet) :—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	5 2¼	5 1½	5 3	5 2¼	5 3	5 1½
Sept. ..	5 3	5 0¾	5 4½	5 2¼	5 3	5 1½
Oct. ..	5 2¾	5 1½	5 4½	5 2¼	5 4½	5 2¼
Dec. ..	5 4½	5 3¼	5 5¼	5 4½	5 5¼	5 4½

New Contract Basis 96 per Cent., c.i.f.

Jan. ..	6 2¼	6 0	6 3	6 0¾	6 2¾	6 0¾
March	6 6	6 5¼	6 6¾	6 6	6 6¾	6 6
May ..	6 9	6 8¼	6 9¾	6 8½	6 9¾	6 8¼
Aug. ..	7 1½	7 0	7 1½	7 0¾	7 1½	7 0¾

The following are imports, deliveries and stocks of raw sugar for the week ended July 26 :—

	Imports 1930	Imports 1929	Deliveries 1930	Deliveries 1929	Stocks 1930	Stocks 1929
London ..	371	13	1,288	1,825	29,504	30,847
Liverpool ..	18,017	20,462	17,713	12,033	76,225	27,586
Total tons ..	18,388	20,475	18,981	13,858	105,729	58,433
Last week ..	16,912	5,230	15,779	14,699	105,782	51,816

Rum.—Landed in London last week, 263 puncheons ; delivered, home consumption, 121 ; export, 183 ; stock, 19,635 puncheons against 19,922 puncheons a year ago.

Coffee.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Brazilian :—Landed in London last week, 100 bags ; delivered, home consumption, 36 ; export, 20 ; stock, 1,577 bags against 7,383 bags a year ago. Central American :—Landed, 853 packages ; delivered, home consumption, 2,867 ; export, 2,823 ; stock, 96,325 packages against 117,128 packages last year. Other kinds :—Landed, 1,340 packages ; delivered, home consumption, 2,881 ; export, 5,625 ; stock, 106,475 packages against 59,857 packages in 1929. Futures were nominal.

Cocoa.—Landed in London last week, 1,778 bags ; delivered, home consumption, 4,416 ; export, 50 ; stock, 108,133 bags, against 210,639 bags a year ago. Accra quiet ; fair fermented, mid crop, July-Aug. quoted 57s. ; new crop, Oct.-Dec., 34s., value, f.o.b. Futures were quiet but steady ; Dec. delivery sold at 37s. 6d. Sales, 10 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa) :—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	4.50 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	39 0	38 0	39 0	38 7½	39 6	38 7½
Sept. ..	38 9	37 3	39 0	38 6	38 9	38 6
Oct. ..	39 0	37 3	39 0	37 9	39 0	37 9
Dec. ..	38 9	37 3	37 3	37 1½	37 6	37 1½
Jan. ..	37 6	36 9	38 0	37 4½	37 6	37 0
March	38 0	37 0	38 0	37 6	38 0	37 0

Tea.—At auction 14,540 packages of Indian grades were on offer. The market showed little change. Light liquoring sorts, especially commons, were easier in tendency, but colourry useful Dooars teas met with more competition, and finished showed an improvement on last week's rates. There were very few Assams on offer. South Indians were irregular, but on the whole steady. The next Indian sale will be held on 11th prox. Common broken Pekoe Souchong sold from 8½d. to 9½d. ; common broken Pekoe from 9d. to 9½d. ; medium broken Pekoe from 9½d. to 1s. 1d. ; medium broken Pekoe from 9½d. to 1s. 1d. ; good medium broken Pekoe to best broken orange Pekoe from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.

Rice quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 9d. per cwt. ; Aug., in singles, to Continent and U.K., 11s. 4½d. ; No. 3, doubles, to Levant, Aug., 11s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f. Loaded in London last week, 2 tons ; delivered, 81 ; stock, 1,830 tons, against 4,323 tons a year ago.

Spices.—The pepper market was quiet and barely steady for shipment. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 9½d. per lb. ; Lampong, 9½d. ; white Muntok, 11d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Aug.-Oct., quoted 6¾d., value ; Lampong, May-July, 6¾d. ; Aug.-Oct. sold at 8¼d., white Muntok, May-July, at 8¼d. ; Aug.-Oct. at 8¾d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Black : Landed in London last week, 5 tons ; delivered, 13 ; stock, 830 tons, against 1,379 tons a year ago. White : Landed nil ; delivered, 37 tons ; stock, 497 tons, against 335 tons a year ago. Cloves steady. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 1½d. ; May-July, 1s. 1d., value, c.i.f. Landed, 128 bales ; delivered, 413 ; stock, 4,452 bales, against 2,782 bales a year ago.

Rubber.—Plantation grades were easier under liquidation. Smoked sheet, spot, sold from 5½d. to 5½d. per lb., and sellers ; Aug., from 5½d. to 5¼d., and sellers ; Sept., from 5½d. to 5⅝d., and sellers ; Oct.-Dec., from 5½d. to 5¾d., and buyers ; Jan.-March, from 5⅞d. to 5¹¹⁄₁₆d., and buyers ; April-June, from 6¼d. to 6⅜d., and sellers and buyers ; crêpe, spot, from 5¼d. to 5½d., and sellers. Para grades unchanged. Hard fine, spot, quoted 6⅞d., sellers. Landed in London last week, 1,023 tons ; delivered, 992 ; stock, 80,845 tons, against 30,167 tons a year ago, and 35,449 tons in 1928. Landed in Liverpool, 5 tons ; delivered, 205 ; stock, 28,381 tons, against 4,729 tons a year ago.

Shellac.—The spot market was quiet. T N orange, basis fair, quoted 100s. per cwt. ; A C, 113s., sellers. Futures were firmer. T N, Aug.-Sept., sold at 80s. ; Sept.-Oct. at 80s. ; Dec. delivery at 90s. ; Dec. delivery at 91s. Shipment market quiet. T N, in bags, Aug.-Sept., sold at 80s. ; Sept.-Oct. quoted 84s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated July 28 gives :—Spot, Rs.36, buyers ; Aug., Rs.38 ; Sept., Rs.39, sellers.

Hemp.—Manila receipts last week amounted to 21,000 bales, against 26,000 bales a year ago. Estimates for this week and next are 23,000 bales and 25,000 bales respectively. The market was quiet and unaltered. Grade J, July-Sept., quoted £23 10s. per ton, value ; K., £22 5s., value ; Jan.-Mar., No. 1, £22, value ; No. 2, £20 15s., value ; M, No. 1, £21, value ; No. 2, £20, value, c.i.f. African sisal steady. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, July-Sept., quoted £25 10s., sellers ; f.a.q., £25, sellers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

Jute was firm and dearer on better Calcutta advices and a good covering demand. Sellers were reserved and business was only of moderate extent. First marks, July-Aug., quoted £19 10s. per ton, sellers ; new crop, July-Aug., quoted £20 10s., sellers ; Aug.-Sept. sold at £20 7s. 6d., and value ; Sept.-Oct. at £20 5s. to £20 7s. 6d., sellers ; lightings, new crop, Aug.-Sept., quoted £18 12s. 6d., sellers ; hearts, new crop, Aug.-Sept., £17 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated July 28 gives :—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.36 8a. ; lightings, Rs.33 8a., sellers.

Hemlines and Twine steadier ; 10cs., spot, London, quoted £18 5s. ; Dundee, 21s. ; Aug.-Sept., 22s., sellers ; 8cs., spot, London, quoted 19s. 3d. ; Dundee, 18s. 3d. ; Aug.-Sept., 17s. 9d., sellers, per 100yds. ; Liverpool twills, Aug.-Sept., quoted 66s. 3d., sellers ; B, 57s., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

Copra steady. Singapore, f.m.s., Aug., sold at £18 7s. 6d. per ton, and value ; Sept., £18 11s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., July-Aug., quoted £19 5s., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Aug., quoted £18 8s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), July-Aug., quoted £17 17s., sellers. South Sea, kiln dried, £17 10s., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—The market opened with prices at Saturday's closing level, and ruled inactive until the 3.5 p.m. call, when quotations were occasionally ½d. per cwt. higher. Business was done later in May at 7s. 3d. and 7s. 3½d., but with unfavourable New York advices, the close was quiet with quotations generally unchanged on the day.

Month	Opening Sellers	Opening Buyers	3.5 p.m. Call Sellers	3.5 p.m. Call Buyers	Closing Sellers	Closing Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July ..	6 4½	6 3½	6 4½	6 3½	6 4½	6 3½
Aug. ..	6 4½	6 3½	6 5	6 4	6 4½	6 3½
Oct. ..	6 7	6 6	6 7½	6 6½	6 7½	6 6½
Dec. ..	6 9½	6 8½	6 9½	6 8½	6 9½	6 8½
Jan. ..	6 10½	6 9½	6 10½	6 9½	6 10½	6 9½
Mar. ..	7 0½	6 11½	7 0½	6 11½	7 0½	6 11½
May ..	7 2½	7 1½	7 2½	7 1½	7 2½	7 1½
Aug. ..	7 7	7 6	7 7	7 6	7 7	7 6

Liverpool registrations for the week ending July 26 amounted to 4,400 tons.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), July 28.—Linseed was in little request, but shippers of La Plata were unwilling to make concessions, and Calcutta was firm. Calcutta to London, July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., £17, sellers. Bold Bombay, to London, 2s. 6d. lower, at £17 10s., for July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., but £17 7s. 6d. was reported to have been taken for July-Aug. to North Continent. La Plata old crop was held for £15 10s. for all positions ; Dec.-Jan., new, £14 15s. ; Jan.-Feb., £14 10s., sellers. Rapeseed was quiet and inactive. Toria, to Hull/Continent, July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., £13 17s. 6d., sellers ; Jumbo, July-Aug., £9 10s. Cottonseed.—Bombay, July-Aug., to Hull, £6 5s., nominal. Egyptian black, to Hull, Aug., £7 2s. 6d. ; Sept. (old), £7 2s. 6d. ; Sept. (new) and Nov.-Jan., £7 8s. 9d., sellers. Castorseed was firmer. Bombay to Hull, £14 15s., sellers. Brazilian, July to Sept., £15, sellers. Groundnuts were firmer. Coromandel, to Rotterdam/Hamburg, Aug.-Sept., £14 15s. ; Oct.-Nov., £14 11s. 3d. ; Nov.-Dec., £14 7s. 6d., sellers ; Dec., £14 6s. 3d., paid. Palm Kernels, to Hamburg, Aug.-Sept., £12 17s. 6d. ; Oct.-Nov., £13 7s. 6d., sellers. Linseed Oil was firmer. Spot, £35 15s. ; Aug., £32 2s. 6d. ; Sept.-Dec., £31 10s. to £31 12s. 6d., paid ; Jan.-April, £29 15s., sellers. Rape Oil was steady. Crude/extracted, £34, net, naked, ex wharf. Refined, £35 10s. Cotton Oil was quiet, unchanged. Egyptian crude, £27 ; refined common edible, £32 10s. Turpentine.—American was unchanged ; spot, 35s. 6d. ; Aug., 35s. 6d. ; Sept.-Dec., 36s. 3d. Russian, spot, 33s. 6d. per cwt.

HULL, July 28.—Linseed Oil, naked, spot, £34 10s. ; July, £34 ; Aug., £33 5s. ; Sept.-Dec., £32 10s. ; Jan.-April, £30 10s. Cotton Oil, Egyptian crude, spot, £28 5s. ; edible refined, spot, £31 ; technical, spot, £30 10s. ; deodorized, spot, £33. Palm Kernel Oil, crude naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £28 5s. Groundnut Oil, crushed, extracted, spot, £31 ; deodorized, spot, £35. Soya Oil, extracted and crushed, spot, £27 15s. ; deodorized, spot, £31 5s. Rape Oil, crushed, extracted, sp

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Aug. 12	Aug. 26	Sept. 9
Pay-day ..	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
58⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅛ 55⅜ ..	
88⅛ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	87¾ 88 ..	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅝ 103⅞ ..	
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	102⅛ 102⅜ ..	
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90¾ 90¾ ..	+⅛
98⅜ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95 95⅛ ..	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95 95⅛ ..	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	79 79¼ ..	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98⅞ 99⅛ ..	+⅛
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	104⅜ 104⅝ ..	+⅜
101⅜ 97¾	Funding, 4% '23-'53 ..	102⅛ 102⅜ ..	
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-'32 ..	100⅜ 100⅝ ..	
98⅛₃₂ 94⅜	Do., 4% '32-'34 ..	101 101¼ ..	
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-'33 ..	100 100¼ ..	
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾% ..	58 59 ..	+⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63¼ 64¼ ..	
65⅜₁₆ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64½ 64⅝ ..	
84⅜ 80	T'vaal, 3% ..	83 84 ..	
266 239	Bank of England ..	255 257 ..	
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	83 85 ..	
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	60½ 61½ ..	+½
61¼ 54	Do., 4% ..	51½ 52½ ..	+½
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	45 45 ..	
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	100 100½ ..	
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55 ..	84½ 85½ ..	+½
109 103⅛	Sudan, 4½% ..	107 108 ..	
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty. 3% ..	63½ 64½ ..	
66⅜ 60	Do., 2½% ..	63½ 64½ ..	
104⅜ 100	Corp. of Ldn. 5% ..	102½ 103½ ..	
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B" ..	66 67 ..	
67 58⅜	Do., "A" ..	64½ 65½ ..	−½
85⅜ 81	Met. Cons. 3% ..	87 88 ..	
75⅜ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	72½ 73½ ..	−½
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	.. .. ..	
.. ..	" A " ..	60½ 61½ ..	
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B " ..	80¾ 81¾ ..	
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96 97 ..	

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¼ 99¼ ..	
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	88½ 89 ..	−¼
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	91 91½ ..	
83¾ 78⅜	Do., 3½% '30-50	85½ 84 ..	
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95½ 96 ..	
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	84¼ 85¼ ..	
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3% '23-43	82¼ 82¾ ..	
113⅝ 108½	G.Cst.,6% '45-70	110½ 111 ..	
104¼ 99	Kenya,5% '48-88	101½ 102 ..	
85⅜ 81⅜	N.S.W. 5% '45-65	87½ 87¾ ..	
79⅞ 72⅞	N.Z. 4½% '45-65	94½ 95 ..	
104 98¼	N. Zeal.,5% '46	101¼ 102¼ ..	+¼
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	96½ 97 ..	
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	84¼ 85¼ ..	
88⅜ 84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	89½ 90 ..	
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '44-59	80 81¼ ..	
104¼ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½ 103 ..	
100 89	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	86¼ 86¾ ..	
84 73¼	Do., 4% '40-50	74¾ 75¼ ..	
104⅛ 98⅜	S. Af., 5% '45-75	100¼ 100⅝ ..	
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	87 87½ ..	+¼
89⅜ 81	S. Aust., 5% '45-75	87¾ 87¾ ..	
102⅝ 97⅛	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	101½ 102 ..	
85⅞ 79½	Tas.'s,3½% '40	79¾ 80¼ ..	
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87¼ 87¾ ..	
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% '29-49	68¾ 69¼ ..	
99⅜ 91	W.As.5% '45-75	86¾ 87¼ ..	
90⅜ 86	Do.,3½% '30-35	87¾ 88¼ ..	
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	69½ 70 ..	

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 21	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85½ ..	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	84¾ 85¾ ..	
60¾ ..	Do., 4% 1900 ..	60½ 61½ ..	
93⅛ ..	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	92½ 93½ ..	
101¼ ..	Austrian, 6% ..	101½ 102½ ..	+¼
111 ..	Belgian, 7% ..	111 112 ..	
92 ..	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	90½ 91½ ..	
47¼ ..	Brazil, 4% ..	48 49 ..	−1
54 ..	Do., 4% Funding Issue ..	53½ 54½ ..	−½
58 ..	Do., 5% 1913 ..	58½ 59¼ ..	−½
72 ..	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914 ..	72½ 73½ ..	−½
80¼ ..	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	80 81 ..	−1
57½ ..	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57 58 ..	
77½ ..	Bulgaria, 7% ..	78 80 ..	
96¾ ..	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96 97 ..	
86½ ..	Do., 5% 1911 ..	86 88 ..	
105½ ..	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105 107 ..	
97½ ..	China, 5% 1896 ..	97 98 ..	
81½ ..	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	81 82 ..	
37 ..	Do., 4% 1912 ..	34 36 ..	
56½ ..	Do., 5% 1913 ..	56 57 ..	
45½ ..	Do., Shanghai-N., 5% ..	44 47 ..	−1
18 ..	Do., Tientsin-P., 5% ..	14 19 ..	−1
25 ..	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25 28 ..	
112 ..	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	112 115 ..	
75¼ ..	Egyptian Unified ..	74 76 ..	−1
21 ..	French, 5% ..	20⅞ 21⅝ ..	
20½ ..	Do., 4% ..	20½ 21 ..	
106 ..	Midi, 6% ..	105¼ 106¼ ..	
106 ..	Nord, 6% ..	105¼ 106¼ ..	
107 ..	Orleans, 6% ..	105¾ 106¾ ..	
104¼ ..	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½ 104½ ..	
108¼ ..	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	108½ 109½ ..	
105⅝ ..	German, 7% ..	105¼ 106¾ ..	
62 ..	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	58 61 ..	
78⅝ ..	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78 80 ..	
101⅝ ..	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101 102 ..	
92 ..	Do., 6% Stabilization ..	91 92 ..	
102⅜ ..	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102⅛ 103½ ..	+1
18 ..	Italian, 3½% ..	18 19 ..	
101¼ ..	Do., Gld.Guarnt.,"B" ..	100½ 101½ ..	
74⅜ ..	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74 75 ..	
91⅝ ..	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91¼ 92¼ ..	
101¼ ..	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99¾ 100¾ ..	+¼
91¼ ..	Tokyo (City of), 5½% ..	91½ 92½ ..	
18¼ ..	Mexican, 5% ..	19 21 ..	+2
77 ..	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	75 77 ..	
90 ..	Polish, 7% ..	89 91 ..	
43½ ..	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser. ..	42¼ 43¼ ..	
44 ..	Roumanian, 4% Cons. ..	45½ 46½ ..	+½
3 ..	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	2½ 3½ ..	
3¼ ..	Do., 5% 1906 ..	3 3 ..	
102⅜ ..	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½ 103½ ..	
10½ ..	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	10 11 ..	
66 ..	Uruguay, 3½% ..	66 67 ..	

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

98 ..	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¼ 99¼ ..	
90½ ..	Do., 5% '45-75	88½ 89 ..	−¼
86¼ ..	Can., 4% '40-60	91 91½ ..	
78⅜ ..	Do., 3½% '30-50	85½ 84 ..	
91⅛ ..	Cape, 4% '16-36	95½ 96 ..	
78¾ ..	Do., 3½% '29-49	84¼ 85¼ ..	
78¼ ..	Do., 3% '23-43	82¼ 82¾ ..	
108½ ..	G.Cst.,6% '45-70	110½ 111 ..	
99 ..	Kenya,5% '48-88	101½ 102 ..	
81⅜ ..	N.S.W. 5% '45-65	87½ 87¾ ..	
89 ..	N.Z. 4½% '45-65	94½ 95 ..	
98¼ ..	N. Zeal.,5% '46	101¼ 102¼ ..	+¼
91⅞ ..	Do., 4½% '45	96½ 97 ..	
82⅛ ..	Do., 4% '43-63	84¼ 85¼ ..	
84⅜ ..	Do., 3½% '40	89½ 90 ..	
75¼ ..	Do., 3% '44-59	80 81¼ ..	
98½ ..	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½ 103 ..	
86¼ ..	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	86¼ 86¾ ..	
73¼ ..	Do., 4% '40-50	74¾ 75¼ ..	
98⅛ ..	S. Af., 5% '45-75	100¼ 100⅝ ..	
81½ ..	Do., 4% '43-63	87 87½ ..	+¼
87¾ ..	S. Aust., 5% '45-75	87¾ 87¾ ..	
79½ ..	Tas.'s,3½% '40	79¾ 80¼ ..	
89 ..	Vict., 5% '45-75	87¼ 87¾ ..	
70 ..	Do.,3½% '29-49	68¾ 69¼ ..	
91 ..	W.As.5% '45-75	86¾ 87¼ ..	
86 ..	Do.,3½% '30-35	87¾ 88¼ ..	
72 ..	Do., 4% '42-62	69½ 70 ..	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

74½ ..	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	72 73 ..	−1½
— ..	Argentine, Gt. West. ..	74½ 76½ ..	
— ..	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	29 31 ..	+1
89 ..	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	88 90 ..	
83 ..	B.A. and Pacific ..	79½ 80 ..	
68½ ..	B.A. Western ..	65 67 ..	
193 ..	Canadian Pacific ..	192¼ 193¼ ..	+¼
69½ ..	Central Argentine ..	70¾ 71¾ ..	
78 ..	Central Uruguay ..	77½ 79½ ..	
18 ..	Cordoba Central ..	17½ 18½ ..	
25½ ..	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	22½ 24½ ..	
32 ..	Costa Rica ..	31½ 32½ ..	
77½ ..	Entre Rios ..	78 80 ..	
— ..	Int. Cent. America ..	18 22 ..	
40¾ ..	Leopoldina ..	39½ 40½ ..	
7½ ..	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½ 8½ ..	+½
3¼ ..	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3⅝ 3⅞ ..	
165 ..	San Paulo ..	163 168 ..	
8½ ..	United of Havana ..	7½ 9½ ..	

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅜₁₆ ..	..	Lloyds, A. ..	61/6 ..	..
Alexanders ..	35/8 ..	..	Martins ..	71/4 ..	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¼ ..	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12½ ..	..
Bk. of Aust.	10⅞ ..	..	Midland, £1	74/0 ..	..
B. Ld.& S.A.	8¾ ..	..	Do., £12 ..	.. ..	..
Bk. of Mtl..	60½ ..	..	(£2 10s. Pd.)	87⅛ ..	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	35 ..	..	National ..	21¾* ..	..
Bk. of N.Z.	55/0 ..	..	Nat. Dist. B	9⅞ ..	..
Barclays, A.	77⅛ ..	..	Nat. Egypt	29⅛ ..	..
Do., B ..	55/9 ..	+3d	Nat. India ..	41¾ ..	..
Do. D.C.O.	27/3 ..	..	Nat.Prov.,£4	13¼ ..	..
B. Overseas	5⅝₁₆ ..	..	Ryl. of Can.	60 ..	..
Can. Com. ..	50½ ..	..	Stand., S.A.	14¹³/₁₆* ..	..
Char. India.	7⅞ ..	..	Un. of Aust.	9⅞ ..	−⅛
District ..	27⅜ ..	..	Un. Discount	9⅜₁₆ ..	+⅛
Exp. S. & A.	5⅝ ..	..	Westminster	78/6 ..	..
Hambros ..	8¾ ..	..	Do., £1 ..	50/9 ..	..
Hongkong ..	106½ ..	+½	Wms. Dens.A	44/0 ..	+3/14

INSURANCE

Alliance, New'	18¾ ..	Nthn. Assur.	16 ..
Atlas Assur.	12½ ..	Phoenix, f.p.	13⅞ ..
Britannic ..	15 ..	Prudential	22½ ..
Com. Un. ..	22⅞ ..	Do., " B "	38/6 ..
Eagle Star	11¼ ..	Royal	71⅛ ..
Empr'r'l Ass.	7/10 ..	R. Exchange	9⅞ ..
Gen. Accdt.	14⅜ ..	Scottish,"A"	15⅞ ..
Guardian ..	9¹⁵/₁₆ ..	Sea ..	69/0 ..
Ldn. and L.	28 ..	Sun Insur..	39¼ ..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅛ ..	Sun Life ..	52¼ ..
N. Brit. & M.	32⅞ ..	Y'kshe (50/-)	6½ ..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½ ..	Engl. Cotton	11¹³/₁₆* ..
Bleachers ..	15/9 ..	Fine&pinners	20/9 ..
Bravo, Def.	8/9 ..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/6 ..
Brad. Dyers	20/6 ..	Imp. Tobs.	21/0 ..
Brit.Celanese	9/9 ..	Do.,2nd Pf.	9/0 ..
B.Cot. Dyers	4/3 ..	Linen Thread	11¹³/₃₂ ..
Brit. Enka ..	4/0 ..	Lister ..	12/0 ..
Calico Print.	8/9 ..	Patons & B.	19/3 ..
Can. Celanese	1¾ ..	Rylands ..	17/6 ..
C'n'an Amer.	2⅞ ..	Salt. Union	11¹³/₃₂ ..
Coats ..	59/6 ..	Salts (S'lt're)	2/6 ..
Cook, Son ..	8/3 ..	Snia Viscosa	10/0 ..
Courtaulds ..	2¹⁵/₁₆* ..	Wardle&Dav.	11¹³/₁₆ ..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	23/6 ..	Hydro Elec.	39¾ ..
Atlis ..	25/9 ..	Johnson&Ph.	36/0 ..
Barcelona Tr.	34 ..	Metro. Elec.	39/9 ..
B'mouth&P.	56/9 ..	Mex.Lt.Com.	68 ..
Braz. Tract.	80¼* ..	Do., 1st Pf.	79 ..
Brit. Insuld.	73/6 ..	Mid Counties	27/6 ..
Brush Elec.	117 ..	N'we'rn Elec.	23/0 ..
Callender's ..	69/0 ..	Perak River	9/6 ..
City of Lond.	34/3 ..	Siemens ..	21/3 ..
County Lond	45/0 ..	Telg. Const.	17* ..
English Elec.	14/9 ..	Vic. Falls ..	21⅛* ..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/0 ..	Whitehall, Pf.	24/4½ ..
Henley's Tel.	5¹⁵/₁₆* ..	Yorkshire ..	31/9 ..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	10/0 ..	ImperialTob.	42³²/₃₂ +1½
Am.-Dent. Dt	4/3 ..	Imp.Tob.Can	38/0 +3d
Apollinaris.	7/6 ..	Int. Nickel ..	25¼ +¼
Assd. Cement	23/10½ ..	Kreuger & T.	26 ..
Bovril, Def.	58/9 ..	Lentaric. Pf.	5⅜ ..
Brit. Alum.	1¹³/₃₂ −1³²/₃₂	Do.,Def.w'rre	7 ..
Brit. Am.Tb.	5⅝₁₆ ..	Lever,7% Pf.	22/10½ ..
Brit.&S. Pac.	16/6 ..	LiverpoolNtn.	8/0 ..
Brit. Match	24/1½ ..	LondonBrick	59/6 −6d
Brit.Oil Cake	29/9 ..	Manbré G.Db.	14/9 ..
Brit.Port.Cm.	2⅛ ..	Marconi Mar.	2 +⅛
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6 ..	Do., Can. ..	1 +⅛
Cab.&W. "B"	11¼ +¼	Mather & P.	2⅛ ..
Do.,7%"A"	22½ ..	Nairn,M.& G.	11⅝₁₆ +1⅛
Do.,5½%Pf.	17/7 ..	New Tam'y'l	17/0 ..
Carreras "A"	8 ..	P. & O., Def.	44/3 ..
Col. Graph. ..	3⅞ +⅛	Phillips (G.)	1¹⁵/₁₆ ..
Crittall ..	23/6 ..	Pinchin J'son	43/0 ..
Cr.&Bl.1 Pf.	10/9 −1½d	Prim. Hldgs.	24/6 ..
Canard Stm.	19/6 ..	Royal Mail ..	24½ ..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/6 ..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	6/0 ..
E.ReadyG.B.	16/3 −1½d	Sth.Met. Gas	103½ ..
Finlay, Jas.	3¾ ..	Spillers ..	19/0 ..
Furness, W.	32/6* ..	Swed.Mtch.B	15 ..
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0* ..	TarapacaNit.	7/6 −6d
Gaumont Br.	12/3 +1½d	Turner & N'll.	5³²/₃₂ −1³²/₃₂
Globe Tel. ..	15 ..	Utd. Dairies	31/0 ..
Gramophone	3⅜₁₆ −1³²/₃₂	Un.Molasses	1¹⁵/₁₆ +1³²/₃₂
Harrisons&C.	5 ..	Unilever	2⅝ −1³²/₃₂
Imp. Con.Gas	35/5 +5	Utd.Tob.(8.)	3²³²/₃₂
Imp. Smell.	15/0 ..	Wallpaper D.	46/0 ..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	4/0 ..	Howard & B.	1³²/₃₂ ..
Armstrong	0/8 ..	Lambert ..	33/0 ..
Babcock&W.	54/6 ..	Pease & Ptns.	2/3 ..
Baldwins ..	2/3 ..	Platt Bros. ..	20/0 ..
Bengal ..	8/1½ ..	Powell, Duff	8/6 +1½d
B.S.A. ..	9/3 +1½d	Richds. West	2/6 ..
Bolsover ..	15/0 ..	Ruston & H.	5/3 −3d
Brown(John)	5/3 ..	S. Africa ..	9⅛ ..
Cammell Ld.	1/7½ ..	Staveley ..	19/4½ +1½d
Consett ..	7/7½ ..	Stew.&L.Def.	24/0 +3d
Cory (Wm.)	56/0 ..	S. Durham ..	21/3 ..
Dorman Long	4/7½ ..	Swan,Hunter	20/0 ..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/0 ..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½ ..
Guest, Keen	35/0 +3d	Thomas, R. ..	2/3 ..
Hadfields ..	7/0 ..	Vickers ..	7/4½ ..
Harld.&W.P.	6/1½ ..	Weardale,Df.	18/0 ..
Hopkinson	31/3 ..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0 ..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	25/9 +6d	National Bus	25/6 +6d
Dennis Bros.	39/3 ..	Rolls-Royce	42/3 ..
Ford ..	7/0 +1/0	Rover ..	7/6 ..
Guy Motors	14/6 −3d	Singer ..	24/9 −6d
Humber ..	17/3 ..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0 ..
Imp.Airways	23/0 ..	Smith, S., Df.	3/3 ..
Leyland ..	65/0 −1/0	Thornycroft	56/6 ..
Lucas, J. ..	70/0 ..	Til. & Brit. ..	42/6 ..
Morris,7½Pf.	21/7½ ..	Till. Stevens	9/9 ..
Napier, D. ..	10/9 −4½d	Tilling, T. ..	95/0 +1/3

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	26/6 ..	Ind, Coope ..	67/9 +3d
Bass, Ratcl.	68/0 −3d	Meux's ..	58/6 +3d
Benskin's ..	37/0 ..	Mitch's & R.	56/6 +1/3
C.of Lon.,Def	13/6 +3d	S. African ..	60/9* +3d
Courage ..	67/9 +3d	Taylor Wlkr.	37/3 ..
Distillers ..	62/9* −9d	Threlfalls ..	57/0 ..
Guinness ..	107/3 +3d	Walker, P.&C.	17/6 ..
Hoare ..	68/6 ..	Watney, Def.	65/5 −3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6 ..	Lewis, Pfd. ..	46/9 ..
Army & N.	37/0 −6d	Lipton ..	5/3 ..
Barker ..	57/0 −1/0	Lyons, "A" ..	42⁷³²/₃₂ ..
Boots Pure D.	5⅛ ..	Maple ..	26/3 ..
Carlton ..	31/0 ..	Map.&Webb	10/9 −3d
Debenhams	7/6 ..	Maypole,Def.	5/1½ ..
Fredk.Hotels	11/7½ ..	Savoy Hotel	30/6 ..
Gordon Hts.	12/10¼ −1½d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/0 ..
Harrods ..	55/0 −2/0	Smart Bros.	15⅛ ..
Harr'ds(B.A)	14/6 −3d	Spiers&Pd'10	16/3 ..
Home&C. 4.0	13½ −1½d	Waring & G.	11³²/₃₂ −7³²/₃₂
Internat. Tea	20/9 −6d	Whiteley ..	47/6 ..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	34/0 ..	Dalgety ..	9 ..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0 ..	Forestal ..	14/0 ..
Aust. Est. M.	50 ..	Goldsbr., Mt.	27/0 ..
Aust.Merc f.p.	6½ ..	Hudson's B.	21⁵/₁₆ ..
Brit. N.Born.	6/0 ..	Kassala Cot.	6/0 ..
Cty. Ld. Real	18⅜ ..	N.Z.L. & M.	94 ..
Cordova ..	1/3 −3d	Sudan Plants	2¼ +⅛

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	10/9 ..	L. Asiatic ..	3/3 ..
An.-Dutch ..	25/6 ..	Lumut ..	27/0 ..
An.-Java ..	1/10½ ..	Malacca ..	20/0 +1/3
An.-Malay ..	1/2 +1³²/₃₂	Malaysiam.	17/9 +3d
Bah Lias ..	21/3 ..	Mendaris ..	13/0 ..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅛ ..	Merliman ..	1/9 ..
Batu Tiga ..	18/9 +1/3	Pataling ..	18/9 +7½d
Bertam Cons.	2/0* +1½d	Perak ..	2/0* ..
Bukit Mert'm	2¹¹/₁₆ ..	Rembau Jelei	17/6 ..
Castlefield ..	4/0 ..	Rubber Tst.	28⁷/₁₆ +1½d
Cons. Malay	3/6 −6d	Sarawak ..	1¹¹/₁₆ ..
Duff Devt. ..	¼ ..	Selangor Un.	1/3 ..
Eastern ..	16/0 +3d	Semnah ..	23/9 ..
Grand Cent.	12/6 ..	Sialang ..	16/3 −1/3
Gula Kalump	16/3 +1/3	Straits Rbr.	12/6 ..
Highlands ..	1⁵/₁₆ +¹⁵/₃₂	Sun. Para ..	2/0 −1½d
Java Invest.	17¹⁶ +³²/₃₂	Tandjong ..	5⅜ ..
Java United	1¹³/₃₂ ..	Tanjong Mal.	20/0 ..
Jugrad'Garey	12/9 ..	Telogoredjo	11/8 −7½d
Kapar Para	20/0 +1/3	U. Serdang	2/9 ..
Kuala Lump.	28/9 ..	U. Sua B't'g	2⅛ ..
Labu ..	28/9 ..	U. Sumatra	1/5 −1½d
Lanadron ..	9/4½ ..	U. Temiang	1/1½ ..
Linggi ..	⅞ ..	Vallambrosa	9/6 +3d

TEA

Amal. Est...	18¾ ..	East'n Prod.	3⅝ ..
An.-Ceylon..	26/3* −6d	Empire ..	1³²/₃₂ ..
Assam Co. ..	29/3* ..	Galaha ..	2⅝ ..
Assam Front.	1¹³/₃₂ ..	Imperial Tea	30/6 ..
Bogaw't'awa	3⁵/₁₆* ..	Jhanzie ..	2⁵/₁₆ ..
Brahmap'tra	27* −¼	Jokai ..	3¹/₁₆ ..
Brit. Indian	2¼ ..	Jorehaut ..	3¹³/₃₂ ..
Budla Beta	3¹¹/₃₂ −1³²/₃₂	Lanka Plant.	1¹⁵/₁₆ −1³²/₃₂
Carolina ..	2⁹/₃₂ −1³²/₃₂	Lebong ..	4 ..
Ceylon Plant.	4⅝ −1³²/₃₂	Lungla ..	10/9 ..
Chargola ..	8/1½ ..	Makum ..	1¾ ..
Chubwa ..	3½ ..	Nedeem ..	1¹⁵/₁₆ ..
Cons. & L. ..	20⅜ −¼	New Dimbula	5⅝ ..
Darjeeling ..	2¹³/₁₆ +1³²/₃₂	Nuwara Eliya	5⅝ −1³²/₃₂
Darj. Cons.	68/0 ..	Pabbojan ..	4⅞ ..
Deundi ..	15/9 ..	Scot. T. & L.	2¹⁵/₁₆ ..
Dooars ..	2½ ..	Singlo ..	2⁷/₃₂* ..
Doom Dooma	3⅞ ..	Travancore ..	1⁵/₁₆ ..
East'n Assam	3⁵/₁₆ ..	Upper Assam	1²³/₃₂* ..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	15/3 ..	Lobitos ..	1³³/₃₂ +1³²/₃₂
A.-Egypt, B	2⁵/₁₆ ..	Mex. Eagle ..	12/6 ..
A.-Persian ..	2¹⁵/₁₆ ..	Do., 7% Pf.	3 ..
Apex Trin. ..	1⁵/₁₆* ..	Phoenix,£1sh	10/6* ..
Attock ..	1 ..	R. Dutch ..	3²⁵/₃₂ ..
Brit. Borneo	8/10½ ..	Shell ..	4²³²/₃₂ ..
Brit.Burmah	5/0 ..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4½ ..
Brit.Cont'l'l	6/1½ −1½d	Steaua Rom.	7/0 −3d
Burmah (..	4¼ ..	Trinidad C.	3/6 ..
Canad. Eagle	11/0 ..	Trinidad L.	2⁷/₁₆ +1⁵/₁₆
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6 ..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/10½ +1½d
Creole ..	1³²/₃₂ ..	Ural Caspian	0/6 ..
Kern River	4/0 ..	V.O.C., Ord.	2¹¹/₃₂ ..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	15/0 ..	Modder.Deep	17³²/₃₂ ..
Anglo-Amer.	11¹⁵/₁₆ ..	Modder. East	1¹⁵/₁₆ ..
An.-French ..	2⁹/₃₂ ..	Mozambique	8/3 ..
Brakpan ..	22²³²/₃₂ ..	Natal N. Col.	¾ ..
C.Mining, Br.	1⁶/₃₂ +¼	New Jagers.	1¹/₃₂ ..
City Deep ..	5/9 ..	New Modder.	4 +1⁵/₁₆
Cons. Dmds.	7/6 ..	New State A.	1⅞ ..
Cons. G.Flds.	1⅝ +1⅛	Nourse ..	9/6 ..
Cons. M.R..	16/6 ..	Randf'n E.	9¹¹/₃₂ +3d
Cons. M. Sel.	12/6 ..	Rand Mines	3¹³/₃₂ ..
Crown ..	3⅜ +¹⁵/₃₂	Rand Select.	8/0 ..
Daggafontein	1³²/₃₂ ..	Rob. Deep B.	8/9 ..
De Beers, D.	7¼ ..	S.A. Town ..	8/0 ..
Durban Deep	11/6 +3d	S.W. Africa ..	16/0 ..
East Geduld	2¹³/₃₂ +1³²/₃₂	Springs ..	3¼ +1³²/₃₂
East Rand	10/3 +6d	Sub. Nigel ..	2²³²/₃₂ +1³²/₃₂
Geduld ..	3⅝ +1³²/₃₂	T. Cons. Lds.	1¼ ..
Gen. Mining	21³²/₃₂ ..	Union Corp.	31⅛ ..
Govt. Areas	1³²/₃₂ ..	Van Ryn Deep	3¹³/₃₂ +1³²/₃₂
Mining Trust	10/9 +1/0	Vereen'g Est.	1¹³/₃₂ ..
Mount Isa ..	1¹⁵/₁₆ ..	Zinc Corp. ..	11³²/₃₂ ..
Mt. Lyell ..	1¹⁵/₁₆ ..	Do., Pref. ..	5 ..

* Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Agric. Mt. Corp., 5% Deb.	100	¼ prem.	+ ⅛
Austria, 7% Bds., 1930 ..	95	⅛ prem.	+ ⅛
Birmingham, 5%, 1946-56 ..	100½	2 prem.	..
B.A.and Pac.Rly., 5% Deb.	82½	Par	..
Courage, 5½% Deb., 1970 ..	98	1¼ prem.	+ ⅛
Dublin, 5%, 1950-70 ..	93½	⅛ prem.	..
Edmundson's Elec.,5% Deb.	93½	⅛ prem.	..
Ferranti, Ltd., 7% Pref. ..	20/0	3d. dis.	+ 3d.
German Int.,5½% Bds.,1930	90	2¼ dis.	+ ⅛
India, 6% Bds., 1933-35 ..	99	2¼ prem.	..
Japan, 5½%, 1930 ..	90	92¼	+ ⅛
Johannesburg, 5%, 1950-60	97½	½ dis.	− ⅛
Lockwood and Bradley ..	5/0	2/3	..
Lon. Elec. Rly., 5% Deb. ..	20/0	4/1½ dis.	+ 1³²/₃₂d
L.C.C.,

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES—continued from page 25

Arg. Ests. of Bovril, 6% Pref., 17/3 -/3
Borneo, 20/- 20/-
Brit. N. Borneo, 6/11½ -/11½ 5/7½ -/10½ -/0 -/7½
Brit. S. Africa, Reg., 31/7½ -/9 -/9 29/- 31/10½ -/6 -/10½ 2/31
De., Wrrts. to Bearer, 31/10½
Caja de Prestamos, 4½% Bds., Asntd., 13⅞
Canadian and For. Sec., 6% Deb., 101 1
Charterhouse, 20/-
C. of Lond. Bl., Prop., 18/11½
Covent Gdn. Prop., Defd., 2/-‡
Do., 7% Pref., 20/3 -/3†
Daily Mail, 9 9
Forestal, 14/11½ -/11½ -/3 13/9
Do., Pref., 14/7½
Grosvenor House, 6½% Deb., 99 9
Hudson's Bay, 58/9 9/4½ -/4½ 60/- 59/4½ 60/- 59/9 60/- 58/9
Law Land, 37/6‡
Lloyd (Edw.), 5½% Deb., 82
Lond. Co. F. and L. Prop., 27/4½ -/6 -/6 -/3 6/9 7/-
Mexican Cent., 5% Secs., "A" Deb., 8½ 11 10 1½
Mortgage Co. of Egypt, 5% Prefd., 7¾
Do., 4½% 1st Char. Debs., 81½
Mozambique (Beaver), 8/6
N. Zea. Loan and Merc., 4% 1st Mt. Deb., 70
Peruvian Corp., 6½
Do., 5% Pref., 42‡ 1½ ¾ ¾
Do., 6% Debs., 91¾ ¾ ¾
Primitiva Holdings, 24/9 -/9
Rhodesia Rlys. Trust, 41/- 40/-
River Plate, A.", 9⅝ 2½†† ⅞††
Do., 5% Pref., 87
Rubber Plantns., 28/10½ -/6
Sanctuary Buildings, 6½% Deb., 93⅞ 4
Scottish Cent., 10/- 9/-
Do., 5% Pref., 76
Slough Ests., 31/9
Staveley, 16/6
Sudan Plantns., 43/11½ -/11½ -/11½ 2/6 1/3 4/4½ 3/9 -/9
Trust and Loan of Canada, 12/9

Stock Exchange 3% Debs., 85

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-East. Finance, 2/-
Anglo-Newfoundland, 8% Pref., 23/3 3/-‡
Brazil Ld., Cattle, 1/-
Do., Debs., 55
Brit. Columbia, "A," 83⅝ ⅜
Brit., Forn. and Colonial, 3/-
C. L. R. P., 50 - pd., 31/9
Calgary and Edmonton, 4/-
City of San Paulo Impts., 8/3 8/-‡ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 68‡
Do., 1st Deb., 102†† 2 1½
Daily Mail, 48/9 9/4½ -/4½ 8/11½ 9/4½ 8/9
Ever Ready, 8/6 8/- -/6
Fanti Cons., 10/3†† -/4½
Gresham, New, 1/9
Do., 6% Pfg. Prefce., 22/-
Greyhound Racing Ass., 5/-
Do., 8% Pfd. Pref., 11/9 -/4½ -/9
Hesketh Est., 7% Pfg. Pref., 17/-
Hydro-Elec. Securities, 30/- 40 40 39⅞ ⅝ 40 39⅞ ⅝ 40½ ⅝
Internat. Holding, 84½ ¾ ¾ ¾
Scott.-American Mort., £2 pd., £5/2/0▲
Zambesia Expl., 26/- -/3 -/3‡ -/4½‡

GAS

Alliance and Dublin, 92½ ½ 3
European, 110‡
Gas Light and Coke, 18/10½ 19/1½ -/1½ 18/10½ 19/- 18/10½ 19/1½ 19/-
Do., 3½% Max., 62‡ 3¼ ¼
Do., 4% Pref., 77†† 7 8
Do., 3% Deb., 59½ 60 60
Do., 5% Deb., 100
Imp. Continental, 354 4 5 4 5 6 1 6 5 1
Montevideo, 107½
Primitiva of B.A., 4% Cons. Deb., 81½
S. Metropolitan, 103½ ½
Do., 3% Deb., 59½ ¾ 9 ½
S. Suburban, 5%, 101¼
Tottenham, (3½% Stand.), 104
Wandsworth, 108¾ 9
Do., 5% Pref., 87½
Do., 3% Deb., 95¼‡ ¼‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bournemouth, 7% Deb., 101
Liverpool, 5% Std., 93¼▲
Reading, 5% Max., 84‡
Reb. Metro., 5% Deb., 96¼ ½ ¾ ½ ¾
Do. (ss. at 97½, £27½ pd.), 28½†† ½ ½

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 181½ ½
Commercial Union, 22⅝½†† 3†† 2¾ 3⅛ 2⅝ ⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
Eagle, Star, fully pd., 11⅜
Employers', 70/3½‡ ⅜
General, 14¾ ⅝†† ⅛ ⅜ ⅜
Do., 5% Pref., 19/6 20/-
Guardian, 9⅝ 3½ ⅛ £10/1/0 10
Legal and General, 147
Liverpool and Lon. and Globe, 4% "Thames and Mersey" Deb., 77½ 8 7½
London and Lanc., 28¾†† 7⅞ ¾‡ 8¼ ⅛ 7⅛ £27/19/0
London, 9⅝ ⅛
N. British and Merc., 32¼ 3
Northern, Part. Pref., 14⅞
Pearl, fully pd., 3/- 3/-
Do., partly pd., 12⅛ ⅛
Phœnix, fully pd., 14 14
Prudential, "A," 22⅜
Do., 5% Pref., 87
Royal, 7⅝ ⅞ 8 77½†† 7⅛ £7/18/6
Do., 4% Deb., 88
Sea, 63⅜
Yorkshire, fully pd., 13⅜

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 21⅞†† 2⅝ ⅛ ⅞ 2
Union Socy. of Canton, 24¾

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

American Inv. and Gen., 4% Deb., 77½‡ ½‡
Atlas Electric and Gen., 25/9
Do., 7% Pref., 22/6 -/4½ -/6
Bankers', Defd., 216 16 15½
Beaver, 25/6
British Assets, "A," 5% Pref., 96
British Invest. Defd., 428
Continental and Ind., 3/9
Do., 5½% Prefd., 97¾
Do., 4½% Deb., 86 4½ 5
Debenture Corp., 187
Eastern Int. Rubbr., 12/6‡
Foreign, Amer. and Gen., 5% Prefd., 91 1¼ 2½
Do., Defd., 180
Do., 5% Deb., 96½‡
Foreign and Col., 5% Deb., 97
Friars, 19/4½ -/9
General Investors, 4½% Pref., 77½ 7
Globe Telegraph, 14⅜ 3¼ 3½ 3½
Govmts. Stk. and other Sec., Defd., 200 2
Guardian, 205 2
Do., 5% Pref., 73 4
Internat. Invest., 4% Deb., 73
Invest. T. Corp., 4% Prefd., 72½‡ ½‡
Do., 5% Deb., 98
Lake View, 22/9 -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 86¼
Do., 5% Deb., 95½ ½‡
Lond. Trust, 5% Deb., 76
Mercantile, 4% Deb., 78½
New York and Gen., 5% Pref., 84
Omnium, 4½% Deb., 86
Premier, 5% Pref., 83¾ ¼
Railway Deb., 109
Second Brit. Assets, 5% Deb., 1979, 94
Second Cons., 141½ ¼
Second Mercantile, 158
Second Scot. Invst., 22/11½Δ
Trustees Corpn., 245
Ut. Stocks Deb., 3½ 51
Do., 5½% Pref., 95 8

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brit. Assets, New "A" 5% Pref., fully-pd., 5/- 4/10
Colonial Sects. Trust, Defd. Stock, 106 7
Standard, 5½% Pref., 19/7 -/7 -/7‡
Trust of London and Sco., 5% Pref., 82½
Trust Union, 47/6
Do., 4½% Pref., 16/11½

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 4/- 4/- 4/- 3/11¼
Armstrong, Whitw. Sec., "A," -/6½ -/6½
Do., 4% Deb., 69½ 70
Baldwins, Non-Convert. 6½% Deb., 58¼
Bengal Iron, 8/11½
Do., 7½% Pref., 11/9 11/-
Bolckow, Vaughan, 12/-
Cammell, Laird, 1/9
Cory, 5% Pref., 87/6 -/6 8/11½ -/11½ -/9††
Do., 4% Deb., 75†† 1††
Dorman, Long, 4/3¼ -/6
Do., 8% Prefd., 8/3¾
Do., 5½% Deb., 85¼ ½
Ebbw Vale, 7% Pref., 17½‡
Ferguson Bldtn., 1/9 1/11
G.W. Colliery, 6½% Deb., 90 90 80½
Guest, Keen, 34 7½
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 21/3
Hadfields (Sheffield), 45/-
Pearson and Knowles, 5% Deb., 21††
Pease and Partners, 2/2½
Powell-Duffryn, 8/3
Provincial and Eng., 4/3†† 3/10½††
Richardsons, Westgarth, 6% Pref., 6/3
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 24/-
Swan, Hunter, 41½ Deb., 94 ½
Thomson (Sheffield), 5% Pref. (1½), 8/9
Thornycroft, 37/6
Do., 6% Pref., 19/6 20/6
Tubes, Ltd., Steel, 17½ ½ -/6
Vickers, 7/3 -/11½ -/6
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1½), 17/6
Vulcan Foundry, 21/3
Weardale, 6% Prefd., 16/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B. and I. Powdered Fuel, Prefd., 1/3¼ -/3¼
Clarke, Chapman, 22 6 1/3 2 1½
Duffield Coal Products, 1/- -/1½ 0/10½
Duffield Iron, 3/5†† -/7½†† -/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/3
Fassifern, 2/6
Nat. Metal, "A," 41/3
Peterlee, 2/-, Certs., 11/-‡
Sheffield Products, 14
Do., 6% Deb., 60‡
Welsh Navigation, 7½% Pref. (Correction from *Official List*.—In the List of the 25th the business done should have been marked -6‡, not -6.)
White (J. S.), 1/6
Wood (Ed.), 17/-‡

MINES

Anaconda, 10⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Ashanti, 28/3†† -/3 5/- -/3 7/6‡ 8/11½ -/11½ -/3 5/-
Consd. Gold of S. Africa, 31/10½ 30/7½‡
Do., 6% Pref., 16/9‡
Consd. Selection, 12/- 12/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Regd.), 10⅝‡
Do., (Bearer), 10⅝ ⅛ ⅛
Geduld, 7⅝ ⅜ ⅛ -/6 -/6 -/6
Globe and Phœnix, 13/9 -/3 -/9 -/9 -/4½ -/3 -/6
London Tin, 12/4½ 11/10½ 12/9‡ 12/- -/6 -/9 12/-
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 5/6 -/9 -/10½ 6/3
Mysore, 10/6‡ 10/-
National, -/4‡
Rio Tinto, 35⅞ ⅛ ⅛ 6‡ 5⅞ ⅛ ⅛ 7 ⅛ 6 6 6 5⅞ ⅛
St. John del Rey, 16/9
Tanganyika, 22 6†† 4‡ 4½ 20 2 2/6‡
Union du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 100¼
Van Ryn, 7/- 7/-
Vereeniging, 3⅝ 3 6/10½ 5/3
Wabi, 13/3‡ 13/- -/10½ -/11½ -/11½ 12/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Assd. Gold of W. Australia (New), 1/-‡††
Assd. Nthn. Blocks (W.A.), 1/-‡†† 0/10½
Gt. Boulder Prop., 1/-†† -/11½ -/11½
Lake View and Star, 21/- 10/9 -/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/9
Mount Ise, 23/9 -/10½
Do., 8% Deb., £70 pd., 66 ⅜ 5 6½ ¾ 5½
Sons of Gwalia, 1/-††
Wiluna, 17/6 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Assd. Mining, 1 9‡††
Beralt, 3/6 -/-
Burma Corp., 11/-
Cam Bird, New, -/7 -/6
Fabuloso, -/-
Gopeng, 37/-
Indian Copper, 1/4—/5
Kaduna, 4 0½ -/10½ 6⅝ -/11½ -/9 6/-
Killingdahl (ss. at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 6/6††
Mern, -/3 -/3‡
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 2 9‡
Mining Corp. of Canada, 5-7/-
Mining Trst., 10 10½ -/6 -/9 -/9 10½ 11/- -/3 11/- 10/9 -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/7½ -/6¾ -/10½ -/6¾ 11/3 11/- 10/3
Nundroo, 13 0½
Panama Corp., 15/6
Pattani Consd., -/2‡
Rantau, 1/-
Russo-Asiatic, -/5‡
San Francisco of Mexico, 17/6 -/6 -/4½
Santa Gertrudis, 7/7½ 8/- -/11½ 7/10½ 8/11½ -/11½ 7/9 8/0¼
Sth. American Copper, 1/4½
Sthrn. Malayan, 9/6 -/6¼ -/5¼ -/10½ 10/- 10/- 9/-
Sthrn. Tronoh, 5/-
Tigon, 18/9
Tronoh, 5/3
Vipond, 4/9
Zinc Corp., 21/3 20/10½ 1/3
Do., Pref., 60/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 15/- 15/-
Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 91 2
Bwana M'Kubwa, 13/- -/9¼ 13/- 12/11¼ 13/- -/9¼ -/9¼ 12/11¼ -/10½ -/10½

Cam and Motor, 19/4½ 18/9 19/4½ -/4½
Centl. Mining (Bearer), 16½
Charterland, 9/6 -/9
City Deep, 5/3
Cons. African Sel., 22/6
Cons. Rolfontein, 29/7½††
Cons. Diam. of S.-W. A., 7/- ½ -/0¾ -/3
Do., 7½% Pref., 6/9‡ 7/0¾
Crown Mines, 71 10½ 2/6 -/6
Delagoa Bay, 2/6
Durban Roodepoort, 11/7½ -/4½
East Geduld, 40/- -/3¼ -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/7½ 40/- 40/- -/6
East Rand Prop., 10/3 -/3 10/- 10/- -/0¼
Gen. Mining, 13/11½
Gold Flds. Rhodesian, 7/8¼ 8/- 7/7½
Govt. Gold (Modderfontein), 34/6†† 5/- 5/-‡ 5/- 4/3
Jo'burg Cons., 35/10½†† 5/- -/7½ -/11‡ 4/10½‡
Langlaagte Est., 23/9‡
Longsawa Gen. (Nthn. Rhodesia), 3/4½ -/7½ -/5¼ -/7½ -/7½
Lorely Reef, 29/7½
Messina Transvaal), 9/7½
Modderfontein "B," 13/9 14/-
Modderfontein Deep, 24/9 -/10½ 5/- 20/9‡
Modderfontein East, 24/4½
Moodie's, 1/6††
N'Changa, 52/6 8/11½ 1/10½ 2 6 3/11½ -/11½ 2/4
New Modderfontein, 79/4½ 8/9 8/0- 79/8¼
New State Areas, 37 8†† 5/-‡
Nigel Estate, 1 6†† 2/3 -/3
Rand Mines, 60 3¼
Rand Selection, 8/-
Randfontein Est., 8/10½ 9/- 9/- 9/- 8/10½ -/10½ 9 0¾ -/0¾ -/0¾ -/4½ 8 0†† -/11¼
Rhodesia-Katanga, 24/4½‡
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 21/6¾ -/9 -/- 1/-
Rhodesian Congo Border, 13½ ⅞ 1†† ¾ ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ 13⅛ ⅛ ¼ 1⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Rhodesian Corpn., 1/4½
Rhodesian Selection, 31/6¼ 30-†† -/3¼††
Roan Antelope, 21/- -/3 1/- 20/3 -/3¼ -/11¼
Robinson Deep, "B," 8/9
Sebakwe, 10½ -/10½ -/11¼
Sth.-West Africa, 15/3
Sthrn. Rhodesia Base, 9/-
Springs Mines, 6/5 7½ 6/3 4 8/4 5/- 6/3 5/-
Sub Nigel, 55/-†† 6/3 5/- 5/- -/7½ 5/-
Wankie, 20/6‡
West Rand, 5/11¼†† 6/11½ -/3 -/11½ 6/- -/0¾
West Spring, 12 3/2 13/7½
Willoughby's Consol., 8/3††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES. WEST AFRICAN

Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 4/7½ -/10½
Bisichi, 5/6 -/1½ 6/- -/2
Ex-Lands Nigeria, 1/4½ -/3
Lyndhurst Deep Level, -/2½
Naraguta Extnsn., 1/6
Naraguta (Nigeria) Tin, 5/3‡
Nth. Bukeru, -/5½ -/6 -/6
Tasquah and Abasso, 2/4 -/3
Ud. Exploration, 1/6¼

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000 (Bearer), 6/3†† -/10½ -/3 7/6 8/11½ 6/10½ -/10½
Liverpool, 7/9
Rosario, 5/6 6/- 5/6 6/- 5/-
Tarapaca, 7/3 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 87¼ 6¾ 7¼

OIL

Anglo-American, 5½% Deb., 98½
Anglo-Persian, 80/-†† 1/3 -/6¼ 80/- 1/3
Do., 8% Pref., 27/9 8/11½ -/11½ 7/9 -/7½ 8/11½ 8/-
Do., 9% Pref., 30/7½ -/7½
Attock, 20/- 20/- 20/- -/4½ -/6 -/11½ -/7½
Brit. Burmah, 7% Deb., 99¾
Burmah, 82/6 1/10½ 3/11½ -/11½ 2/9¾ -/9¾ -/9¾ -/6 1/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 28/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 103¼
Canadian Eagle, 11/-†† -/11½ -/4½ 11/- 11/- -/11½
Kern River, 4‡
Lobitos, 35/6 -/11¼ 6/3
Mexican Eagle, 12/6¾ -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/3 -/7½
Phœnix Oil and Transprt., 10/7½ -/4½ -/5¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/6
Royal Dutch, Sub-Shares, 32¾ ¾ 1¾ ½
Scottish, 7% Pref., 18-††
"Shell" (Regd.), 92/6‡† 4/8¼†† -/0¾ -/4½ 5/- 1/3‡ 3/9 4/8¼ 2/9‡ 4/8½ 3/9 5/-‡ 4/8¼ 3/9 4/0¾ 1/3‡ 4/10½ -/0¾ 5/- 4/4½ 1/3‡ 4/10½ -/4½ 90‡ (Do. (Bearer), 95/- 5/- -/3¼ 4/8¼ 5/- 4/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 9/-
Do., 7% Pref., 25/0¾ -/0¾ -/4½ -/0¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Egyptian, "B," 44 4½
Apex (Trinidad), 18 3 -/4½
Bnd. Mdtn. Controlled, 7% Prefd., 6/11½ -/3 -/3
Duckham, 20/6
Petroleum Options, -/4 -/3¼ -/3¾ -/3 -/2¾ -/4 -/2¾ -/3
Shell, New 7% 2nd Pref. (iss. at 25/-, 15/- pd.), 14/6‡††
-/9 -/9 -/9
Do., fully pd., 24/9¾ -/10½ -/10½ 5/- 5/- 4/10½ -/9¾
Standard Oil Export, 5% Prefd., 103 2½ 3 2½‡
Steaua Romana, 7 7½
Tocuyo, 11/11½‡ -/11½‡ 12/11½ 11/9
Trinidad Leaseholds, 48/9 7/6‡ 8/9 -/9
Ut. Britain, 5 -/10½ -/8¼
Venezuelan Concessions, 6½ -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6

RUBBER

Anglo-Dutch of Java, 25/4½‡† -/9 -/9 -/9 -/4½ -/3 -/3¾ -/4½ -/3¾ -/3 -/6
Do., 6% Deb., 95¾ 5
Anglo-Java, 1/9½ -/11½ -/11½
Bertam, 3/- 3/-
Chersonese, 1/3††
East Asiatic, 1/6†† -/6 -/4½ -/5¼ -/4½
Highlands and Lds. Para, 23/9‡
Jaya Land and Chevy, 12/4½
Kepitigalla, -/8¾††
Lond. Asiatic, 3/3 3/- -/4½ -/4½
Malacca, 26/3†† -/4½†† 30-†† -/3¾††
Manchester N. Borneo, 9/11½ -/10½
Mendaris, 12/-††
Perak, 2-
Telegerodio Ud., 18/6 -/9 -/9
Ud. Patani, 14/3
Ud. Serdang, 2/9 -/10 -/10 -/8
Ud. Sua Betong, 43/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bangawan, -/0½
Bekoh, -/10 -/9
Bikam, 1/3 -/3
Brit. Estates of Java, 1/0¾†† 1/-
Brooklands Selangor, 2/7½ -/6
Bukit Mertajam, 2/1½
Castlefield, 3/9
Central Perak, 5/6
Chembone Malay, -/8¼
Chersoni, 2/8¼
Chimpul, -/6
Cicely, 3/4½
Dangan, -/7½
Glenshiel, 7/6
Gordon (Malaya), -/11
Hewwood, 1/7½
Jumun, 4/3 -/9
Kampong Kuantan, 3/5½
Kepong, 3/9 -/9
Kinsang Produce, 3/5
Lanum, 5/9 5/3
Malayalam, 17/6 -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/9
Morib, 7/6††
Narborough, 1/10½
New Columbia, 3/-‡
New Havoep, -/7½
Patani Para, 2/3
Pat. Dickson Jokut, 1/6
Rambutan, -/4½††
Rangoon Para, 4/9
Rim, 1/4½††
Sarawak Ests., 1/0¾
Selama, 1/6¼
Selangor Co., 1 6††
Singapore Ld., -/11
Strathisla, 2/6
Sungei Telor, -/3¼††
Sungei Tiram, -/4½
Sungei Tukong, -/7¾ -/8½
Tai Tak, -/6Δ
Tempeh, -/10
Tinjung Dek., -/8½
Ud. Sua Betong (ss. at 60/-, 40/- pd.), 22/7½
Ud. Temiang, 1/2 -/1½
Vallambrosa, 9/3 -/3

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, July 28.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89 (previous, 88.95); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102 (102); 4% 1917, 101.95 (101.95); 4% 1918, 100.85 (100.85); 5% 1920, 135.90 (135.75); 6% 1920, 102.05 (102.05); 6% 1927, 105.65 (105.75); 5% Credit National, 1919, 926 (606); 5% 1920, 585 (545); 5% 1921, 545 (—); 6% 1922 (1st), 536 (537); 6% 1923 (1st), —(559); 6% 1924, 550 (562); 4% Egyptian Unified, 371 (370); 3½% Italian Rentes, 89.30 (89.40); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 360 (353); 5% Russian, 1906, 6.10 (6.60); 4½% Russian, 1909, — (4.10); 4% Turkish Unified, 52.30 (51.50); Banque de France, 22.700 (22.675); Banque de Paris, 2.820 (2.810); Banque Parisienne, 1.875 (1.855); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1.920 (1.916); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3.500 (3.515); Credit Lyonnais, 3.110 (3.085); Banque d'Alsace, 205 (196); Banque d'Orient, 335 (335); Banque Ottomane, 1.002 (1.005); Suez Canal, 17.690 (17.690); Chargeurs Reunis, 656 (659); Messageries Maritimes, 210 (212); Transatlantique, 747 (759); Raffinerie Say, 1.940 (1.905); Sucreries d'Egypte, 810 (800); Wagons Lits, 510 (509); Thomson Houston, 904 (898); Lautaro Nitrate, 423 (430); Ford of France, 300 (300); Rio Tinto, 4.450 (4.420); Tharsis, 507 (510); De Beers, Deferred, 880 (876); De Beers, Preferred, 1.295 (1.308); Jagersfontein, 186 (195); Central Mining, 2.035 (2.020); Chartered, 196 (196); Prinkpan, 367 (366); Crown Mines, 447 (447); East Rand, 64 (61); Geduld, 461 (463); General Mining, 85 (83); Consolidated Goldfields, 208 (207); Johannesburg Consolidated, 220 (222); Randfontein, 56 (55); Rand Mines, 382 (380); Tanganyika, 258 (261); Transvaal Consolidated, 156 (157); Union Corporation, 378 (378); Mozambique, 58 (59); West Rand Mines, 39 (38); Caoutchoucs, 150 (155); Eastern International, 103 (107); Gula Kalumpang, 134 (137); Kuala Lampeh, 179 (188); Malacca, 171 (182); Mexican Eagle, 149 (148); Royal Dutch, 40.630 (40.100); Shell Transport, 583 (580); Platine, 2.405 (2.410); Oceana Consolidated, 11.25 (11). Exchange on New York, 25.41¼ (25.42½); on London (official average), 123.73½ (123.70). Cheques, closing market rate, 123.72½ (123.70). Private discount rate, 2½% (2%); short money, 2% (2¼%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¾ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1023/4 (1023/4); 2½% Dutch, 64⅛ (64½); 3% Dutch, 79 (—); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 46 (46); Peruvian, 7⅜ (7⅝); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 42 (42½); Brit. 4½ (—); New York Ontario, 11⅜ (12); United States Steel, 169⅛ (164⅝); Union Pacific, 218 (218½); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 394⅜ (391¼); Anaconda, 10.5/4 (10.2/4); Deli Batavia Rubber, 72 (72½); Amsterdam Rubber, 122 (120); Margarine Unie, 268 (265¾); Philips Lamp, 201¼ (340½); Exchange on Berlin, 59.33½ (59.34½); London, 12.09⅛ (12.09¼); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48½); Paris, 9.77¼ (9.78).

BERLIN, July 28.—Deutsche Erdoel, 71.50 (previous 70.60); Dynamit Nobel, — (71); Kali Industrie Kassel, 154 (153); Salzdetfurth, 316 (321.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 212 (213.50); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 169 (170).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 7.80 (7.50); Mexican Consols, 19.50 (16.50); Reichsbank, — (247.25); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 145.50 (146.25); Commerz and Privat Bank, 132 (133); Darmstadter and National Bank, 185.75 (186.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 126.50 (126.50); Dresdner Bank, 127 (126.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 100.25 (108.75); Harpener, 100.50 (106); Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 157.25 (159.75); Farbenindustrie, 150 (150); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 99.50 (99.25); Hamburg Amerika, 87.50 (88.87); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 87.10 (88.50); A.K.U., 89.50 (89.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 76.50 (78); Svenska Tandsticks, 306 (306); Polyphon, 185 (183.75); Siemens and Halske, 189.30 (193); Schuckert, 150.50 (152.25). Exchange on London, 20.37½ (20.37½); on Paris, 16.47 (16.47); on Amsterdam, 168.54 (168.51); on New York, 4.18½ (4.18¾). Short term (30-45 days), 3¾% (3¾%); Medium (55-90 days), 3½% (3⅝%). Call money, 2¾%-4¼% (2-4%).—*Reuter.*

FRANKFURT, July 28.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 127 (previous, 126½); Darmstadter Bank, 185½ (181½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 154 (154); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 105½ (107); Farbenindustrie, 149½ (151); Harpener Bergbau, 100 (105); Mannesmann, 83½ (85½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 90 (90); Phönix Bergbau, 76½ (77); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 109 (109); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 137½ (140); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 156½ (158); Siemens and Halske 183½ (196); Schuckert, 150½ (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 138 (—); Philipp Holzmann, 74 (75); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 87 (—); Hamburg Amerika, 87¼ (89½); Süddeutsche Zucker, 150¼ (150); German Liquidation Loan, 59⅞ (60); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 9¾ (9).

BUDAPEST, July 28.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216 (previous, 216.40); British Hungarian Bank, 75 (75); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 69 (69); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 87.70 (87.80); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 67 (67); Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, 105 (105); City Savings Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 78.20 (78); National Central Savings Bank, 80.50 (80.50); 1st National Savings Bank (Commercial of Pest, 178 (178); Totis Coal, 549 (549); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 30 (30); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 38.60 (38.70); Hungarian Colliery Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 96.50 (97.50); Arms and Machine Works, 221 (220); Ganz and Co., Danubius, 85.50 (86); Rima Iron, 68.70 (69.20); Ofa Timber, 76.50 (76.70); Union des Usines de Nasic, 125.10 (127); Sugar Works Velikiki Becskerek, 101 (101.50); Hungarian Sugar, 100 (102); United Glowlamps, 114.10 (115.40); Hungarian Artificial Fertilizer, 27 (27); Electric Power Traction, 112.50 (112.50); Cellulose Works of Pressburg, 25.60 (26). Exchange on London, 27.82½ (27.82½).—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, July 28.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian issue), 105.05 (previous 105); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 12 — (—); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, Pref., 91.65 (—); Oest. National Bank, 310 (311); Wiener Bank-Verein, 18 (18); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47.40 (47.40); Niederoest Eskompte, 159.50 (159.10); Zivonstranka Banka, 92.60 (92.60); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts Ges., 20 (20); A.E.G. Union Elekt. Ges., 23.40 (24.25); Oest. Brown Boveri, 166 (166.25); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 184 (185.25); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 47.95 (47.85); Oest. Allg. Kohlne-Ges., — (684); Oest. Alpine-Montan-Ges., 24.20 (24.70); Berg and Huttenwerke, (661); Felten and Guilleaume, 189 (190.25); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 3.02 (3.10); Nestomitzer Zuckerraff, 129.50 (132.50). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.70 (284.72); on London, 34.42⅞ (34.42); on New York, 673 (674); on Paris, 27.81 (27.82½).—*Reuter.*

RHODESIAN MINERAL OUTPUT

The British South Africa Company announces the following mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during June last. Comparative figures for the preceding month are given in parentheses :—

Gold, 45,208oz. (47,645oz.); silver, 6,847oz. (5,802oz.); coal, 79,599 tons (90,680 tons); chrome, 24,833 tons, (22,983 tons); copper, 117 tons (128 tons); asbestos 2,175 tons (2,762 tons); mica, 25 tons (19 tons); iron, 212 tons (nil); corundum, 10 tons (nil); and diamonds nil (18 carats).

The number of producers was 141, and the value of the gold produced £190,909. The following table shows the value of the gold output for each month from January, 1927 :—

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£
January ..	206,004	217,927	195,481	194,953
February ..	195,996	196,649	191,786	185,967
March ..	213,708	204,000	200,435	192,392
April ..	204,876	206,234	203,780	193,522
May ..	207,818	200,130	203,798	201,101
June ..	223,418	218,745	204,603	190,909
July ..	207,448	206,877	196,016	—
August ..	199,860	214,077	196,528	—
September	193,646	201,625	190,354	—
October ..	197,501	182,032	193,308	—
November	200,481	201,589	195,386	—
December	208,016	189,319	197,884	—
Total gold	£2,458,862	2,438,404	2,274,359	—

The Estate Market

BERKSHIRE DOWNS

RIVERSIDE SITES

The little hamlet of Uplambourn, in Berkshire, was referred to in a letter in *The Times* of July 18 by Mr. Basil Sutton, headed "A Berkshire Bombing Area?" as a "beautiful neighbourhood, hitherto unspoiled, which surely deserves to be acquired for the nation for other purposes than the practice of war." An Uplambourn property, The Old Manor House, for sale by Messrs. Thake and Peginton (Newbury), may be viewed on application to Mr. Sutton, the resident. The house is said to be the third old dwelling in the village to be "rescued by the same architect in the past 12 years." It is a mile from the gallops of "potential Derby winners," mentioned in the same protest against using the Downs as a bombing school. The "unique beauties of the White Horse country" were praised in a letter yesterday (p. 13) by Professor Julian Huxley.

Gressenhall, a house and small park and agricultural land, on the outskirts of East Dereham, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square). Sir Ralph Hare has rented the shooting.

Burnham House, near Sunninghill golf course, will be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, at Hanover-square, on September 18, at a low reserve. It has large lawns and gardens.

Quinton, the house and 225 acres, near Northampton, having been sold, Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff (Queen-street and Northampton) have for sale the rest of the estate, 370 acres, at from £20 an acre upwards. The firm's sale of the Red Lion Hotel, Banbury, realized £18,500. The front part is to be made into shops, and the back will remain for hotel use. At and since the auction of Wick Hall estate, between Oxford and Abingdon, about £7,500 worth of land has changed hands. Negotiations for remaining portions of the estate are stated to be prolonged owing to an effort to ensure that the amenities of three miles of Thames frontage, near Radley, are maintained.

Next Thursday at King-street, St. James's, a house and half-an-acre of outer-suburban land at Cowley will be sold by Messrs. Goddard and Smith, who have a Stony Stratford factory and land for auction on August 7.

To-day at Saffron Walden Messrs. Cheffins will offer old-fashioned freeholds having about an acre of garden. Lord-street and Harrington-street shops are for sale, this afternoon in Liverpool, by Messrs. Boult, Son, and Maples. Croydon residential lots in the Park-hill district will be sold at a low reserve to-morrow by Messrs. Bowditch and Grant. On Thursday in Dover a villa on the cliffs at St. Margaret's Bay is for auction by Messrs. Worsfold and Hayward.

To-morrow Messrs. Ewart, Wells, and Co. will sell a house and four acres near Reading, illustrated in *The Times* of July 16 (p. 28). A Walthamstow freehold shop in Hoe-street is for sale by Messrs. E. and S. Smith, Merrett, and Son.

SALES BY AUCTION

BUCKLAND AND SONS

WINDSOR.—45, Alma-road £1,050
119, Arthur-road 490

ROWLAND GORRINGE

SEAFORD.—"Martello Cottage," freehold .. 1,000
A freehold site 340

HAMPTON AND SONS

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Cottage and two acres 350

OSBORN AND MERCER

PECKHAM.—7, Talfourd-road, freehold .. 1,350
HOXTON.—27, 38, and 39, Charles-square, freehold 2,275

NEAL, SADKIN, BELCHER AND BOWEN

ABINGDON.—"Ladygrove," 2½ acres .. 2,250
"Ladygrove-cottages" (five) 500
"Barrhill" 850

JORDAN AND COOK

WEST WORTHING.—"Berridon," freehold

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS. 17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2. HYDE PARK. EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE. Bed-Sitting Rooms well furnished, single from 35s., double from 3gns., including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking, only best catering; dinner (optional), 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with; two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway; omnibuses.—Resident Proprietor. Phone, Paddi. 3599.

21. COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Ideal situation opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

NORLAND HOUSE, 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK: Tubes, buses to all parts; tennis; bridge; pension from 2gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6. Park 6497.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, 72.—NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; constant hot water, gas fires, rings, BATHS, 'PHONES ALL FLOORS. From 2gns., including breakfast, baths, &c. Dinners. Park 1632.

A FREE LIST. CALL OR WRITE. ACCOMMODATION, TOWN, COUNTRY, SEASIDE. Private families, suites, flatlets, boarding houses, hotels, farms; homes elderly people, invalids, children. Booking Summer and Autumn.—Mary Heather, 123, New Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 2640.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) recommends personally inspected accommodation free. Flats, service suites, guest houses, bed-sitting rooms. Foreign students introduced into private families. Call, write.

ALL those wishing to RECEIVE YOUNG FOREIGN STUDENTS (Dutch, Swedes, Germans, &c.), should APPLY with particulars to Harvey and Harvey, 480a, Oxford-street, W.1.

ACCOMMODATION. ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's FREE LIST. 480a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

A FOREIGN STUDENT wishes to enter family as SOLE PAYING GUEST; essentially young society; Northern area preferred.—Write Box 03314, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED Private Families, Hotels, Boarding and Nurses' Houses, Town, suburbs, country; Lady, young, 3½gns.; elderly lady 3gns.; bachelor 3½gns.; married couple, nurse, and child, 14gns. —Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond-street, London.

SOUTH AMERICAN STUDENT would like to live as SOLE PAYING GUEST in good English home. —Write full particulars to Box 05702, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

STUDENT, age 26, REQUIRES BOARD-RESIDENCE in paying family with a good English family; access to Liverpool-street Station (Metro. Railway), for two months.—Write Box "Z. L.," care of Davies and Co., 93, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CAMBERLEY, SURREY.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HARLEY HOUSE, PRIEST-HOUSE ROAD, beautifully situated; 2½ acres grounds; every convenience; moderate; garages. Phone, Camberley 908. Resident Proprietress.

A Quiet, comfortable, bracing holiday; bit of old England; artists' paradise; open country; near station and market place; refurnished; garage; 50s. week, 20s. week-end.—Woolstaplers, Lavenham, Suffolk.

BARTON-ON-SEA, HANTS.

AN excellent BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT (on cliff), combining country and seaside; 2½ acres grounds; tennis courts, bridge, dancing, garage, near golf; recommended. A.A.—Apply Proprietress, Mrs. Halsey, Barton House.

"BEAUTIFUL SOMERSET."—Charming peaceful GUEST HOUSE, overlooking park; high, bracing; well-furnished; excellent cooking; delightful country.—Miss Turner, "Shirley," Frome.

BOURNEMOUTH, W.—"Blantyre," Alum Chine-road. Superior APARTMENTS with attendance; every convenience; central; few minutes sea and Alum Chine.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor-road; finest position; facing sea; 80s. daily; no extras. Free garage.

STUDLEIGH ROYAL.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF; hot and cold water all bed rooms; sea views; moderate terms.

BOURNEMOUTH.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED. Charming house, own grounds, overlooking Branksome Park; constant hot water; good food and service. From 3½gns.—Write Box 3049, Smith's, Bournemouth.

QUORN HALL,

BOURNEMOUTH. Richmond-gardens. — Beautifully situated in own grounds; excellent cuisine; near sea. Pavilion, &c. From 3½gns. 'Phone 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH. PRINCES.

KNYVETON-ROAD, EAST CLIFF.—Ideal position, close tennis, golf, sea, and attractions; all latest improvements, including hot and cold water bed rooms; renowned for its comfort and excellent cuisine; moderate inclusive terms; garage.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.

KENSINGTON HOUSE,

BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff; under entirely new management; cuisine an outstanding feature, and guest house of distinction." From 4gns. 'Phone 2057.

BOURNEMOUTH.—CLEDDON, 8a, Peter's-road.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE or private Suites; excellent cuisine; ideal position; two minutes sea.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with plans, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

COLLINGWOOD.

BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff.—Two minutes Pier, Square, and all attractions; hard court, dancing; garage; from 3½ gns. 'Phone 931.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens, own lawn and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

SOUTHBOURNE-on-SEA, BOURNEMOUTH. High-class Hotel, 5a, Belle Vue-road. Superior furnished private suites with baths; finest, five minutes sea and river; bracing air; garage.—'Phone Southbourne 489.

BRIGHTON.—"DESMOND," 104 and 105, KING'S-ROAD and CANNON-PLACE; sea front; 85 bed rooms, 3 lifts, ballroom and dining rooms, ball room. £2 12s. 6d. to £4 4s.—Proprietor, Bernard Letherbarrow.

BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class Residential facing sea; excellent cuisine; gas fires; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Watts. Tele., 5342.

DEVON.—Country House, highly recommended; golf; sea; 16s. 6d. daily.—Old Court, Berrynarbor, near Ilfracombe.

DEVON (North).—"HILLSIDE" MORTEHOE, in beautiful unspoilt country, facing Atlantic; every modern improvement; garage.—Tariff, Miss T. Wright.

DEVON.—Burton Hall, North Tawton.—Ideal Holiday ACCOMMODATION in country, with every comfort and attention; magnificent situation, lovely scenery; bracing air, near Dartmoor; 20 acres private grounds; tennis, putting, and bowling green; three miles excellent trout fishing; own dairy and poultry.

EASTBOURNE.—Board-Residence; ideal position, well-appointed house; every comfort; five minutes sea, golf, Beachy Head.—" Fernleigh," Meads. 'Phone 2675.

EASTBOURNE.—4, Lansdowne-terrace, West front.—Comfortable SERVICE SUITE, ground floor; sitting room, two bed rooms, bath room; full service; August.

ST. JOHN'S.

EASTBOURNE'S newest and most beautiful Guest House, in own grounds, well away from noise and traffic; finest class throughout; excellent; exceptionally fine public rooms; 20 bed and 10 bath rooms have recently been added. Hard and grass tennis courts; large garage. Unsurpassed cuisine.

EASTBOURNE.—THE IMPERIAL; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires every bed room; lift; suites for use of visitors free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

EASTBOURNE, THE HANBURIES.—Exquisitely appointed, high-class cuisine; chef; Southern aspect; tennis, golf, sea; excellent cooking; delightful country.—Miss Turner, "Shirley," Frome.

EASTBOURNE.—HARCOURT HOUSE, Wilmington-gardens; overlooking Devonshire Park; central for amusements; one minute sea; new management.

EASTBOURNE, JESMOND DENE, Gildredge-road.—Private pension, large sunny rooms; excellent table; convenient for sea and amusements. From 3gns.

EASTBOURNE, 5, Derwent-road, Meads.—Refined GUEST HOUSE; 5min. sea; quiet position; separate tables; personal recommendation; moderate terms.

EASTBOURNE.—THE LANSDOWNE, facing sea and Western Lawns; excellent cuisine; moderate; gas, electric fires; 80 bed. Tele. 636.—W. H. Rolfe.

EASTBOURNE.—Grand Parade, 30, Burlington-place. Superior ROOMS with breakfast 35s.; gas fire and rings.

FELPHAM, near BOGNOR.—Charming semi-Bungalow, delightful garden; five minutes sea; beautiful sands; bathing, fishing; boat; table; August and September, 3gns; weekly.—Evans, "Ampleforth."

FOLKESTONE, ST. OLAVES, TRINITY-CRESCENT; close Leas and sea; tennis; hot and cold; best English cuisine. Brochure on application. Moderate.

FOLKESTONE.—HIGHCLIFFE, ideal position overlooking sea and bandstand; renowned for comfort and excellent cuisine. 'Phone 664.

FUNTINGTON HALL.—GEORGIAN GUEST HOUSE near Chichester; 20 Acres; foot of South Downs; own farm; golf, riding, tennis, yachting, dancing; terms 12s. per day. 'Phone, West Ashling 49.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house. Kent coast; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box B.1668, The Times, W.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED large farm; modern conveniences; electric 'phone; garage; tennis; 2½gns. Aug. 3gns. Vacancies.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

HOVE, "COURTLANDS."

THE DRIVE; near sea; garage. From 4gns. Tele. 2815.

HOVE (minute sea).—Lady would receive few PAYING GUESTS from 2½gns.; wireless.—Rosita's Cake Shop, 46, Lansdowne-place.

HOVE, facing sea and lawns.—SERVICE SUITES well-furnished; hot and cold all bedrooms; excellent cuisine and service.—Proprietor, 7, Brunswick-terrace.

ILFRACOMBE.—The GROSVENOR, minute s.s. front, finest position, first-class every detail; magnificent lounge; recommended comfort, cuisine; R.A.C. 'Phone 63.

JERSEY.—GUESTS RECEIVED Private House; own grounds; near golf, tennis, sea; Southern aspect; Sept.-Oct. vacancies.—Sunfield, St. Brelade.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—Walden, 9, Irvine-road.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; near sea, tennis, and golf links; garden; South aspect.—Mrs. Heath.

LITTLEHAMPTON, SUSSEX; finest air, bracing.—THE WHITE HOUSE, 13, 19, 20, SOUTH-TERRACE; comfortable guest house; sunniest position on sea front; established 1925; highly recommended; moderate terms.—Proprietress.

PAYING GUESTS. — KENT. — ACCOMMODATION, &c., in first class private residence after August 10th, near station and bus pass; milk, cream, butter, and eggs from our own farm; all fruit and vegetables from own gardens; tennis, croquet; fishing; lovely gardens and grounds; 2½gns. weekly; garage.—Write Box J.859, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTESUH.—"EXCELSIOR."—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE. Apartments; beautiful sea views; Central for sports, bathing; excellent cuisine.—Mrs. Gourley.

QUANTOCK HILLS, SOMERSET. — BOARD-RESIDENCE near hills, sea, and glen; vacant August 2nd onwards.—Mrs. Boolsen, Winser's Farm, Holford. Bridgwater, Somerset.

ROSECLIFFE COURT, Bonchurch, ISLE OF WIGHT, overlooking exclusively to lovers of beauty, luxury, comfort, privacy; 20 acres enchanting grounds to sea; sunshine, wonderful climate; R.A.C.—Write for booklet.

SURREY, RAVENSBROOK GUEST HOUSE, OXTED, near golf, five minutes station; central heating. Moderate terms. 'Phone 352.

TORQUAY.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE; late dinner; August and September vacancies; 2½gns. Sea.—Proprietress, Springhaven, Shirburn-road.

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 29. EARLY ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS, SPORTING PRINTS, and ORIGINAL ETCHINGS, from various sources, including examples by H. Alken, F. Bartolozzi, R.A., C. Bentley, Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., C. M. Descurtis, Sir F. Seymour Haden, C. Hunt, F. Jukes, F. C. Lewis, James McBey, W. Nutter, L. Schiavonetti, T. Sutherland, W. Ward, A.R.A., J. M. Whistler, and others. Also Miscellaneous Books, Illuminated Manuscripts, and Autograph Letters from various sources and Prints and Books on Pugilism, the property of GEORGE WILBRAHAM, Esq., of Delamere House, Northwich, Cheshire.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30. OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of E. S. WARMINGTON, Esq., including a James II. Tankard, and Georgian Mugs, Salvers, Casters, Salt-cellars, Cream Ewers, &c.; Silver Plate, the property of L. BREITMEYER, Esq., deceased, late of 11, Connaught-place and Rushton Hall, Kettering; and a Georgian Dinner Service, the property of HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MONTROSE. ON VIEW.

On THURSDAY, JULY 31, and FOLLOWING DAY, OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, DECORATIVE OBJECTS, and PORCELAIN, the property of CHARLES CARSTAIRS, Esq., deceased, removed from Hurst Farm, Wittersham, Kent; A. J. PILKINGTON, Esq., deceased, late of Parkmore, Co. Antrim; C. H. C. P. BURNEY, Esq., and from various sources, including Chippendale and Hepplewhite Chairs, Chippendale Tables and Cabinets, Queen Ann Walnut Chairs and Cabinets, French Clocks, and Commodes, Aubusson and Savonnniers Carpets, Nankin and Chinese Enamelled Porcelain. ON VIEW

On THURSDAY, JULY 31, and FOLLOWING DAY, ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES, and DRAWINGS, from various sources, including works by or attributed to: Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A., Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A., J. Arnesby Brown, R.A., N. Dance, R.A., T. Gainsborough, R.A., Augustus E. John, R.A., P. de Loutherbourg, R.A., Sir David Murray, R.A., F. Wheatley, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., L. Bakhuisen, T. Hudson, F. Swaine, Boucher, Sir G. Kneller, D. Teniers, Birket Foster, T. Lunr, G. B. Tiepolo, G. H. Harlow, P. Monamy, E. C. Williams, J. D. de Heem, R. Rursch, J. Wootton, C. Cooper Henderson, J. N. Sartorius. ON VIEW.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

HARRODS

FREEHOLD, DETACHED, NON-BASEMENT. GARAGE.

BAYSWATER. Most attractive HOUSE with domestic offices on the Ground Floor. Central heating. Garden. Within easy distance of tubes, &c. Accommodation: Six bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, and other offices. FREEHOLD PRICE £4,600. Recommended by the Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION.

BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Charming low-built House, beautifully appointed and well-fitted throughout; overlooking gardens and having direct access to gardens in rear; three fine reception rooms on ground floor; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, splendid kitchen and offices, parquet floors, oak panelling, central heating; good garage with rooms over if required. PRICE £8,000. Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

£100 PER ANNUM ONLY ON LEASE.

EATON-SQUARE (District), S.W.1. Modernized SMALL TOWN RESIDENCE ready for immediate occupation; quiet situation; low rent; necessary short term; vacant possession; comprising four-five bed rooms; two-three reception, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices. PRICE 2,500 guineas for Long Lease. Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK (North Side).

DELIGHTFUL BIJOU HOUSE, adjoining the Park and Marble Arch; fitted and decorated regardless of cost; parquet flooring throughout; panelled walls, tiled basement; comprising five bed rooms, double drawing room, dining room, lounge hall, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c. Long lease at moderate rent £120 per annum. Reasonable premium required. Immediate inspection advised by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

WANTED

WANTED on August 15 by foreign engineer and wife, a well FURNISHED SUITE with bed room, sitting room, and private bath; also good board; would prefer private house and family life in order to practise the English language; distance not more than 40 minutes from City.—Write, stating terms, Box A.1781, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL

BONN on the RHINE, GERMANY.—For students or holidaymakers; excellent up-to-date ACCOMMODATION every comfort; bed rooms with running water; long or short periods; terms moderate; English spoken.—Apply Miss Mertes, 31, Ritterhausstrasse, Bonn.

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN-SUR-MER. Ker-Mélanie.—Pension Familie; garden; good cooking; five minutes from shore and tennis. From 200frs. weekly.

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH FAMILY receives PAYING GUESTS; modern appliances; August 550frs. September 525frs.—Bocquentin, Ker Lotte, Isle St. Cast, Côtes du Nord.

FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large Park; all comforts.—Château de la Fresnaye, Ingrandes-sur-Loire, M.-L.

IF you are looking for a BEAUTIFUL SPOT at the SEASIDE in FRANCE, with comfortable accommodation and French atmosphere, where you could spend agreeable vacations and be given at the same time every opportunity to study and practice the French language under expert guidance, apply to the INSTITUT DU PANTHEON, 38, rue des Ecoles, Paris, for information about its BRITTANY BRANCH. Grown-up guests only. Registration for one, two, or three months.

NURSING HOMES

A Delightful BABIES' HOME; beautiful grounds; special care difficult children.—The Manse, Totteridge-lane, London, N.20. 'Phone, Hillside 1661.

BACKSETTOWN, HENFIELD, SUSSEX.—Recuperation from illness, overwork, or operation; matron; from £4 4s.—Secretary, 15, Eaton-gardens, Hove.

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sutter, "Sealands," Aldwick-road. Tele. 613.

COMFORTABLE, quiet HOME, SEMI-INVALID needing kind care; bright, sunny room.—5, Lessar-avenue, Clapham Common. Tele.: Brixton 2612.

CONVALESCENCES or elderly people can be TAKEN in Nurse's very comfortable home, near Bournemouth, facing the sea; special diet if required; highest London references.—Write Box 9326, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CONVALESCENT Invalids, Elderly People cared for; special food; minute Harley-street; 3gns. weekly.—OSNABURGH HOUSE, REGENT'S-PARK, Museum 2088.

GENERAL NURSING HOME; permanent and convalescent patients; private wards; charming grounds. 'Phone, Sydenham 2636. Ivy Bank, Queen's-road, Forest Hill.

MATERNITY.—A trained Nurse will have a VACANCY in her home, South Coast, for September; every comfort and care; first class London references; Nurse in town for interviews.—Write Box 9350, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MENTAL.—ONE PATIENT, certified or otherwise, WANTED by lady M.P. Cert.; large, airy, restfully-furnished rooms; pretty walled-in garden overlooking Parks, W.13. From £8 8s.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, medical attention; residential nurseries; excellent food, comfort; beautiful large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

PHYSICIAN can RECEIVE ELDERLY LADY or GENTLEMAN, mild, mental, senile case; old established home; large house, with extensive grounds; highest references possible; terms from £4 4s. 6d. weekly inclusive.—Write Box G.1480, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY for INVALID at "Courtsfold," Haslemere, Surrey; skilled nursing; diet speciality; own vegetables, poultry, &c.; lovely garden; comfortable rooms; no irritating rules; moderate.—'Phone, Haslemere 22.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS

(Established 1778.) LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS, and VALUERS. 5, WEST HALKIN-STREET, S.W., 13, HOBART-PLACE, 25, MOUNT-STREET, and 45, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

TOWN HOUSES FOR DISPOSAL.

The following can be well recommended and can be secured upon very reasonable terms:—

EATON-PLACE, facing South: 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms; centrally heated; redecorated in excellent taste; long lease; moderate ground rent; could also be rented Furnished for a year or shorter period.

LOWNDES-SQUARE.—PRICE £5,000 for 70 years' Lease; passenger lift; low ground-rent; fine reception rooms; 10 bed rooms.

CHESHAM-PLACE.—Long Lease, moderate ground-rent; 10 bed rooms, central hall; three good reception rooms. ALSO SIMILAR HOUSE to Let at £400 per annum; seven bed rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, excellent reception rooms; moderate premium to cover cost of works.

CHESTER-SQUARE.—For SALE by Executors, long Lease; eight bed rooms, four reception rooms, two bath rooms, parquet floors; small private garden.

LOWNDES-STREET.—FREEHOLD or 70 years' Lease; seven bed rooms, three well-equipped bath rooms, charming reception rooms, secondary staircase; modernised and redecorated.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.—PRICE £6,500. Long Lease, £120 per annum ground-rent; modernized and redecorated.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.—FREEHOLD double-fronted RESIDENCE. Low price or rent on lease.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Rent £135.—Newly converted COTTAGE in Mews; two bed rooms, bath, kitchen; large reception room; £500 to cover cost of works.

FURNISHED HOUSES & FLATS.

AVAILABLE FOR AUTUMN, WINTER, OR YEAR.

PARTICULARS and Cards to view the above and of other excellent HOUSES and FLATS for DISPOSAL, or to be LET FURNISHED, can be had on application to Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, at their new offices, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W., and as above. 'Phone, Sloane 2201-2.

S. & S. FREEMAN, LTD.,

1, BAKER-STREET, W.1. WELBECK 2975. PRINCIPAL WEST END HOUSE AGENTS.

SLOANE-SQUARE (near).—Charming small HOUSE; £160 per annum; four bed rooms (fitted basins), two reception, &c.; premium for lease and many fittings. Apply S. and S. FREEMAN, as above.

IN REGENT'S PARK.

A very exceptional HOUSE for DISPOSAL in a perfect situation with its own LARGE PRIVATE GARDEN. Eight bed rooms, three baths, four reception rooms; garage, &c.—Full particulars of the Sole Agents: SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

Modernized, redecorated and improved. Central Heating. Three bath rooms. Service Lift. Double garage and chauffeur's flat over. The above advantages in addition to that of

BEAUTIFUL WEST VIEWS

are to be found in ONE of the best HOUSES in REGENT'S PARK. Just in the market. Seven bed rooms, three reception (parquet floors). Premium required for Crown Lease at £240 per annum. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

OVINGTON-GARDENS, S.W.

CHARMING little BIJOU HOUSE for DISPOSAL, or to be Let Furnished; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception; every modern convenience; tastefully decorated.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA. Close to South Kensington Station.—Charmingly modernized FREEHOLD HOUSE, with four beds, two reception, well-fitted bath room, usual offices; independent boiler; garden. PRICE £2,850.—Apply WHEELER and ATKINS, 1, Sydney-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 1687.

CHELSEA.—Delightful Modernized GEORGIAN FREEHOLD, facing due South; two living rooms (one double), four bed, bath room (with enamel bath), fitted kitchen; independent hot water; parquetry floors; FREEHOLD, £2,950.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES, 2, Rans-road, S.W.7. Sloane 6148-9.

CHESHAM-PLACE.—Reasonable premium secures £325 P.A. modernized and redecorated HOUSE; immediate occupation. Nine bed, three bath, four reception. Garage could be had.—ADAMS and WATTS, 34, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (three lines).

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (best part).—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in splendid order; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, parquet floors, offices; good garden, PRICE £3,500 or offer for quick sale. Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Charmingly FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath room; dining room, magnificent large music room, grand piano, offices. Rent, £6 6s. per week, or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

CHEYNE-WALK, CHELSEA.—Small HOUSE of great distinction, facing river; South; charming little garden at back and front; long lease, low rent, premium. No agents.—Write Box N.1730, The Times, E.C.4.

56, PLATT'S-LANE, N.W.3.

A FEW STEPS FROM THE HEATH, ON HIGH GROUND.

DETACHED, NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE on Bagshot sand. Five bed, two bath, two reception rooms; excellent offices; nice garden. Ground rents £24 12s. Lease about 74 years. The above property was thoroughly overhauled, redecorated, and is now being treated for privately.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Limited, 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

FREEHOLD, OVERLOOKING THE PARK,

in a most quiet and interesting position. Eight bed, two baths, four or five reception rooms. Two excellent roof gardens. PRICE EQUAL TO ONLY £425 PER ANNUM.

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

HAMPSTEAD, in one of the best thoroughfares. A beautifully appointed RESIDENCE, suitable for private occupation, doctor, or conversion; eight bed, three bath, four reception, large garden; part central heating. FREEHOLD. Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, 15, Heath-street, N.W.3. Tele., Hamp. 1347 (three lines).

A Safe and Remunerative Investment.

HAMPSTEAD.—An excellent well-built HOUSE (three minutes Swiss Cottage), converted into two superior maisonnettes.

Both let on repairing leases for 7-14 years. Produces £290 per annum. Tenants pay outgoings. PRICE £1,900. Mortgage can be arranged. MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FINELY APPOINTED MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE.

In PERFECT ORDER, planned on TWO FLOORS ONLY, and containing charming hall with cloak room, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms (fitted lavatory basins, hot and cold), ideal offices, servants' hall. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. Delightful Countryfied Garden of HALF-AN-ACRE.

11,000 GUINEAS, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents:

GORDON PRIOR & GOODWIN, 27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1. Gerrard 3018.

HOLLAND PARK.—Palatial MANSION, sumptuously fitted; 13 bed, three baths, four reception; large garage for four cars, with four rooms over; rent £420; lease 15 years. PRICE £3,000, or Freehold £11,000.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

HYDE PARK.—Delightful well FURNISHED GEORGIAN HOUSE, Also UNFURNISHED, to be LET two to three months; two reception, one bed; 4gns.; daily maid.—'Phone Sloane 8515, or write Box N.1773, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—Suit conversion. Long LEASE for SALE; £16 per annum. PRICE £1,400.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

HYDE PARK.

LOW-BUILT DETACHED HOUSE, non-basement; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception; garden. Moderate price for Freehold.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER. MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms, &c.; polished floors; independent hot water. Rent £530 per annum. No premium, but fixtures at valuation.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

HYDE PARK (SOUTH SIDE). Within a stone's throw of the Park.

ONE of the FINEST of these delightfully situated HOUSES. Very QUIET POSITION. JUST MODERNIZED and REDECORATED throughout. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, THREE BATH ROOMS, and offices. (Good Lease. Rent £330 per annum. Reasonable premium.) Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

REGENT'S PARK.

OVERLOOKING PARK and opening into beautiful private garden, commodious and convenient RESIDENCE comprising six bed rooms (fitted hot and cold basins), three reception rooms, bath room, usual domestic offices. Crown Lease, 12 years unexpired at a rental £170 per annum. Premium £2,300 or near offer.—Keys with Owner's Agents, ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close).—A delightful little £200 P.A. NO PREMIUM. MODERNIZED COTTAGE-RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, IDEAL BOILER, PARQUET FLOORS. Immediate inspection advised.—CUTLER REEVE BURN and Co., 99-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

BIJOU NON-BASEMENT.

PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, W. (just off).—Charming HOUSE with garden; in splendid repair inside and out; six bed, bath, two reception, &c. Lease 19 years, £10 Ground Rent. PRICE £3,000 (open to offer). Only needs seeing.—Key with TOWERS, ELLIS and Co., 141, Inverness-terrace, W.2. 4227 Park.

SLOANE-SQUARE (close to).—BIJOU RESIDENCE £160 P.A. to be LET on Lease. Four bed, bath, two reception rooms. Reasonable Premium for seven years' Lease and fixtures, &c.

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

SEYMOUR-STREET (Portman-square end of street).—LEASE for SALE of a RESIDENCE suitable for private or professional occupation; excellent hall and ground-floor reception rooms, two large drawing rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Rent £650. PRICE £2,800. Redecorated and ready for occupation.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

SLOANE-STREET.—UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD. Suitable conversion.—Particulars from PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—TWO Adjoining HOUSES, eminently suitable for Flatting. Price reasonable.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

STANDING IN DELIGHTFUL WALLED-IN GARDEN.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A particularly charming RESIDENCE in perfect condition; three bed, bath, dressing room, three reception rooms, usual offices; space for garage. 21 years' lease, £200 per annum. Premium only £800. Quiet, unique, and personally recommended by Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (three lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Excellent little FREEHOLD; five bed rooms, three reception; large garden. PRICE £1,950.—Apply GEORGE HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 1319.

A DISTINGUISHED RESIDENCE OF MEDIUM SIZE.

ST. JAMES'S.

OVERLOOKING PARK WITH OWN GARDEN AND ENTRANCE THERETO.

Very Quiet and Sunny Aspect.

Wide-fronted and having Private Courtyard Garden.

Fine panelling | Back staircase. | Electric lift. | Central and carvings. | passenger heating.

Sixteen bed and dressing rooms, six fitted bath rooms, five reception rooms, complete domestic offices, and men's rooms.

Also Fine Garage and Rooms over.

SUBSTANTIAL DIRECT LEASE AT MODERATE GROUND-RENT.

Fullest details of price, &c., of the Owner's Sole Agents, RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. (Grosvenor 1032/3/4.)

HYDE PARK-GATE, W.8.

In quiet cul-de-sac off the Park.

THIS entirely remodelled RESIDENCE, beautifully appointed and newly decorated, comprising seven to eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, and hall, to be Let, on favourable lease; reasonable premium accepted in part cost of improvements.—Agents, LAWRENCE, HINKHOVE and GALSWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

MAYFAIR 0170-0171. ESTABLISHED 1796.

PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS,

73, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1, EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30. ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,

being the property of a LADY OF TITLE and removed from a West-End Residence; removed from a Bayswater Residence, and various other properties. Including SHERATON SIDEBOARDS, SETS OF CHAIRS, a LOUIS XVI. PARQUETERIE ESCRITOIRE, BUREAU BOOKCASES, PEDESTAL DINING and WRITING TABLES, GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, PERSIAN CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, SILVER and PLATED WARE. Also a HAREWOOD BED-ROOM SUITE.

THURSDAY, JULY 31. DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from Queen's-gate, S.W., and other properties. Also

OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

removed from No. 40, Pall Mall, S.W.1, to be sold by order of the Liquidator of The Bute Works Supply Co., Ltd.

The above may be viewed two days preceding and Catalogues may be had.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FURNISHED RESIDENCE, GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE.

TO be LET for any term up to three years, a remarkably choice RESIDENCE, fully up to date, latest central heating and other conveniences; four large reception rooms, three bath rooms, and seven or eight bed rooms. From careful tenants a rental of about 22gns. a week would be accepted.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

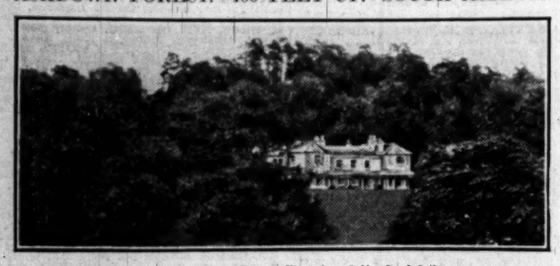
WITH VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD. WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Charming NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, situate in a very convenient position, containing six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; nice garden. PRICE £2,000.—Sole Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

£160 PER ANNUM.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—An exceptionally convenient SMALL HOUSE in excellent order; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room; 12½ years' lease and complete fittings convenience; vacant possession; comprising four-five bed rooms; two-three reception, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices. PRICE 2,500 guineas for Long Lease. Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

£1,750 Will PURCHASE the LEASE and Carpets of a BIJOU MODERNIZ

Telephone: 140 Grosvenor (02 lines). **CURTIS & HENSON** Telegrams: "Submit London."

ASHDOWN FOREST. 400 FEET UP. SOUTH ASPECT.



One hour's rail from Town. First-class Golf. Sand Soil.

A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE in a perfectly ideal situation, enjoying magnificent views, approached by a drive, surrounded by beautifully timbered gardens and woodland. The accommodation is all on two floors:—Entrance hall, four reception, 14 bed, four bath rooms, &c. Electric light, central heating, good water supply.

BEAUTIFULLY MATURED OLD GROUNDS
sloping to Lake: new Hard Tennis Court, Garage, Stabling, Cottage, Parkland, in all

42 ACRES.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE.—Inspected and strongly recommended. CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

WORCS. AND GLOS. BORDERS.

Fine hunting centre for four or more packs.
MALVERN 9½ MILES. CHELTENHAM 12 MILES.

"THE RIPPLE HALL ESTATE," Near TEWKESBURY.

Matured RESIDENCE of the GEORGIAN PERIOD (part earlier), approached through Park by drive with lodge. SOUTH ASPECT. SAND and GRAVEL SOIL. Hall, four reception, 14 bed, three bath.

Passenger and service lifts. Central heating, electricity, independent hot water; garage and good stabling for six or more. Varied gardens and stately timber.

MANOR FARM with QUAINT ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE and first-class buildings. GUBBER HILL FARM. Numerous cottages.

IN ALL NEARLY 100 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION in September as a whole or in eight Lots, if not previously sold.—Solicitors: Messrs. Elvy Robb and Co., 19, Bedford-row, W.C.1.
Auctioneers: CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,
Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers.
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25);
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19); and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

RARE BARGAIN.

KENT.—£1,300 will buy Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE in lovely rural situation, within easy reach of two towns and main line station; five-six bed, bath, and two reception; co.'s water; garage, outhouses; delightful old grounds, paddock, and pretty woodland, 2½ ACRES. Whole in excellent order. POSSESSION.

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

SUSSEX, between Tunbridge Wells and Coast.—Unique SPORTING ESTATE, 135 ACRES, interspersed by trout stream; beautiful stone-built TUDOR RESIDENCE, full of old oak; seven bed and dressing, bath, two good reception, farmery, cottage; delightful gardens. FREEHOLD £6,000. Inspected and recommended.

KENT. Cranbrook-Maidstone between, pleasantly situated in Village, ¼ mile main line station, 1¼ hour London.—Gentleman's delightful GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; nine bed and dressing, two bath, three reception, study, &c.; co.'s water and gas, central heating, main drainage; garage, stabling, and other buildings; delightful old timbered grounds; small orchard; pretty woodland walks; ornamental ponds and excellent meadowland, 6¼ ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,750. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX HILLS, near RYE. Delightful situation.—"ANNFIELD," BECKLEY, attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception, loggia, &c.; good water and drainage, electric light; outhouses, garage; pretty gardens and grounds, small farmery, and sound meadowland, 20½ ACRES. AUCTION, Aug. 20th, as a whole or in lots.

KENT, favourite Tenterden district.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, and two reception; co.'s water; buildings; bungalow; nice gardens wood, and pasture land, 20 ACRES. FREEHOLD, ONLY £1,575. POSSESSION. Bargain.

KENT WEALD. High position, glorious views, two miles station.—Old-fashioned oak-beamed COTTAGE; three bed, fitted lavatory basins (hot and cold), bath, two reception; SEVEN ACRES pasture suitable poultry or fruit; co.'s water; capital outbuildings. FREEHOLD £1,500 or near offer for quick sale. POSSESSION. Photos.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—For SALE, FREEHOLD delightful GEORGIAN HOUSE; three reception, six bed; garage, stabling; tennis court; greenhouses, extensive gardens; near sea, golf, hunting; three acres or less land.—Compton, Allington, Bridport.

BRIGHTON.—Large, non-basement, detached FREEHOLD overlooking Park and in very convenient neighbourhood, containing 30 rooms well arranged on three floors; electric light and gas; spacious garage and stabling with rooms over; suitable for institution or conversion into Flats. PRICE, with POSSESSION, £5,200.—ATTREE and KENT, Ltd., 136, North-street, Brighton.

CHILTERN HILLS; high (410ft.) and healthy; only 21 miles (35 minutes rail) London.—Unique and attractive design, labour-saving HOUSE of seven rooms, large raised verandah, and usual offices; services; large garage, &c.; cultivated well laid-out garden of ¼ Acre, with tennis lawn, many varieties fruit, &c. Bargain, £1,500 (£800 under cost). Built 1922.
Apply Owner, "Oakwood," Amersham Common, Bucks. 'Phone: Little Chalfont 85.

23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1. **JOHN D. WOOD & CO.** TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 6341 (8 lines).

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. FREEHOLD, IN LOTS.

DORSET.

Blandford six miles, Shaftesbury six miles, Bournemouth 22 miles. Semley Station, whence London is reached in 2¼ hours, is eight miles by road.

THE REMARKABLY FINE AND BEAUTIFUL ESTATE,
well known as

IWERNE MINSTER, OF SOME 3,256 ACRES.

INCLUDING, AS A LOT, THE FINE MODERN MANSION.

28 Bed and Dressing Rooms, Seven Bath Rooms, Six Reception Rooms, Ample Offices, together with Beautiful Grounds, Parklands, Lake, Stabling, and Ample Cottages.

IN ALL ABOUT 150 ACRES.

Also Four Smaller Residences, Seven Valuable Farms, including THE WELL-KNOWN HOME FARM, Numerous Small Holdings, the Talbot Inn, the Bacon Factory, and

THE MODEL VILLAGE, FAMOUS FOR ITS REMARKABLE BEAUTY,
INCLUDING NO LESS THAN ABOUT 80 SMALL HOUSES AND COTTAGES,
of a large number of which Early or Vacant Possession may be had.

Which will be SOLD by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., and RAWLENCE and SQUAREY (acting in conjunction).

Further particulars may be had from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey, Salisbury, and 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1, or Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 6341.

FRESH IN THE MARKET.

BERKSHIRE.

Easy reach of London.

CAPITAL SPORTING ESTATE,
extending to about
1,200 ACRES,
nicely interspersed with woodlands, and affording excellent BAGS OF PARTRIDGES AND HARES.

THE MOATED MANOR HOUSE
dates from Jacobean times, is situated in a finely-timbered park with beautiful old-world gardens, and contains three reception rooms, library, 14 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.
Electric Light. Central Heating.

THREE DAIRYING FARMS.
TWO HOUSES AND 48 COTTAGES,
PRODUCING
PER £1,700 ANNUM.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD, and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (1272.)

EASY REACH OF TOWN.

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

THE PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE occupies a very pleasant position, adjoining a private road, and is approached by a carriage sweep; lounge hall, three reception rooms, complete offices, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.
Electric light. Company's water. Telephone. Garage for three cars.

GROUNDS, including rose garden, rockery and lawns; aviary, three cottages; paddock and woodland; in all about

22 ACRES.

The House was formerly a Weaver's Home and, whilst retaining its old-world charm, has been modernized. The rooms have ancient oak beams, leaded light windows and panelled doors and ceilings.

FOR SALE AT THE VERY LOW PRICE OF £4,500.

Further particulars from JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (31289.)

WARLINGHAM, SURREY.

WITHIN HALF AN HOUR OF THE CITY BY FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE.

Well-built RESIDENCE, standing in delightfully timbered gardens and grounds, and comprising commodious accommodation, about 13 large bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four well-proportioned reception rooms.
Company's gas, water, and electric light.

Garage and stabling, with rooms over, and also a Lodge at the entrance drive. PRICE with about
THREE ACRES, £4,500,
or the whole property of

10 ACRES

would be sold.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

ADMIRABLY SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION.

Further particulars on application to the Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (20036.)

WILTSHIRE.

LYDIARD HOUSE,
LYDIARD MILLICENT.

By direction of the executors, to close an estate.

AT £2,750.

An exceedingly attractive Georgian style RESIDENCE of convenient size with pretty lawns and grounds, capital loose boxes, garage and cottage.

Situate at Lydiard Millicent, in a good hunting country, five miles from Swindon.

Possession upon completion.

ALSO AVAILABLE 27 ACRES PASTURE ADJOINING.

Apply Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1, or Augustus A. Hart, Estate Agent, Swindon. Tel., 51 Swindon. (61315.)

ONLY 23 MILES FROM LONDON.

Very Picturesque and Attractive Property,

occupying a quiet and secluded position on sandy soil, 300ft. above sea level.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Electric Light. Telephone.

Extremely attractive grounds include grass lawns flanked by rose beds and intersected by flagged walks. Hard tennis court. Delightful beech and oak woodlands, in all about

10½ ACRES.

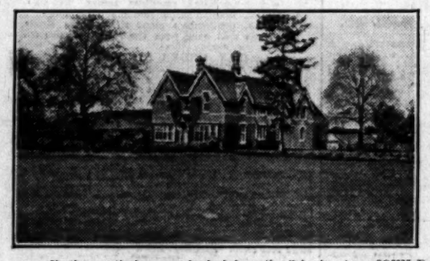
FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.

Stoke Poges Golf Course is within 10 minutes' walk. The river is within easy reach.

Strongly recommended by the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (L.41062.)

SUFFOLK—NEAR THE COAST.

Woodbridge 8 miles. Ipswich 16 miles.



£4,000 ONLY.

THE ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, containing eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, usual offices; petrol gas; ample outbuildings; pair of cottages, and about

21 ACRES

of grassland, together with Leases of the

SPORTING RIGHTS
over about
2,840 ACRES
at a virtually nominal rent.

Further particulars may be had from the Sole Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (81868.)

SUNNINGDALE (FREEHOLD).

Overlooking the Golf Links, well away from main roads.

THIS DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE,
standing high, facing South, in charming grounds of

4 ACRES.

Eleven bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms with Adam and Tudor decorations. Cottage stabling, garages.

Company's electric light and water.

Tennis lawn, crazy paved terrace, and Dutch garden.

Loggia and well-stocked kitchen garden.

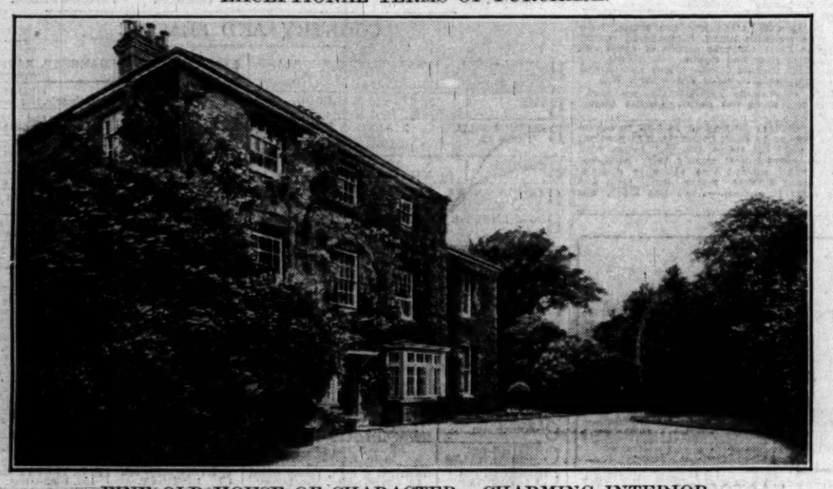
Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (10432)

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,

88, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TO A CITY MAN.
UNRIVALLED SERVICE 35 MINUTES. OPPOSITE FIRST-CLASS GOLF LINKS.

MOST FAVOURED PART OF SURREY.
CLOSE TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CONVENIENT SCHOOL.
EXCEPTIONAL TERMS OF PURCHASE.



FINE OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER. CHARMING INTERIOR,
upon which a considerable amount has been spent. All modern conveniences, exceptionally comfortable. Most easily run.
Beautiful lounge hall (21ft. by 17ft.). Fine open fireplace. Old stone mantel. Also garden hall (25ft. by 15ft.), with open fireplace and old blue tiles. Handsome drawing room (27ft. by 21ft.). Dining room (27ft. by 18ft.).
VERY FINE PANELLED BILLIARD ROOM (30FT. BY 20FT.). 10 BED ROOMS. 4 BATH ROOMS.
Main water. Electric light. Central heating. Cottage. Stabling. Garage.
SEVEN ACRES. LOVELY OLD GARDENS. MAJESTIC OLD TREES.
LAWNS, TWO TENNIS COURTS. ROSE AND ROCK GARDENS. ORCHARD. KITCHEN GARDEN. PADDOCK.
MUST BE SOLD.
£2,000 CASH. BALANCE ON MORTGAGE IF DESIRED.
The whole property is in perfect order. Personally inspected and strongly recommended.
Illustrated Brochure from Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

IDEAL HOMES—SUNNY WORTHING

CHARMANDEAN ESTATE.

In the grounds of a fine old mansion on this well-wooded Estate, situated on the SOUTHERN SLOPE of the SOUTH DOWNS, close to GOLF LINKS and 'bus routes, and just off the Main Road. Within one mile of Worthing Station.

These Houses are well built and finished in a superior style, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Houses can also be erected to suit the ideas and requirements of intending purchasers.

Plans prepared and drawings and designs submitted on application.

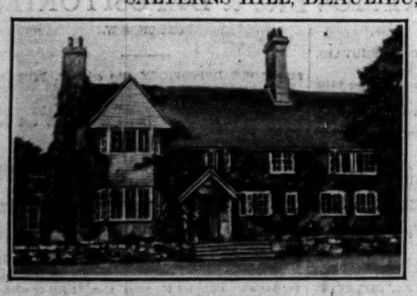
Electricity, Gas, Main Water Supply, hot and cold water, independent Domestic Boilers, Main Drainage, &c.

Entrance hall, two reception rooms, three or four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), and usual offices; good size garden; room for Garage.

PRICES FREEHOLD Square Type Det. 3 Bed .. £1,500 | Angle Type as illustrated 3 Bed .. £1,550
" " 4 " .. £1,750 | " " 4 " .. £1,675

FRANK SANDELL & SONS, BUILDING CONTRACTORS, 12, WARWICK-STREET, WORTHING.
Or to Agents: BOSTEL BROS. (Worthing 1918) Ltd., Warwick-street, Worthing.
Telegrams and Telephone: "Sandells," 206 Worthing.

SALTERNS HILL, BEAULIEU, HANTS.



16th CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE on two floors, fine oak beams and open fireplaces.

High position with magnificent view down Beaulieu River to broad expanse of sea and Isle of Wight.

Large sum just spent on completely equipping.

Three reception, beautiful beamed billiard room, six or seven bed rooms, five with hot and cold basins, three fine bath rooms; electric light, central heating.

Extensive farm buildings and garages; nearly new bailiff's cottage; bathing hut on Solent.

Formal rose garden with yew hedge, pergolas, ornamental pond with rock garden, tennis court, herbaceous and kitchen gardens.

ABOUT 112 ACRES ADJOINING RIVER.

Mostly sublet for grazing.

LONG LEASE WITH LOW GROUND-RENT £7,000.

Apply Owner, Salterns Hill, Beaulieu, Hants.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
Within easy reach of London.

A Picturesque HOUSE on two floors, looking out upon a charming country, containing two large reception rooms, two bed rooms, &c.; the gardens should very much appeal to garden lovers—long grass walks with rare shrubs and trees, and, within, inexpensive hard tennis; tennis lawn and paddock; a large brick garage; electric light; telephone (Bushey Heath 37); whole area about 2½ ACRES. PRICE £2,500.—Apply Sunnymead, Little Bushey-lane, Bushey Heath, Herts.

BERKS and WILTS BORDERS.—Beautiful OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE; oak beams, open fireplaces; lounge hall, two reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage; sunk garden; tennis court; paddock; central heating for SALE at low figure.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

BERKHAMSTED (HERTS).—To be SOLD, close to the golf course, containing three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall; garage, &c.; ONE ACRE; tennis lawn, rose garden, herbaceous borders, &c.—Apply H. R. Wild, Esq., Frith Haye, Berkhamsted Common.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

NORTH SOMERSET COAST.
26 bed rooms, 11 bath rooms. 360 ACRES.
A PERFECT TUDOR HOUSE, with every possible modern convenience, in faultless condition, and with unusual marine, sporting, and residential attractions; hunting six days a week, shooting over 1,000-2,000 acres; model home farm. Price, &c., of WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1 ('phone Mayfair 5411), who have inspected.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, 60 yards from bathing gap.—Attractive HOUSE, by eminent architect, and matured garden; three sitting, loggia, four bed, two bath rooms; large brick-built garage; room full-sized tennis court. Freehold £2,500, £2,100 with less land.—Apply Vivash Robinson and Co., Solicitors, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS.

A. V. WELCH and Co. Est. 1893.
LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.
BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register, "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces. Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

CHARMING MODERN BUNGALOW for SALE within 20 miles London; seven rooms; good garden and garage; electric light, gas; near golf and stations.—Apply Robinson, Hotel Victoria, Great Bookham.

SUSSEX.
CLOSE SOUTH DOWNS, near Lewes, daily reach London.—Gentleman's RESIDENCE, with finest views; eight bed rooms, bath room, four reception; stable and garage; cottage if desired; inexpensive grounds; excellent repair; quick SALE wanted by executors; accept £2,500, FREEHOLD; POSSESSION.—Apply J. R. THORNTON and Co., 66, High-street, Lewes.

PENN.
CHARMING COUNTRY RETREAT in THREE ACRES of beautiful orchard gardens; five bed, bath, two reception, large verandah; garages, stabling; gas; central heating; three-bed-roomed cottage. Quick sale desired.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. ('Phone 600.)

COULSDON.—To be LET, on high ground practically adjoining the golf course, about 12 minutes' walk from the station, &c.—An exceptionally attractive Detached HOUSE; three large bed, tiled bath, square hall, two reception, complete offices, with all conveniences; garage; large matured garden. Rent £120 per annum.—H. B. BOND and SHERWILL, 134, Brighton-road, Coulsdon. Tele., Purley 189.

FOR SALE.
CORNISH RIVIERA, FALMOUTH.—Attractive semi-Marine, Old-fashioned RESIDENCE of great charm and character, situated four miles from Falmouth, within few minutes of Helford River, and five minutes from beach; standing in TWO ACRES of grounds, which include fine spreading lawn, flowers beds, productive kitchen garden, and orchard; accommodation: Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), commodious offices; wired for electric light, modern drainage; the outbuildings consist of garage, two stables with loose boxes, workshop, wood shed or second garage, &c.; the property is FREEHOLD and is in excellent condition, having recently been modernized and redecorated throughout.—Further particulars from JOHN TRESISE and Co., F.A.L.P.A., Estate Agents, Falmouth.

FOR ALL
HOUSES IN DEVON.
CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN,
82, Queen-street, Exeter.

FOR HOUSES IN
DORKING, LEATHERHEAD, ASHTEAD, AND HORSHAM, apply ARNOLD and SON.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

EAST DEVON COAST.—To be SOLD, modern, detached, labour-saving SEMI-BUNGALOW, adjoining golf links; three bed rooms, two reception, bath room, &c.; ½ acre garden; garage; owner going abroad; must sell; bargain for £1,800 or near offer.—ARNOLD and HYDE, Budleigh Salterton.

EPSOM.—Attractive CORNER RESIDENCE with nice garden; four bed rooms, two reception; garage, &c. £1,800 FREEHOLD. Would suit professional man.—Apply Owner's Agents, T. F. PAYNTER and Co., South-street, Epsom.

EAST SURREY, daily access Town.—OLD HOUSE, full of oak, in perfect order; three sitting, six beds, bath (hot and cold); co.'s water, modern drains; charming old-world gardens, orchard, &c., 6½ ACRES; garage, &c. Bargain at £1,800.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

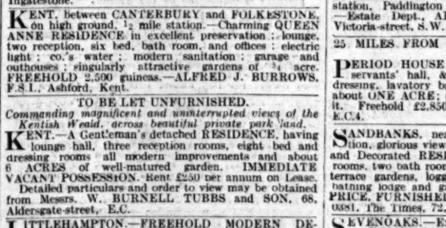
TO LOVERS OF THE ANTIQUE.
FOR SALE, at COOKHAM DEAN PARK, a faithful reproduction of a fine old TUDOR HOUSE, constructed of genuine old oak, tiles, bricks, &c., having an old-world appearance yet fitted with every modern convenience, and polished oak floors; entrance hall with wide oak staircase, lounge (30ft. by 14ft.) with large inglenook, dining room, cloak room, four good bed rooms, two tiled and well fitted bath rooms, exceptional domestic offices; good garage and garden of three-quarters of an acre; situate on high ground with excellent views; station ¾ mile; London 40 minutes. PRICE £3,000.—Write Smale, Bray, Berks.

GENUINE TUDOR COTTAGE, full of oak beams, red brick open fires, exquisitely restored and in perfect condition; two reception (one with maple-wood sprung dance floor), three large and one small bed rooms, bath room with shower; electric light; all services; delightful garden about one acre, with hard tennis court; sun-parlour, &c.; stable and garage; 1½ hour by car from London, 35 minutes by train. PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD. Should be seen at once.—Apply Sole Agents, SAUNDERS and GOLMICK, 8, Carteret-street, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. Victoria 8522.

KENT.—RENOVATED OLD FARMHOUSE; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c., independent boiler. Co.'s water, modern drainage; Well kept grounds with lawn, orchard, &c., about 1¼ ACRE. Stream intersects property. Garage, various outbuildings. Property thoroughly done up. Moderate premium for improvements.—Estate Dept., ARMY and NAVY STORES, 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

RENT £40 P.A. LEASE 6 YEARS.

"RANAVIE,"
30, SHEPHERDS-HILL,
HIGHGATE, N.6.



Non-basement detached RESIDENCE, with three reception rooms, conservatory, eight bed, two dressing, two bath rooms.
One of the best positions in Highgate, commanding extensive views.
Close to Golf Links.
Garage; large lawn with ample space for tennis court, in splendid order. Electric light and power, telephones.
Leasehold 56 years, Ground-rent £25.

£3,000.

Including fixtures, Furniture (if desired) at valuation.
To view or for further particulars write to THE OWNER AND OCCUPIER.

THE BURHILL ESTATES

COMPANY, LTD.

Chairman:—THE EARL OF IVEAGH.

16 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

The Company has commenced operations. Sites available. Houses ready. Prices Freehold from £2,000 upwards. Before settling elsewhere enquire into Lord Iveagh's novel Estate Development Scheme, the first of its kind in England, whereby the Landowner CONTRACTS TO PRESERVE THE AMENITIES OF THE ESTATE. Invest therefore where your property is safeguarded from depreciation.

TWO ESTATE GOLF COURSES. TENNIS, SQUASH RACQUETS AND BADMINTON COURTS.

Write for Booklet.

BURHILL ESTATE OFFICE, COBHAM, SURREY.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

INGATESTONE, 1½ mile station.—For SALE, a very convenient FREEHOLD HOUSE; two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, one dressing room, one bath room (hot and cold), separate w.c., very good offices; good stabling for three, coachhouse; small garden; two greenhouses; main water and drainage; hunting with Essex and Essex Union, and polo.—Apply JOSEPH COVERDALE, Ingatestone.

KENT, between CANTERBURY and FOLKESTONE, on high ground, ½ mile station.—Charming QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE in excellent preservation; lounge, two reception, six bed, bath room, and offices; electric light; co.'s water; modern sanitation; garage and outhouses; singularly attractive gardens of ¾ acre. FREEHOLD 2,500 guineas.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
Commanding magnificent and uninterrupted views of the Kentish Weald, across beautiful private park land.
KENT.—A Gentleman's detached RESIDENCE, having lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms all modern improvements and about 6 ACRES of well-matured garden. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION. Rent £250 per annum on Lease.
Detailed particulars and order to view may be obtained from Messrs. W. BURNELL TUBBS and SON, 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—FREEHOLD MODERN DETACHED; lounge, 24ft. by 18ft., three bed, bath, kitchen; hot and cold, gas, electric light; large well-stocked fruit garden, lawn, &c.; detached brick garage; 10 minutes shops and station, 15 seafront. £1,000, or £1,100 Furnished.—Lawson, Guildford-street, S.E.1. (Tele. 685.)

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
NORTH FORELAND, KENT. — FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE on the cliffs facing the sea, close to beautiful bay and golf links; two reception, eight bed, two baths, ample offices; electric light; stabling and garage with rooms over; matured gardens of nearly TWO ACRES, with tennis court and valuable building frontages. For SALE with possession by Private Treaty, or Auction 16th August.—Illustrated particulars of the Agents, COCKETT, HENDERSON and Co., Broadstairs, and 43, St. James's-place, S.W.1. ('Phone, Regent 3039.)

NEWBURY (5 miles).—To be LET, Unfurnished, Delightful COTTAGE; three bed, bath, two sitting rooms; radiators throughout; garden; rent £50; tenant must be tolerable accompanist.—L. P., Ecchinswell, Newbury.

OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, orchard THREE ACRES, BOURNEMOUTH District; all services available; £1,000.—MAGGS and MAGGS, Parkstone, Dorset.

BARGAIN. FULL OF OAK. SURREY. DAILY REACH.
6½ ACRES. ONLY £1,800.

PICTURESQUE old-fashioned FARMHOUSE in perfect order. Wealth of old oak; leaded lights; wide inglenook open fireplace; mellowed red brick; tiled roof. Main water; independent hot water service; modern drainage. Three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room. Garage, &c. Pretty old gardens; orchard, fine meadow; two ponds. Fishing.

IMMEDIATE SALE CERTAIN.

Full details of Messrs. BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

OXON; on one of the prettiest reaches of Thames, well above flood level.—Attractive detached OLD RESIDENCE, off main road, south aspect; five good bed rooms, bath room, three reception, usual offices. Good water supply, modern drainage; charming terrace pleasure grounds, tennis court, paddock TWO ACRES; 10 minutes from village; omnibus service to main line station, Paddington 35 minutes. Rent £150 per annum.—Estate Dept., ARMY and NAVY STORES, 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

25 MILES FROM LONDON, near BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.
PERIOD HOUSE; three reception, kitchen, pantry, servants' hall, &c., five bed, two bath, one bath-dressing, lavatory basins throughout; garage, two cars; about ONE ACRE; golf; over £1,000 just been spent on it. Freehold £2,850.—Write Box J.847, The Times, E.C.4.

SANDBANKS, near BOURNEMOUTH, unique position, glorious views South Coast.—Newly FURNISHED and Decorated RESIDENCE; large reception, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, cloak room, perfect offices; paved terrace gardens, loggia with large balcony above; also bathing lodge and garage; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. PRICE, FURNISHED, FREEHOLD, £6,500.—Write Box 9381, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SEVENOAKS.—Exceptionally well-built Detached RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, cloak room, two reception rooms; all conveniences; garage and half an acre; residential part one mile from station. FREEHOLD, £2,650.—PHILLIPS and Co., 100, London-road, Sevenoaks. (Tele. 685.)

SOUTH KENT COAST, close to famous Golf Links, bracing air, fine sands. FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE on sea front; three reception, nine bed, two baths, and usual offices; partially adapted for three maisonettes; gas, water, main drainage; garage and bathing hut. POSSESSION. PRICE ONLY £1,200.
ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

SUSSEX COAST.—To be LET, sunny and sheltered position, 10 minutes sea and station, charming Bungalow Residence; five bed rooms; tennis; orchard; garage. Rent £100, or would Sell.—Apply DAWSON and HARDEN, 48, Marina, St. Leonards.

Fitted regardless of cost.
ST. LEONARDS.—A great sacrifice. Guest house, eminently suitable for. Delightfully appointed PROPERTY, very sunny and light; good views sea and coast; three reception, 11 bed and dressing, three bath rooms, lavatory basins and radiators every room; large heated garages, and cottage; attractive lawns and gardens, ¾ acre.—Apply at once, JOHN BRAY and SONS, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SUSSEX, lovely district, daily reach Town.—TUDOR FARMHOUSE, in perfect order; two sitting, four beds, bath (hot and cold); radiators; new drainage; sandy soil. With FOUR ACRES, £1,700, or more land; shooting if desired.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

SENSATIONAL BARGAIN.

SURREY (11 miles Town).—Attractive detached brick and slate PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, standing in its own delightful grounds of nearly ONE ACRE; tennis lawn, well-stocked garden, &c.
Five to six bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms; garage.
PRICE only £2,400 FREEHOLD, or would be sold with the contents; perfect order throughout; all modern conveniences.—Full particulars from Sole Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. Telephone, Museum 5000.

ALLSOP & CO.,

15, SOHO SQUARE, W.1, AND 153, PARK ROAD, N.W.8.

12 MINUTES FROM PICCADILLY-CIRCUS. 15 MINUTES FROM MANSION HOUSE.
ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT
LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES,
WITH GARAGES. ERECTED AROUND A CHARMING GARDEN.

BARON'S COURT.

Adjoining Baron's Court Station and Queen's Club.

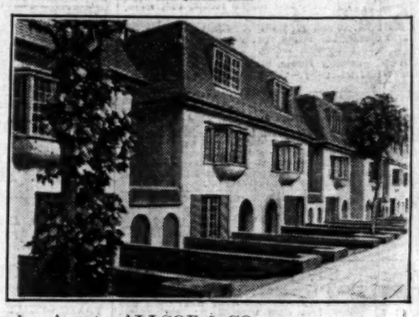
The HOUSES are being erected in a delightful setting around a garden in this most convenient situation.

Each house has its own garage, and comprises hall with cloak room, dining room, charming drawing room overlooking garden, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, tiled kitchen, &c. A larger house could be built if required. An additional bath room is built in some of the houses.

Small private garden, with use of large garden. Decorations, fireplaces, and minor alterations to suit purchaser's requirements.

LEASES of 99 years at ground-rents of £30 per annum each for disposal at moderate price.

Full particulars from ESTATE OFFICE, Baron's Court-road, Tel., Fulham 7083. Houses on view ALL DAY, including week-ends.



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CROPTHORNE COURT, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
(CORNER OF HALL-ROAD AND MAIDA VALE.)
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED BY A CELEBRATED ARCHITECT TO GIVE THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LIGHT TO ALL THE ROOMS. THEY ARE DESERVEDLY CALLED "SUNSHINE FLATS."

All modern conveniences, including central heating, constant hot water, electric refrigerators.
ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT AT A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATE OF ½D. PER UNIT.
Accommodation of each flat comprises
Four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, kitchen, and separate tradesmen's entrance.
RENTALS RANGE FROM £375 PER ANNUM.
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FOR SALE. FREEHOLD.
Within easy reach of London.

A Picturesque HOUSE on two floors, looking out upon a charming country, containing two large reception rooms, two bed rooms, &c.; the gardens should very much appeal to garden lovers—long grass walks with rare shrubs and trees, and, within, inexpensive hard tennis; tennis lawn and paddock; a large brick garage; electric light; telephone (Bushey Heath 37); whole area about 2½ ACRES. PRICE £2,500.—Apply Sunnymead, Little Bushey-lane, Bushey Heath, Herts.

BERKS and WILTS BORDERS.—Beautiful OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE; oak beams, open fireplaces; lounge hall, two reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage; sunk garden; tennis court; paddock; central heating for SALE at low figure.
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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

NORTH SOMERSET COAST.
26 bed rooms, 11 bath rooms. 360 ACRES.
A PERFECT TUDOR HOUSE, with every possible modern convenience, in faultless condition, and with unusual marine, sporting, and residential attractions; hunting six days a week, shooting over 1,000-2,000 acres; model home farm. Price, &c., of WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1 ('Phone Mayfair 5411), who have inspected.

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LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.
BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register, "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces. Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

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CHARMING MODERN BUNGALOW for SALE within 20 miles London; seven rooms; good garden and garage; electric light, gas; near golf and stations.—Apply Robinson, Hotel Victoria, Great Bookham.

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CLOSE SOUTH DOWNS, near Lewes, daily reach London.—Gentleman's RESIDENCE, with finest views; eight bed rooms, bath room, four reception; stable and garage; cottage if desired; inexpensive grounds; excellent repair; quick SALE wanted by executors; accept £2,500, FREEHOLD; POSSESSION.—Apply J. R. THORNTON and Co., 66, High-street, Lewes.

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CHARMING COUNTRY RETREAT in THREE ACRES of beautiful orchard gardens; five bed, bath, two reception, large verandah; garages, stabling; gas; central heating; three-bed-roomed cottage. Quick sale desired.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. ('Phone 600.)

COULSDON.—To be LET, on high ground practically adjoining the golf course, about 12 minutes' walk from the station, &c.—An exceptionally attractive Detached HOUSE; three